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THE session of '86-'87 opens at Queen's with prospects brighter than ever before. The number of Matriculants in Arts surpasses considerable that of any previous session, and the fact that a good portion of them are honor-men, speaks well for their preparatory work and ability. The Matriculant classes in Theology and Medicine are not, however, as large as those of last year, but are yet up to the average classes for the past five years. The graduating class, in Arts next spring will, it is expected, outnumber any that has heretofore left the halls of Queen's and the final classes in Theology will also be large. The scheme of Confederation presages no ill to Queen's; with her staff, second to none in point of efficiency in teaching, and her three hundred students she can and will hold her own. We trust that the Endowment Association will soon provide her with means to enable her to en-

large the staff so that her overworked, yet never grumbling professors may obtain that assistance which they severally need. Surely if Victoria's friends can give their \$25,000 for the removal of that University to Toronto, the friends of Queen's will not be behind them in building her up at Kingston, but by their generous contributions will keep her in the future where she is now—in the foreground of Canadian Colleges.

AS excellent as is the curriculum of Queen's there is yet decided room for improvement in certain departments. It has always seemed strange to us that the separate and distinct studies of Metaphysics, Logic, and Political Economy should all be brought under the one class—Philosophy—and that failure in any one should mean failure in all. In the Scotch and English Universities the class of Logic is preparatory to that of Metaphysics just as Junior Mathematics at Queen's is preparatory to the class of Physics. In our opinion the same system should be adopted at Queen's as is in vogue at Edinburgh, namely, that the students be required to attend the lectures in Logic before taking up Metaphysics. The average student on entering college knows absolutely nothing of Philosophy, Mental and Moral, and surely the natural course would be to give him some preparatory training for it before launching him into its mysteries; this training he should get in the class of Logic. Why also should not the class of Political Economy be an adjunct to the class of Constitutional History rather than to that of Metaphysics?

IT is with great pleasure we note the change that has taken place in the Medical College. The faculty has gone to considerable expense in refitting the interior of the college, and has succeeded in making it much more attractive and comfortable. An additional attraction is the Library and Reading Room, upon which extra care has been bestowed, and which will soon be found well furnished with the best works of reference, together with the leading medical publications. The students fully appreciate this effort of the faculty, and are resolved to make good use of the library, and to frown down the reckless destruction of property, which was rather too common heretofore. It is pleasing to notice also, that after due consideration it has been thought advisable to organize a Y. M. C. A. in the Medical College. As Medical Students are noted for their energy in carrying out anything they undertake, there is no reason why this new and laudable project should not succeed.

THE word spoken by the Principal at the close of Professor Dupuis' lecture on University Day was not in vain. The students asked for the Sunday afternoon services, and they must show their appreciation of them. While open to the general public they are specially and designedly for the students, and unless they attend as a body, the Principal can not be expected to continue to take the trouble that has to be taken in connection with them. This session, so far, the attendance of the students has been better than ever. The choir too is much larger, and their appearance last Sunday in academic costume gave to the platform an harmonious appearance that it has hitherto lacked. When the teaching staff sits at one end, with hoods and gowns, the other end should avoid the reproach of nakedness. There has been an improvement in the singing every Sunday, but why has the new

choir omitted the chanting of the Psalm, and the *Gloria Patri*? The Medical professors have hitherto been conspicuous by their absence. Doubtless the reason is that they attend church forenoon and evening, and need the whole of the afternoon to attend to their patients. But the Medical students have not the same excuse, and we trust therefore to see as many of them as of the Arts students present, rain or shine, snow or frost.

THE work in connection with Chemistry is becoming more and more differentiated, to the great advantage of all who wish to master the subject. Besides the Professor's lectures, Mr. Shortt, who is acting as assistant this year, is giving to the second year men in Medical Chemistry an entirely practical course. The large laboratory has been admirably fitted up for this class, and for the class in Analytical Chemistry. Dr. Waddell (Ph. D. of Heidelberg, and D. Sc. of Edinburgh), who is doing some original work with Dr. Goodwin, is also giving a course of lectures, that are much appreciated, on Chemical Physics and kindred subjects to the Honor students. Edmund C. Shorey, gold medallist of last year, is in charge of the Laboratory. More students are engaged in laboratory and honor work than ever, and consequently we may expect Queen's to turn out other Science Masters like W. Nicol, B.A., for nowhere save in the Laboratory can Chemistry be properly studied.

DURING the past two years the JOURNAL has not been a financial success, and this state of affairs is due entirely to the students themselves. They seem to take very little, or truth to tell, no interest whatever in its success. They are always ready, however, to say something derogatory, if its contents do not exactly suit their fancy.

Now if every student was to take a more lively interest in the paper, and assist by contributions, the immense labor now connected with its issue would be lessened infinitely, and in a short time it would become a prosperous and paying institution; but as long as it is conducted in the manner it is at present, its production will never be anything other than a vexatious and ungrateful task, left for two or three individuals. Many changes must of necessity be made very shortly, but before these are made another matter of great importance must be attended to. The subscribers of last session were not nearly as liberal as those of former sessions were, and it only requires a glance at the account book to show that the arrears are considerable. The unpaid subscriptions standing on the books would more than balance our accounts. The reason this requires immediate attention is that we have been called upon by our creditors to make a settlement, and the only way left open to us is to call upon those who have not paid their back subscriptions to do so at once. Do not make any delay in forwarding to the Treasurer the amount of your indebtedness at once. Let this appeal be sufficient.

THE members of the Y. M. C. A. have given their third annual Reception to the Freshmen in Arts and Medicine, and many have pronounced it a decided success. In some respects it was successful, but we doubt whether as a Y. M. C. A. Reception it was worthy of being called a success. The object of such a gathering is to bring the Freshmen at the very first into close contact with the Association, so that they may become acquainted with its members and know something of its working. Besides an opportunity is afforded the students to become better acquainted with their professors, as well as with the Pastors of the different congregations in the city. This we

hold to be the main object of the meeting, whereas it would rather appear to an observer as if the great desire was to bring as many of the young people together as possible, in order that they might become acquainted. If it was a *conversazione* this would be all right; but as a Y. M. C. A. meeting, only those should be invited who are really interested in Y. M. C. A. work. And there should not be too large a gathering or the object of the meeting will not be attained. We would suggest, also, that those in charge should invite a certain number of married ladies from the different congregations, who would be likely to take an interest in the students and invite them to their homes and introduce them to other members of their congregation. In this way each student would soon become acquainted with some of the members in the church he attends and would feel at home at once, and would take much more interest in the congregation.

WE are glad to notice that the recent Medical Matriculation Examinations were much more difficult than on former occasions. The test in Latin and Physics was thorough, but the English and Mathematical papers were not such as to demand a sufficient knowledge of these important subjects. On these subjects a student, by a few weeks constant application could easily obtain a sufficient knowledge to enable him to gain the required percentage. This certainly should not be the case. The papers set for these examinations are prepared by the faculty of Queen's, and unquestionably should be difficult enough to ensure a knowledge of at least the rudiments of our mother language. When members of the faculty sneer at the ignorance of medical students they are simply condemning their own hand-work. The education of the medical students corresponds exactly to the standard of matricu-

lation. There is a custom prevalent in the Royal, which should not be allowed to exist. Students are allowed to enter the college and pursue their studies up to the third or fourth year of their course without having even presented themselves for matriculation. This fact certainly leads many into the study of medicine who have not a sufficient education to pursue it with any success. But the evil does not end here. For though in the allotted time the medical student may be so fortunate as to pass both his medical and matriculation examinations, he is certainly not a well educated man, and worse still, is a very poor doctor. It is clearly evident then that no student should be allowed to register or attend classes until he has at first passed his matriculation. This may deprive the medical profession of some of her votaries; but yet we feel sure that there will be no near danger of humanity suffering from want of medical attendants. If they be fewer numerically they will be far superior in ability. Let the students be compelled to pass their matriculation before entering, let the examinations, especially in English and Mathematics, be made more severe, and then the medical profession will contain less of that class who are "cranks in everything but medicine."

THE students of the Royal College have resolved after much consideration to hold a *Conversazione* this session instead of their annual dinner. This is not entirely a new idea as it was talked of in previous years, but no action was taken in the matter. In our opinion the Medicals are taking a very commendable step, for no matter how perfect the arrangements are for a dinner, it is on the whole a rather dry affair for the most of the students. Eloquent addresses certainly are delivered by the Professors, legal friends in the city, and the representa-

tives from sister universities, but even these grow monotonous, and some change is desirable. The annual medical dinners at the Royal, have never been altogether successful, for, owing to the large number of students, there is no hotel in the city which can afford sitting room for all, and when the dinner is held in one of the large halls, great difficulty is found in obtaining the services of a competent person to cater for such a large number. The dinner is of course a very old and revered custom, but it has very little in it to elevate the social moral or intellectual tone of the students. The *Conversazione* as proposed by the Medicos will answer all the purposes of a dinner with none of its disadvantages. An opportunity will be given the Freshmen in Medicine to become acquainted with many of the citizens, and doubtless too the *Conversazione* will aid in dispelling the opinions held by many people through the city, which are anything but favorable to the medical students as a body. Principal Grant has very kindly placed the Arts building at the disposal of the Medicos for the occasion and from the preparations being made, and the interest taken in the project we may look for a *Conversazione* that will rival those given by the Alma Mater Society at the close of each session. The 17th of December has been fixed upon as the date, and classes in Arts will be suspended on that day to enable the Medicos to decorate the building and to make other preparations. It is expected that the other medical colleges throughout the Dominion will follow in the wake of the Royal in holding a reception, or *conversazione*, instead of an annual dinner, and without doubt these will be more appreciated by the students themselves and their friends than the formal dinners of the past. As the Royal has taken the lead in this change it is to be hoped that the citizens will give them all the assistance in their power.

❖RUGBY❖

CADETS vs. QUEEN'S.

COOL and bracing was the air when on Saturday, 16th ult., at 3:30 the foot-ball teams of Queen's and the Royal Military colleges met on the cricket field to play the first match for the championship of eastern Ontario. The Queen's team was first organized in the autumn of '82, and, to the surprise of all, vanquished the Cadets, a much older and, as it was thought, a more skilful team. The same success attended Queen's during 1883 and 1884. Last year, however, the military men seemed to have had the advantage though to a very slight degree. When, therefore, these old-time opponents again faced each other, many were the speculations as to the result. The teams were as follows:

R. M. C.—Backs—Panet, Morris; half backs—Rose, Gunn; quarter backs—Von Straubenzie and Simpson; forwards—Henneker, Bowie, Hamilton, Clapp, Cayley, Fleming, Jack and Morrow.

Queen's University—Back—E. Pirie; half-backs—Booth and H. Pirie; Quarter backs—Farrell and Chown; forwards—Richards, McFarlane, Rankin, F. McCammon, Gandier, Pratt, Logie, White, Bain and McMaster.

Morris was the captain of the Cadets and Captain Logie marshalled the Queen's. Mr. Baker acted as referee. At a quarter to four the ball was kicked off by H. Pirie of the Queen's, and for a short time remained dangerously near the Cadets' goal. Gradually, however, it was worked downwards against the Queen's, who had to play against both sun and wind. Round the Queen's goal the ball then hovered for a short time till Bain finally secured it and started up the field. He was collared and the ball kicked outside the line. It was thrown in several times, gradually working up towards the Cadet's goal, the supporters of both parties in the meantime shouting themselves hoarse as their respective representatives gained the slightest advantage. Towards the Cadets' line the ball kept slowly but surely moving and just when the Queens seemed certain of victory, half-time was called and the wearied players arose from a mud-puddle to obtain a few minutes rest before resuming hostilities.

This time the Cadets had the kick-off, sending the ball near the Queen's goal line, and before the Queens had time to return it any distance the Cadets were on hand and had the ball held. Then followed a series of scrimmages in which heads, limbs and ball appeared to receive the same treatment. After a time H. Pirie secured the sphere and sent it down the field, but Gunn was on hand and quickly returned the compliment. Time was now beginning to tell heavily on the light but athletic votaries of the gown and the fortunes of the day were changing accordingly. The Cadets were beginning to awaken to the stern fact that if the game was to be won, brilliant play alone would gain it, and they settled down to their work with great determination. After some

splendid passing the ball was kicked beyond the Queen's goal line and Pirie was compelled to rouge. Quickly the ball was kicked off and as soon returned again toward's the Queen's goal. Intense excitement prevailed and everyone was shouting himself hoarse. The leather was forced over the Queen's line and a safety touch obtained. This ended the game, the score being three points to nothing in favor of the Cadets. As, however, four points must be secured before a game can be declared, the match was a draw and the teams were compelled to play again on the following Monday. The play on both sides was good, though far too much scrimmaging to make the game interesting. McMaster and Rankin of the Queen's played a fine game, while Gunn, Morrow and Clapp of the Cadets played in their usual fine style.

MONDAY'S MATCH.

The morning broke with clouds fleeting across the sky, giving promise of anything but a fine afternoon for the match. Many were the speculations as to the result of the contest; military men and their admirers calculated that success was sure to rest upon their banners; but to judge from the enthusiasm shown by the students of Queen's one would think the Cadets would have no chance whatever. Some changes were made in the teams which were to meet.

The referee of Saturday, Mr. Baker, being unable to fill the position gave place to Mr. Bailey, a Toronto University man. He was telegraphed for and arrived in the city in time to officiate at what was, as he called it, one of the most desperately fought battles on the Campus he had ever witnessed. The Military College team was the same as that which played on Saturday. Queen's made one change. Mr. F. Booth received injuries in the late match which necessitated his being a spectator on Monday, but his place was most admirably filled by Mr. Pratt, whose proper position is among the forwards. Mr. Marshall played forward in Mr. Pratt's stead. With all the men in place time was called. The wind had almost entirely gone down when the captains tossed for position. The Cadets with their usual good luck, won the toss and elected to kick up the field with the sun in their faces.

The referee placed the ball at 4:10 p.m., and it was kicked well down-field without delay by Cadet Rose. It was well into Queen's territory, but was immediately taken by forwards of both sides. Necessarily a scrimmage followed. In this McMaster, Richards and Cayley distinguished themselves. This opened the battle of the giants. Inch by inch, Queen's forced it toward the upper goal, Farrell and Clapp even showing agility worthy of champions. Soon, in spite of the strongest opposition, Queen's had carried it fully three-quarters of the way up the field. Cadet Von Straubenzie, however, was not to be passed. He got the sphere and made for the opposite end and was not stopped until E. Pirie "collared low." Up and down play followed quick and fast, the Cadets showing perhaps better form on account of their superior

training. Queen's was not discouraged by the wavering, so that when Clapp got possession, Logie, who was a host in himself, gave words of encouragement with the result that by a combination of beautiful play on the part of H. Pirie, White, and McCammon, the danger of the attack on Queen's goal was averted. Rose at this point made a good play. Chown accepted a good chance and ran for the goal line, which he reached. A free kick followed, when the Cadets fought hard and carried the ball away back on their opponents' territory. While it was hovering here Clapp and Morrow, thinking it was necessary to go to the spring for cold water, called time. Both returned to resume the game with black eyes. Clapp, maddened by his injuries, grabbed the ball, and had it not been for the interference of E. Pirie, would in all probability have gained a goal. As it was a dispute followed, which was promptly settled by the referee, who awarded the Cadets a safety touch. This proved to be all the advantage scored by them during the game. The score now stood 2 to 0 in favor of the Cadets. The kick-off was received by Straubenzie. Much vicious play followed, in which, for neatness of play and quickness of action, Pratt, Morrow, Jack, and McMaster were conspicuous. H. Pirie got the sphere and by neat work put it well into the Cadets' defence. Many were of the opinion that the Cadets should have a rouge scored against them here, but the referee was of a different opinion. The Cadets captured the ball, and perhaps would have added to their score had not half-time been called.

H. Pirie, in kicking off, raised the ball far away under the bar, but Panet was there and returned it fairly into Chown's arms. Chown having made his mark was entitled to a free kick. The ball was well on the Cadets' goal. H. Pirie was to kick it, but on account of the bad ground did not gain any advantage. The ball was slowly worked towards the eastern goal by the Cadets till it reached Pirie, who kicked well up the field, where a series of scrimmages took place, Queen's gradually forcing the ball towards the western goal. Here through the combined play of White and McCammon, the latter scored a touch-down (4 points.) H. Pirie kicked and made a good try for goal, but failed to score. The ball was kicked off by the Cadets and rushed to within a few yards of the Queen's goal line, Gunn, Clapp and Morrow doing the work. From the scrimmage which followed the ball was passed to Rose, who punted into touch. The ball being thrown in H. Pirie, made a good kick, but was collided with by an opponent at the same time, seriously disabling him and forcing him to retire from the game. Cadet Simpson was thrown off and play continued. From this till time was called, 5.30 o'clock, the game was a succession of scrimmages about centre field. No more points being scored by either side, the match thus resulted in a victory for Queen's. Our team is to be congratulated on their success as it was almost more than they expected.

QUEEN'S AT OTTAWA.

When the telegram stating that Queen's could not play, reached the Ottawa college on Friday, 23rd ult., sore disappointment was pictured in the faces of all the lovers of foot ball in that institution. But when word was sent there on Saturday morning that the Queen's were in the city and that the match would be played, there could not be seen a sour or disappointed countenance in the whole establishment, and those who could not restrain themselves at such a surprising change of affairs threw their hats up in the air and cheered themselves hoarse. Anxiously the afternoon was awaited, and a few minutes after time was called the Queen's men trotted on the field and were followed a few seconds afterwards by the Ottawa college team. T. Latchford was chosen referee, and Dorgan and Lowe acted as umpires, the former for the college and the latter for Queen's. It must be noticed that Queen's had not as good a team as they could put on the field, owing to two of their best men, H. Pirie, and J. Marshall, having being hurt in the match with the Cadets. The college had lost a great many of its old players, but they were replaced by just as good material, the rush line being improved by a man who weighs only 190 pounds. Captain Logie, of Queen's, won the toss and decided to defend the western goal, giving the college the kick off. Captain O'Mally makes a funny kick off. He barely touched the ball forward, then he picks it up, and makes a beautiful punt, and his players follow it up, ready to down the victim who is destined to catch it. A few scrimmages took place, the advantage being gained by the visitors, who rushed the ball down the field and outside the touch line. On the throw in an Ottawa man secured the ball and kicked it to H. Pirie, who was prevented from catching it by Pratt interfering with it and knocking it forward, to be snatched up by Guillet to score a touch-down. Kehoe failing to kick a goal the ball was immediately put into play by Pirie, who kicked it against the giant Mahoney, and the scrimmaging commenced again. Queens had the advantage here, and the ball went rolling down the field into touch by a beautiful ground kick, made by Gandier. By a long throw in the ball was brought up the field again by Bannan and Riley in close proximity to the Queen's touch line. The ball was not followed up by the Queen's on account of Logie claiming a foul, but this not being given Bannan easily took advantage of the few men around him and scored a try. This was all done in a remarkably short time, and though somewhat discouraging the Queen's went at it with a vim, and from the time the try was made to the end of half time they more than outplayed their opponents.

When half time was called, the score stood eight to nothing in favor of Ottawa college, but still Queen's hoped and were determined to score in the second half if possible. The ball was kicked off by E. Pirie, and this being fumbled by an Ottawa man, was easily captured by the Queen's rush line, which had followed up with lightning

rapidity. From the scrimmages which took place the ball was passed time and again to Bannon, but this gentleman never got in his run, being tackled mostly every time by White, who played a magnificent game. He was finally tackled by White within five yards of the Queen's college touch line, right opposite the goal posts, and now began the work. The loose scrimmage was no longer adopted by the college, but the ball was continually kept in the scrimmage, and out of it it could not be got till it was pushed to about the centre of the field. The excitement here was intense and many rounds of applause were given to the players of both sides.

Loose scrimmaging began again, and the leather passed freely from one hand to another and danced in fretful activity in and out of the field till the close scrimmage was again resorted to by the Ottawa men. There were only about ten minutes left now, but the college men by their scrimmage racket managed to roll up nine more points in their favor, and when time was called the score stood seventeen to nothing in favor of the Ottawa college club. Queens have a grand team, and there is no doubt that if H. Pirie had played the score would have been the opposite way. The brilliant play of White, Farrell and E. Pirie of Queen's was greatly admired, and if the team keeps on improving the day is not far distant when Queen's college Rugby foot-ball club will be considered the best in the Dominion.

❖ ASSOCIATION. ❖

QUEEN'S vs. VICTORIAS, (TORONTO.)

The Association foot-ball match, with Toronto, which had been looked forward to with so much interest by students and citizens, took place on Saturday, 30th ult. The colors of Queen's marked off the ground while the same attractive ribbon appeared on the persons of many of the spectators. The students were out in force, while the professors and ladies were represented in no less numbers, to lend dignity and beauty to the occasion. The ground was in good condition, though probably a little too wet on the surface, while the day was all that could be desired. A number of the Toronto players came down on Friday evening; the remaining number arrived by the afternoon train on Saturday.

Victorias—Goal, G. Milne; backs, W. Wood, E. Gordon; half-backs, H. Anderson, A. Thompson; left forwards, G. and J. Meldrum; centre forwards, W. Thompson, McCallum; right forwards, G. Parkes, J. McKinley.

Queens—Goal, Dunning; backs, Irving and Harvey; half backs, Lett and White; left forwards, Leask, E. Pirie; centre forwards, H. Pirie, Buchanan; right forwards, McFarlane and Farrel.

Mr. J. Hislop acted as referee.

The Torontos won the toss and chose to defend the north goal, having thereby a strong wind in their favor.

The ball was kicked off by H. Pirie, but the wind prevented its going beyond the Toronto forwards, who neatly captured it by sharp short passing and sent it down towards Queen's goal. In this vicinity it remained for a short time till Harvey, by one of his powerful kicks, sent it down the field. The Toronto wing again captured the ball and sent it to Thompson, whose good playing was a marked feature of the game. Queen's centre was not sufficiently defended as for the first half of the game they played with only five forwards. The Victorias, seeing this vulnerable point, played for it every time while the Queen's wing players, the best in the country, stood inactive. When the ball did reach the wing McFarlane would carry it up the field without difficulty and centre it, but no one was on hand to shoot on goal and the ball would invariably be returned. This was the losing feature of the game to Queen's and can only be attributed to want of practice, as Saturday's was the first match played in two years. When Thompson secured the ball he passed it to McKinley, who, with the assistance of Meldrum, carried the leather close to Queen goal. A foul was made by one of the Queens and this gave the Victorias a free kick for goal. The ball was merely touched by McKinley, and then Thompson, by a sharp low kick, sent the sphere through the goal. This was the only goal made during the game. About this time half-time was called, and the players changed positions. But the wind which favored the Victorias in the beginning of the match was lacking, and as the sun shone brightly in the eyes of Queen's, their players had little advantage in the change. They went to work with a will, however, and from this to the close of the match had decidedly the best of the fight. Pirie moved forward to centre field, and time and again the ball was rushed down to the Victorias' goal, but so well was it defended that none of Queen's brilliant charges were successful. At the close the game stood one goal to nothing in favor of the Victorias. The game was not characterized by any very brilliant play on either side. For the Queens both Pories, McFarlane and Harvey played in splendid style, while "Watty" Thompson, of the Torontos, seemed to compose their team. At the close of the game Queen's immediately challenged the Victorias to another match, but the Toronto team gave no decided answer. The students do not feel at all satisfied, as they feel quite confident their representatives can easily vanquish the Toronto crack club.

THE FAILURE OF THE ANNUAL SPORTS.

Heretofore the majority of the students looked forward to University Day with great delight, not merely because they were to have a holiday, but because they expected to celebrate the day with their annual sports. On account of this celebration the students felt that of all the holidays during the session, University Day alone could properly be called the students' day. It is not surprising, then, that both students and citizens should repeatedly ask, "Why were the sports discontinued this year?"

But so far no one seems to be able to give a satisfactory answer to the question. There appears to be some mystery about the whole affair, and the only probable explanation that can be given is that the students seem to have lost all taste for such pastimes. Or it may be that the students are getting wiser year by year, and that they look upon such amusements as relics of barbarism not to be tolerated in this enlightened age. Whatever may be their idea, we think that there should be some good reason for the discontinuance of such a long-established practice, and one, too, which is so closely associated with college life. In discontinuing the practice Queen's College has fallen out of line with nearly all other colleges, both in Canada and in Europe. There is no reason why Queen's should fall behind in this respect, especially since the celebration of the annual games was most appropriate on that day, and besides it helped to cultivate among the students a taste for athletics, which are so necessary in order that a man may have a healthy body and a vigorous mind.

There is a tendency among many students to become so absorbed in their studies, as not to have any time for athletics. In fact many imagine that it is a waste of time. This, however, is a mistake, for unless the physical side of our nature is developed together with the mental, we will be unable to acquire knowledge so readily, and the knowledge we do acquire will be of little benefit to us because we will be unable rightly to use it. It is to be hoped, then, that all our students will endeavor to foster anything that will benefit themselves and that will be likely to keep alive the college spirit, so that when University Day comes around again the students will be found on the Campus competing with each other in the games as they did of yore.

THE CLASS OF '86.

N. M. GRANT spent his time since the close of last session in the neighbourhood of his native village, setting the broken fingers of the local base ball catcher and otherwise practising his chosen profession. Norman on his way back to College (at least it was reported such was his intention) dropped off at Lindsay to refresh his memory as to the pleasant times he once had there.

LENNOX IRVING helped his *pater* all summer to copy deeds in the County Registry Office at Pembroke, and employed his leisure hours in playing croquet on a certain lawn not far from the paternal mansion. Lennox is now in the Military School at Toronto, putting the finishing touches to his education. When he shall have accomplished that object he will settle down in some musty law office.

JOHN MILLER became, during vacation, a steamboat proprietor and kindly took a party of friends on a small voyage down the St. Lawrence to Quebec. Strange to say

they all turned up again alive and well. Jack is now settled down in Peterborough, and after the English style, has taken rooms in the same building and across the hall from the door of his principal's law office. He is thus able to stroll into the office in dressing gown and slippers and thinks it a splendid idea.

D. M. ROBERTSON was engineer and stoker as well as change pilot on board the Dot (the Millerian craft). While acting in his latter capacity he ran the boat upon a certain shoal. He did this the better to fix its exact location in the mind of the regular pilot and not as some may think because he did not know of its existence. We are inclined to think that the reason he did this was to show his muscular development to some French damsels who were on the river banks. We thus think, because the stalwart Donald got out on the shoal and lifted the craft off and set her afloat again. Since this little episode Donald has quietly got to work in Mowat, MacLennan & Co.'s law office, Toronto, where his Tory propensities will be carefully revised.

F. McB. YOUNG found some difficulty in settling down. Shortly after graduating he visited Montreal with the intention of entering business, but finding the French element too strong he returned to Ontario and in the month of August was seen in Toronto. Now we understand Fred. has stopped travelling and has settled in Napanee, where he is becoming very popular as a law student. It is expected that he will be the Tory candidate in the coming election.

R. WHITEMAN, since graduating, has also passed through the *constructive* period of his early life, hence during the past summer he has not as usual built a Church. Dick, besides his ordinary labours in the mission field devoted himself more to the society of the fair sex, and to stumping for the Scott Act. He makes a fine stump orator and would with a little persuasion become a great help to the temperance people of Kingston. Dick brings back from his field six pairs of elaborately worked slippers.

MR. JOE FOXTON has not yet definitely decided what his profession is to be. He has not been in the best of health this summer and intends to winter in California. We have used up several sheets of foolscap in counting up the hearts affected by this young gentleman's departure, but feel ashamed to publish the result of our work. However, for his own sake, we hope he will turn over a new leaf when he gets to California, and that he will settle down to staid old bachelorhood.

T. W. KELLY has not yet sent us a full report of his doings during the summer. Thomas Webster, from what we can gather from other sources, has been officiating as local preacher in a Methodist settlement somewhere west of Toronto, and with great success, as he organized several camp meetings during the dog days.

J. MARSHALL still flits around Kingston. Jack spent the summer months at Picton in the lumbering business, and now has gone into the Training School. He is, therefore, back again in Kingston, where he likes to be best and where we like to see his manly form.

T. W. R. McCRAE forms another of the legal contingent from the Class of '86. Tommy joined the Law Society in June and since that date has been diligently studying the mysteries of the Judicature Act and other kindred statutes in a Belleville law office. So far he has found no legal constitution that can compare at all with the philosophical constitution of the venerable *Concursus Iniquitatis*, so he says.

E. C. SHOREY bears the honours and medals he won last spring in a becoming manner. Edmund has not, so far as we can learn, indicated what his life work is to be. He was a boy who knew how to mind his own business, and is a living monument of what a quiet steady and persevering student may accomplish. We do not care to choose an avocation for him as we know he will rise surely to the top in whatever his hand finds to do.

T. H. McGUIRL is following his chosen profession in Collingwood, where he teaches the youth of that town. T. H. deserves a full meed of praise, for his course was by no means an easy one; he had to prepare for all his examinations without attending lectures, but now he reaps his reward.

J. ARMOUR has decided to become a limb of the law. Since graduating he has joined the Law Society, and is now plodding away under the careful supervision of a Solicitor in his native town. Jacobus frequently rejoices that he has no more examinations in physics to pass. Such things come only once in a life time, and he thanks his propitious star which has guided him with a martial hand through it all.

E. J. CORKHILL will enter the teaching profession. His great ambition, so 'tis said, is some day to be a professor in a ladies' seminary. Why Edward should set such a high aim before him we do not exactly understand. We do know this, however, that his mathematical genius is bound to rise high no matter what sphere it may be placed in. We know too that he has great perseverance and aptitude for an immense amount of work as is proved, first, by the diligence with which he sought to make himself agreeable to the young ladies of the Limestone City, and secondly the numbers to whom he did make himself so agreeable.

F. W. JOHNSTON is now on the other side of the line and has taken a better half to himself from among Kingston's fair daughters. Fred finds his mathematics a great assistance to him now in making the small salary (which alas, falls to the lot of a good many young ministers) balance with the amount of his household expenses.

E. ELLIOTT did not recover at once from the severe mental strain which he subjected himself to in his last year. Edwin has now however got back to his usual *sana mens in sano corpore*, but alas his future is wrapt in mystery. He left us without making any signs as to what he will become. We do not like to take upon ourselves the task of choosing a profession for any man, but we cannot help fancying Edwin was cut out for a politician.

H. E. HORSEY has decided to make his profession one of teaching the young idea how to sprout. Herb is attending the training school for High School teachers in this city, and will no doubt be an ornament to his profession.

GORDON J. SMITH lost no time after graduating, but immediately went to work in a law office in the town of Peterborough, where he is meeting with marvellous success. Gore spent his holidays on the waters of the Rideau Canal, Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. He gives a glowing account of the trip during which he learned to speak the French language fluently. He now sports a long black beard, which gives him an entirely different appearance from that of his college days.

D. L. DEWAR spent the summer in the mission field. His labours were such as would have been considered by any one but Donald to be burdensome as he had to preach both in Gaelic and English. Mr. Dewar preaches an eloquent sermon in his native language, and on one occasion is reported to have become so eloquent and enthusiastic that he for a moment forgot his position and exhorted his people never to abandon the custom and dress of their noble ancestors, to which the congregation responded with applause.

M. M. SPOONER has the teaching profession in view and enters the Kingston Training School.

MR. ED. RYAN has decided to follow the profession of medicine and is now attending classes at the Royal. As a student in Arts, Mr. Ryan was one of the best workers of his year, and now as a Medico he will doubtless be a competitor for the medal in the final year. We wish him every success.

JOHN MCKINNON spent the summer in and around Sunbury organizing lawn socials. He also took a fatherly interest in the base ball club of that region. Johannes had great success in his missionary labours and returns to his Alma Mater in great feather for his lectures in Divinity Hall.

J. J. ASHTON "went into Egypt," figuratively speaking, and was lost to our ken during vacation. Rumour has it that the vote lately taken in the Methodist General Conference does not accord with J. J.'s feelings on Federation. We expect Joseph will turn up at College at the proper time.

W. G. BAYN has decided to become a disciple of Blackstone and may be seen on week days pounding away in a local law shop. When not in the shop W. G. may be seen, as of yore, perambulating along that thoroughfare, "yecklept King," seeking for fresh breezes to cool his heated temples, and for no other reason of course.

O. BENNETT took advice and went west, where he spent the summer roaming over the prairies. Orr's field was quite large, necessitating a small pony. 'Tis said that he showed himself well acquainted with the use and management of the pony, from which we judge his four years at Queen's were not altogether wasted.

C. J. CAMERON is still Classical master in the K. C. I. and thus keeps his favourite study ever fresh in his mind. Some day in the near future we hope to see Charlie filling the shoes of the departed Sophocles or editing a third edition of Goodwin's Greek Grammar.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST OCTOBER, 1886.

United States Government (Departments), 13 vols.
 Dominion Government, 14 vols.
 Ontario Government, 1 vol.
 Royal Society of Canada, 1 vol. Proceedings.
 New Zealand Government, 54 vols.
 Victoria Government, Year Book, Reports, &c.
 New South Wales Government, Statutes, Reports, &c.
 Queensland Government " "
 Cape of Good Hope Government, " "
 Manitoba Government, " "
 Nova Scotia Government, " "
 New Brunswick Government, " "
 Institution of Civil Engineers, 5 vols., Proceedings.
 Royal Colonial Institutes, 1 vol., Proceedings.
 Montreal Com. of Brit. Asso. Canadian Economics.
 Church of Scotland, 1 vol., Reports on Schemes.
 A. D. Fordyce, Esq., Fergus, 3 vols.
 Dr. Purdy, Chicago, Bright's Disease, &c.
 A. J. Greenhill, Differential Calculus.
 Dr. Williamson, Flora Edinensis.
 Many Universities and Colleges, &c., Calendars, &c.

JOURNALMEN OF 1886.

SOME of the most active of our JOURNAL workers passed out with last year's graduating class, and we now realize the truth of

"You never miss the water till the well runs dry."

We miss the assistance of those men very much, but hope they will not forget us in our toil (for toil it is) in not only maintaining the existence and present standing of the JOURNAL, but in raising it to a still higher degree of excellence.

It is needless to say that we are always glad to publish any correspondence from our 'Grads, and hope they will bear this in mind.

Last year's graduating class robbed us of many able men in foot-ball, athletics, &c., also some real literary men poets and others.

I do not wish to be personal, but of the class poets I am sure it will be conceded by all that we had a second "Tommy Moore"—for Irish he surely was, or else he knew an Irishman, owing to the familiar way in which he depicted Irish life.

To our great astonishment and agreeable surprise we came across an uncompleted poem of his the other day, in his own peculiar Irish style. We have taken great care of the manuscript, and will gladly mail it to the author if he so desires, as we expect that some day he will have his poems published in book form. Certainly the collection would be incomplete without this. We will give the reader the first stanza, and if we can secure the permission of the author, the poem complete may appear in a later number of the JOURNAL. The title is

"IRELAND MY HOME."

I.

My name is Phalen. On the Irish hills

My grandsires dug their spuds and killed their pigs;
 Though level-headed chaps they were,

They never dreamt that I should go to Queen's."

Look at that now !!!

N.B.—If the author desires the manuscript he may secure the same by applying to the Managing Editor of the JOURNAL.

✻CORRESPONDENCE.✻

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

A CONTEMPORARY College Journal takes a very narrow view of the *raison d'être* of honorary degrees when it rejoices in this strain: "Our own University, we are proud to say, is leading the van in its silent and dignified protest against the evil habit by bestowing no honorary degrees whatever." The reader will at once understand what university is referred to when we state it is in Ontario. The reader, too, will be surprised, no doubt, at the above quotation, when he is informed that the institution which thus refuses to grant honorary degrees makes not the slightest objection to its own members receiving them. What can we infer from this seeming contradiction? It leads us to some strange conclusions. Is it that it considers that there are none worthy in this country but its own professors? It can only receive; it cannot give. Is it, that it does not consider itself capable of picking out men who are worthy to receive such degrees, and so rather than make a mistake it gives none? By receiving honorary degrees it tacitly accepts the principle as a correct one.

Any person can nowadays get a degree in Arts if he can scrape money enough together to attend lectures and pay examination fees. What does such a degree signify? It signifies that he has listened to lectures, that he has

THE JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

Last session the Alma Mater Society formed a branch Endowment Association. Students as a rule cannot do much pecuniarily for their Alma Mater, their object then should be to try and induce others to come to Kingston and to make the College as well known as possible. This may be done in a variety of ways and I would like to suggest one. The plan I propose is that the Alma Mater Society send copies of the JOURNAL to every Collegiate Institute and High School of importance in the Province, such copies to be kept in the schools for all scholars and teachers who may care to read them. I know by experience that those who have any thoughts of the University read with avidity anything that emanates from these seats of learning and have a longing to see the things they read of in reality, while others who have not thought of it may be moved to consider the advisability of a College course by reading the JOURNAL. I am sure much good might result from such a venture ; and it is but a reasonable one, as the JOURNAL is the organ of the A. M. S., and when properly run can have a surplus each year, so that it would cost the Society nothing. —R.M.

VERDANT FRESHIES.

Mr. Editor :

Surely verdancy is rampant at Queen's this session ! One calling himself a student of that historic University, and a freshman has been seen in the principal streets of a large midland town of Ontario arrayed in a *mortar-board, cane and kid gloves*. Such inconsistency, such freshness, such vanity, is unprecedented in the annals of the venerable *Concursus Iniquitatis*. It is grand, it is praiseworthy to feel your bosom swell with pride upon being pointed out as a student of Queen's, but will Queen's be proud of such a one, if he violates all academic traditions by carrying a cane and wearing kid gloves along with a mortar-board, and that too many miles from the College halls ? Verily not. —GRAD.

✻EXCHANGES.✻

THE *Bates Student* is a welcome visitor to our table. It is one of the brightest and newsiest of our exchanges and its literary articles are usually above the average found in college journals.

We are glad to meet again the bright *Sunbeam* from the Whitty Ladies' College. The article "Women and her work" is well written and very interesting.

The exchange columns of the *Niagara Index* are in our humble opinion too disgraceful to be worthy of notice. We are the more surprised at this inasmuch as the literary part of this magazine is truly excellent both in matter and composition.

studied some, that he has passed a certain number of examinations, that he perhaps has a stock of knowledge, that he has been trained morally and is better able to fight life's battles. This no one will deny unless perhaps it be some who have fought their way in the world without a university preparation. Our answer to these is, if you had gone to college you would have done far better. The reason that the majority of people have not graduated is, not because they could not, but because they did not. We have, then, two classes in the community, those who are and those who are not B. As. From both of these classes we find men who rise above their fellows and to whom the people look for guidance and counsel. Those who thus attain the top of the ladder are comparatively few, and why should they not be laureated with honorary degrees ? We can see no reason why they should not, but we can see many why they should. In the first place they deserve the honor and so should get it. In the second place it would never do for the man who has won for himself the first place in science, in literature, in philosophy, or in any other branch, to go and submit to an examination by those who cannot be his superiors, to see if he is fit for an honorary degree. Such a thing is absurd on the face of it. The only way, then, is simply to grant the degree to distinguished men who receive it because they are conscious that they deserve it, and that it befits them to have it. A University then, which honors itself in honoring a distinguished man, creates a bond of good feeling between the two which cannot be but to the advantage of the former. The only defect apt to arise in the granting of honorary degrees, namely, a lavish distribution of them, works its own cure, for any institution which grants promiscuously will find that deserving men will not accept its sham honors. A good university will grant to none but the deserving ; the deserving will take from none but a good university. Queen's honorary roll will stand the closest inspection, and each name will be found *sans reproche*.

POLLUX.

COLLEGE SPORTS.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

Why have the College games not been held this year as usual ? The citizens of Kingston have always looked forward to the 16th of October as a day of sports and have always attended in large numbers to see the competition of the students in the various events of the day. Why have they been deprived of this pleasure this year ? Surely not because of a lack of students to take part in the competitions. In my opinion the Seniors should be censured for not taking upon themselves the responsibility of holding the games, and it is to be hoped that the annual sports will be a regular feature of succeeding University Days. Is it too late to have the games now—before Christmas ? If it is, why not in the spring ?

VEGA.

Owing to the late appearance of our first number we have a well filled table of exchanges to criticize—if that be the duty of the exchange editor. It will be our endeavor to speak with all fairness and impartiality, and if at times we hit rather hard it will nevertheless be with good intentions.

One of the most striking exchanges, from a typographical point of view, on our table, is the *Coup d'Etat*, Knox College, Galesboro. In neatness of "get up" it cannot easily be surpassed and the tone of its editorials and articles is all that could be desired.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *St. John's College Magazine*, and read with pleasure the article on "University Confederation." It is a clear and unbiased statement of the question, and as such is worthy of study. With advantage to the *Magazine* more space could be given to items particularly of interest to the students.

The following exchanges have also been received:—*Portfolio*, *Delaware College Review*, *Student Life*, *Adelphian*, *Educational Monthly*, *Targum*, *College Rambler*, *College Transcript*, *Notre Dame Scholastic*, *Lehigh Burr*, *Colby Echo*, *University Herald*, *University Gazette*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Varsity*, *Nassau Literary Magazine*.

One of our most regular and most respected exchanges is the *Delaware College Review*. It is admirably conducted, and though rather small in size, there being only ten pages of reading matter, yet it is rather "quality than quantity." The article "War and Intemperance," is an excellent statement of the comparative ravages of war and liquor. It is well written and very interesting.

THE CONCURSUS.

THE most Ancient and Honorable the Concursum Iniquitatis et Virtutis was reorganized this year at a meeting held in the Sanctum on the 2nd. A large number of the Senior year were present and the following officers were elected:

SENIOR JUDGE—J. M. McLean.

JUNIOR JUDGE—W. A. Logie.

CROWN ATTORNEYS—
(H. N. Dunning,
J. J. Maclellan,
F. R. Parker.

CLERK—S. Goodwin.

LORD HIGH SHERIFF—W. A. Cameron.

(H. P. Thomas, (Chief.)

CONSTABLES—
(H. Pirie,
J. White,
Ed. Pirie,
J. Minnes.

The Concursum is now one of the regular institutions of the College, and the respect shewn to it by Faculty and students is an evidence that it is something more than a mere meeting for sport at the expense of the prisoner. The court keeps a paternal eye on the doings of all the students and even the grave and reverend Senior is amenable to its laws if he should so far forget himself as to transgress college traditions.

*DIVINITY*HALL.*

WORK has now got under way. The majority of the students are back, many of them looking as if mission work had agreed with them, and returned them better than they came. If we may judge from the tokens of the people's good will which several have received, their work has been satisfactory and beneficial. However, mission work is now over, and they are back at the Hall to study. That a finished education should be one of the main objects of every student in Theology was well and sensibly laid before the student by Dr. Mowat, in his opening lecture on "The Importance of Sanctified Learning." He showed clearly that Christianity and learning are not antagonistic, but on the contrary the former is a great incentive to the acquisition of the latter. He stated and proved,

1. That religion increases the amount of knowledge in a community.
2. That religion imparts to gifted minds a desirable moderation and soberness.
3. That religion makes general knowledge more useful.
4. That enjoyment afforded by mental cultivation is dependent on religion.
5. And that religion gives a significance to all intellectual efforts.

*Y.*M.*C.*A.*

THE above Association has commenced the session as enthusiastically as formerly. The Friday afternoon meetings are well attended. Much good is expected to result from the visit of Mr. Wishart, Travelling Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Y. M. C. A. He emphasized the need of personal dealing among the students, and the great importance of a thorough acquaintance with the Bible in order to be truly successful in winning souls. He also urged upon the members the necessity of bringing the claims of foreign missions before the Arts students at least once a month. It is only when we have our doctors, lawyers and merchants thoroughly alive to this work, that the means will be forthcoming to carry it on successfully. Mr. Wishart gave a review of the College Y. M. C. A. work. The movement was set on foot Dec. 10th, 1876, by a few young men in a small room in Princeton. Now there are 218 College associations in the States, and 10 in the Dominion. The work has grown gradually, and still it is but feebly begun. There is an urgent call for consecrated young men to take the position of General Secretaries. At present there are only about 500 young men engaged in this work in the States and Canada. These are doing all in their power to influence young men to lead better lives, but sad to say we find nearly 500,000 engaged as bar-tenders and saloon-keepers helping to lead them on to ruin.

PERSONAL.

MR. SHARP, '88, who did not attend classes last session, we notice in the halls again.

Mr. Lennox Irving, '86, showed his smiling face in the college on the 30th ult. He was paying a flying visit to his Alma Mater.

Mr. D. Kirkwood, '87, spent the summer on a survey in the North-West. He is at present in Winnipeg, and will probably not return to college this year.

We are glad to see the familiar face of J. Jamieson Wright, '85, an ex-editor of the JOURNAL, in our halls once more. He is back for a post-graduate course.

Johnson Henderson, B.A., has decided to finish his theological course in other halls than Queen's. He has gone to learn the "new theology" at Andover.

Mr. John McNeil, who for the past eighteen months has labored most acceptably at Daywood, Grey County, is back again to continue his theological studies.

Mr. Alf. Gandier preached during the early part of the summer for the Rev. Mr. Archibald, of St. Thomas. On leaving that place he was presented with a complimentary address and purse.

Mr. J. F. Smith labored during the summer at St. Andrew's Mission Church, Toronto, and at Nottawa, near Collingwood. He made a very favorable impression in both his fields of work, and at the latter place was made the recipient of an address and purse.

The Rev. John McLeod has taken to himself an help-meet in the person of Miss Ross, of Gould, formerly lady Principal of the Brantford Young Ladies' College. He is to continue at Antwerp, his present charge, being unable to accept the call to Scotstown, Que.

Mr. Malcom McKinnon has decided to finish his theological course at Knox, and Mr. Geo. R. Lang at Winnipeg College. We are sorry to lose such men as Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Lang from Queen's, but trust that they will be well received at our sister theological halls.

Mr. Joe Foxton, '86, having been advised by his physician to spend the winter in California, left for that part of the world on the 4th inst. On the eve of his departure he was tendered an oyster supper by his many friends. We all join in wishing him a pleasant winter in the far West and a speedy return to our midst.

We regret to learn that both the Rev. Rod. McKay and the Rev. Alex. McAuley have been compelled to give up their pulpits owing to their voices having failed them. We sincerely hope that after a rest from public speaking they may be fully recovered and be able to speak with their accustomed fervor and volume.

Since our last session closed more than one of our old boys have been caught in the matrimonial snares. Rev. Andrew Patterson found it necessary to obtain the help of some one to take care of him, and such an assistant he found in Miss Aggie Burrows, one of Kingston's fairest daughters. We heartily congratulate Mr. Patterson on the good sense that he has shown, and would advise some of the other lights of Divinity Hall to "go and do likewise."

COLLEGE WORLD.

CHICAGO University is now a thing of the past.

The Mormons intend starting a college in Salt Lake City.

Columbia's class of '86 presented to the college as a memorial, \$1,000 worth of books.

Prof. Goldwin Smith will this session deliver a course of eighteen lectures on English history at Cornell University.

The University of Heidelberg celebrated her five-hundredth anniversary on August 6th, 1886.

The Earl of Idlesleigh and Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair have been nominated for the rectorship of Edinburgh University.

Harvard celebrates her 250th anniversary during the first week of November. George Bancroft, the historian, will be as the representative of the class of '17, the senior member.

Princeton has one hundred and forty-one freshmen this year, Harvard two hundred and seventy-five, Cornell three hundred and twenty-five, and Yale two hundred and sixty.

At Dalhousie College Munroe bursary examinations, at Halifax, Mr. Lewis, of Moncton, took \$300, standing ninth among fourteen prize winners. Of \$4,700 offered in bursaries, \$3,000 was taken by students from Pictou Academy, \$300 from Halifax, \$800 from Prince of Wales College, P. E. I., and \$800 from Liverpool.

The following is a list of some of the Canadian and American college colors: Toronto University, navy blue and white; Trinity, red and black; Upper Canada, light blue and white; Victoria, red and black; Queen's, red, yellow and navy blue; McGill, white and red; Yale, blue; Harvard, crimson; Cornell, cornelian; Columbia, blue and white; Princeton, orange and black; University of New York, violet; Dartmouth, green; Brown, brown.

DE NOBIS* NOBILIBUS.*

ONE of our most fascinating Seniors—in fact the lady-killer of the class—met with a very mortifying accident this summer. He was examining very closely the contents of a keg of black paint when unfortunately he slipped and, *miserable dictu*, deposited his upper stories, to the depth of several inches, in the dark colored fluid. After several weeks' patient work his face was brought back to its natural color but his hair—well his hair appears to have changed color for good. Providentially he was not wearing his moustache at the time and so it was saved uncolored. Can not any of the chemists of the College help the poor unfortunate Senior.

Prof. (to Soph.): "Can you tell me of what race Napoleon came?" Soph.: "Of Corsican."

"Will you carve?" asked the landlady of young Sawbones.

"Certainly; where's the body?—I mean bring on the meat," correcting himself as best he could.

The Prof. in Geology told the class that there were no fossils in Kingston, but warned by their incredulous laughing, saved his reputation for veracity by quickly adding: "Oh, I didn't use the word in a figurative sense."

Stout dude: "Going to the party to-night?"

Slender dude: "Can't."

"What's the matter?"

"Haven't got a decent collar to my name."

"Corral one of your pater's."

"Too large."

"Put it around twice."

[They never spoke again.]

Isn't it delightful to look upon the Campus and watch the infantile "Fresh." turn a hand-spring and break his rope suspenders? If the "Fresh." was less innocent he might paint the atmosphere red, but he doesn't know the wicked ways of the world yet. Wait until he gets to be a Junior.

"Say, chum," exclaimed a badly mashed Freshman, for about the twentieth time, "did you ever see such golden hair?" "No," was the impatient rejoinder, "it is eighteen carrots fine."

Farmers say that it is an indication of poor soil when nothing but this yellow frizzy, fox-tail grass will grow. What would they think if they were to see the upper lips of a few of our Sophs.

Prof.: "What you mention, S—h, has nothing to do—"

Class (in chorus): "With the case, tra-la."

Mr. Burdette has concluded that "The eminent scientist who discovered that heat is only a mode of motion, did it by sitting on a hot stove in the dark. The motion he discovered was a motion to adjourn, carried by a rising vote." It would be well for the Physics Class to mention this fact in questions which touch upon the subject.

"But I pass," said a minister in leaving one theme of his subject to take up another. "Then I make it spades," yelled a Senior from the gallery, who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre. It is needless to say that he went out on the next deal, assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand of clubs.

Professor (who believes that the powers of women are limited) "What would a woman do if she were placed at the head of a factory of five hundred men?"

Young Lady (sharply) "What would a man do if left alone to bring up a family of ten children?"

Professor sits down.

A NEW FASHIONED GIRL.

She'd a great and varied knowledge picked up at a female college, of quadratics, hydrostatics and pneumatics very vast;

She was stuffed with erudition as you stuff a leather cushion, all the ologies of the colleges and the knowledges of the past;

She'd discuss, the learned charmer, the theology of Brahma, and the scandals of the Vandals, and the sandals that they trod;

She knew all the mighty giants and the master minds of science, all the learning that was turning in the burning mind of man;

But she couldn't prepare a dinner for a gaunt and hungry sinner, or get up a decent supper for her poor voracious papa, for she never was constructed on the old domestic plan.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"We're not so green as we look."—*The Freshies.*

"What dear little fellows the Freshmen are."—*The Ladies.*

"Nice little play things, but they will grow."—*The Seniors.*

"What has happened to the Alma Mater?"—*Students.*

"What will D. J. Hy—d do with his horse?"—*The Divinities.*

We have been handed a postal card addressed to one of the prominent Seniors of the Royal with the following edifying news thereon.

Mr. ———.

EDITOR GERNAL.

Owner for pig has turned up.

Yours,

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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notice of any change in address.

WE are glad to report that the appeal made in the last number has had some effect. Many friends of the JOURNAL who through forgetfulness or carelessness had neglected their subscription for last year, have since gladdened the heart of the genial Treasurer, by paying up. We trust that this will not have the effect of making those who still are indebted feel easy in their minds thinking that trouble is now over. We will look during the next few weeks for the dollars from all who are now on the "black list." A large sum is required to work the JOURNAL successfully, and a large sum we expect, and that right soon.

IS the Educational life of the Province more likely to be promoted by a party minister, or by a non partisan Superintendent, aided by a Council educationally representative? One would think that there could hardly be two opinions on the subject, but oddly enough the authority of Dr. Ryerson is invoked in favour of the political headship. The fact is that Dr. Ryerson was for years absolute, without control or even advice from those in the country best fitted to advise. At length, a council of Public Instruction was given to him. But, he had been too long supreme to part willingly with power. The Council did not think him all wise. They criticised his text-books, looked closely into the business of the Department, and showed that they intended to be something more than echoes or dummies. The Superintendent then found that the system, which he had deemed perfect so long as his rule was unchallenged, would not work, and he advised that the Council be sent about its business, and a political head appointed, he himself retiring with salary undiminished. The advice was taken, and the history of the Province since proves to almost every friend of Education that a retrograde step was taken. Here is the language Professor Dupuis used concerning it, in an address made to the Teachers' Association of the County of Frontenac in 1878: "Some years ago we were allowed an elective Council of Public Instruction, on which were represented the Public School Teachers, the High Schools, the Inspectors, the Universities, and the people. A better and wiser scheme could not have been de-

vised. Warm friends of Education began to look forward to a release from that one-man power which had so long prevailed. They felt that the proper principle had been adopted, a principle of honest and rightful representation, a principle, which, bringing to the discussion of educational questions a variety of interests, would introduce life, liberty and elasticity into the whole school system. They began to breathe the air of freedom. Suddenly, all was swept away, as if it had been a mere bauble hung out for a time to dazzle an over-hopeful and over-trustful public. Our elected representatives were sent home. Our Elective Council was abolished, and a Minister of Education with a few irresponsible assistants appointed in its stead. 'Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!' Then, you and I and all fell down. In these remarks I have no reference to any political party, or particular individual. The present Minister does as well in his position as the majority of men would do." But what, after all, is a Minister of Education? A political figure-head which sways to and fro, or topples over with every political wave that sweeps across the country. Unfortunately, we know too much of political parties to hope that they will not seek aid from any source of power within their control, especially should the vital interests of the party be at stake. And it is simply deplorable to see our educational interests degraded to the position of part of a mere political machine. Our neighbours across the line with all their vagaries and political corruption have endeavoured to keep their educational interest undefiled. We are really under the one-man power again, and that man will necessarily be appointed, not because he is the fittest man in the country, but because of party necessities. Criticism is practically impossible, for a word breathed against his acts or appointments is considered an attack on the

Government. Half the papers in the country rush to his defence, and the criticism of the remaining half is discounted. The country is dissatisfied with the present system, and it is to be hoped that whatever party is returned to power, an honest effort will be made to revert to something like the previous condition, which was displaced just when it was giving promise of being the very thing the country needed.

DR. JOHN WADDELL, to whom we referred to in our last issue as prosecuting original work with Dr. Goodwin, and teaching the Honor class in Chemistry, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry, Physics and Geology, in the Royal Military College. We tender him our heartiest congratulations, and can wish for him no greater success as a Professor than that which his predecessor, Dr. Bayne, obtained from the beginning of his work in Kingston. Dr. Waddell's course has been a very brilliant one. Graduating in Dalhousie College, Halifax, he pursued a post-graduate course in Edinburgh and Heidelberg for the next six years, taking high honours and valuable scholarships. One of these, £100 sterling a year, tenable for three years on condition that the holder prosecutes original work, was awarded to him not many months ago. It is sometimes said that Canadian institutions are too much in the habit of looking for Professors abroad. Canadian students are to blame for this more than any one else. If more of them took post-graduate courses in the special departments for which they have aptitudes, and proved their superiority by contributions to literature, science or philosophy, those who have the appointment to Chairs would seldom think of looking beyond them when vacancies occur. In order that our best men may be enabled to do this, we would like to see two or three travelling fellowships of \$500 a year in connec-

tion with Queen's. We have been informed that the University of Oxford has made, or is about to make a statute, recognizing attendance at Colonial Universities for the first two years, so that hereafter a Canadian Graduate, or a man with third year standing can take the Oxford degree in two or at most three years. Formerly, he had to attend four years. In connection with the above, it may be mentioned, also, that one of the R. M. C. graduates, Mr. Straubenzie, has been recently appointed on the teaching staff as assistant to Captain Davidson. It is evidently the intention of the Government to appoint Canadians to the position of instructors in the R. M. College, and a better appointment than that of Lieutenant Straubenzie could not have been made.

THE Methodist Conference decided last September that Victoria should enter "Confederation," and that four hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be raised before she could enter with any credit. Let the sum be noted, for by a clerical error it was made twenty-five thousand dollars in our last, and the right sum is large enough to be worth a thought. At the Conference, four gentlemen offered ninety thousand, or one-fifth of the amount required, but at least sixty thousand of this is conditional on the whole four hundred and fifty thousand being raised. The Rev. Dr. Potts was elected Education Superintendent or Secretary, with full powers from the Conference to raise the money, or, what we suppose is the same thing, to appeal for it to the Methodists in general, and the people of Toronto in particular. So far, we have not heard anything about his success. A good beginning was made for him. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the decision of the Conference was determined in some measure by the liberal offers made by Mr. Cox, Mr. John McDonald, Mr. Wm. Gooderham and Mr.

Mulock. When sums of twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars are flung at your head, it seems like a sin to refuse them, and of all bodies we would suppose Methodists the least likely to commit such a sin. But, even with such a beginning, Dr. Potts has his work cut out for him. We heartily wish him success, for as old friends and allies of Victoria we would not like to see her go into the Confederation Scheme as a pauper, or poor relation. If she sank to the position of a mere Divinity School like Wycliffe, Knox or McMaster, the country would not be the gainer, but distinctly the loser, by her transference from Cobourg, and her conversion from a University to an affiliated College. One thought must come home with great force to the mind of every friend of Queen's, as he thinks of the sacrifices the friends of Victoria are called on to make, and of the amount that the authorities of Queen's declare to be necessary for her adequate equipment. That thought may take the form of the old saw, "two moves are as bad as a fire"; or of the reflection, how much more economical it is to go on growing, than to pull up every thing by the roots and start afresh!

THERE is no epithet so much affected by the Editor or Chief Contributor to the *Week* as "one-horse". You may be wise, good, brave, it matters not if you are poor. You are then "one-horse," and should be hanged without benefit of clergy. According to this cultured gentleman, all the universities in Canada, and in most other countries are "one-horse." They are all poor and have been poorer. None of them can hope to come within sight of the ten millions that Cornell hopes to get some day, and they should therefore be thoroughly ashamed of themselves and perform "the happy despatch" without delay. The sentiment of the man who delights to use such a sneer is as vulgar as his language. Much

more of the work of the world is done by one horse than by two horse vehicles; but none the less Sir Gorgias Midas despises everything "one-horse," and the refined Sybarite who must have two horses to his equipage, sympathizes with Sir Gorgias. "Sitting beside Mark Hopkins on a log," President Garfield declared to be the best university known to him, but Garfield had never been at Oxford, and could not be expected to know any better.

A wail has gone up recently that the Professions are over-crowded. From whom does the wail come? Evidently from the failures. "These are our failures," said Beau Brummel's valet, pointing to an enormous basket of crumpled ties that were being sent to the wash. So many spoiled, before the perfectly unwrinkled one had been produced! It would seem that somewhere in Ontario there are collections of spoiled doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers. Where are they from? What Beau has had the handling of them? We ask with interest, for after full and anxious inquiry lest some of our own friends should be among them, we cannot find one Queen's Graduate out of work. There are perhaps more doctors manufactured than graduates in Arts. Yet the Principal declared publicly, two years ago, that he had more applications for sober and reasonably well qualified medical men than he could supply.

AN Athletic Association has lately been formed in the college, having for its object the protection and development of all the clubs that may come under its wing. College societies should not be multiplied unnecessarily, but in the present case, we presume, there has been a crying need and that the promoters of the scheme have considered well how best it can be made a success. Such an association will be working in its proper place, and doing well too if it

takes charge of the gymnasium, campus, etc., and such general interests as affect all, but it should not interfere with the internal working of any club. The real purpose, however, is to make the financial support of the clubs more general. This is desirable. The gymnasium fee is now collected by the college authorities, and we are sure every one is satisfied. Can the fee for Athletic Association be collected in any similar way, for otherwise the man who will not support his college foot-ball team, when it stands alone, will not be much influenced by the more imposing name, University Athletic Association. To the indefinite proposal to make the fee general the Senate would justly reply: "There is no guarantee that clubs would not take advantage of the situation and rush into needless and extravagant expenditure." The only way in which any scheme can be worked out will be by applying the principle of helping those who help themselves.

DR. GRANT recently gave some good advice to the foot ball players. Indiscriminate playing with all clubs, to the complete subversion of college work is wrong, but a few matches on the campus, not only do the men little harm, but are life itself to the game in this place. In Kingston there is a Rugby Club, that of the Royal Military College, which numbers among its players some of the best in Canada. When we have a match with this team the result is a mutual benefit to football. In Association foot ball it is different, as there is not another club in the city but our own. Outside matches for Queen's then means far more than they do for the clubs of Toronto or Montreal Colleges. The learned Principal in the past has been ever ready to help us and we are sure that in the future he will again cheer us in every reasonable move made to give the "red, blue and yellow" a prominent place on the foot ball fields.

POETRY.

AN IMITATION.

BY T. T. T.

TWO hands are clasped by starry light,
Where love is pure and hopes are bright.
Ah ! matin chime
Of bliss sublime !

The hands are clasped at hymen's shrine,
Two pairs of eyes with gladness shine.
Ah ! crisis brief
For joy or grief !

The hands clasp over a baby's grave,
For God has taken what he gave.
O, anguish deep !
O, time to weep !

The hands clasp in the sombre haze
Where life's low sun sheds feeble rays,
Hushed eventide
To which we glide.

They clasp once more ; but one is cold,
They clasp no more. The tale is told.
Ah ! vesper bell,
Farewell, farewell !

HER GLOVE.

'TIS hers ! O torn and yellow glove,
Which once upon my pretty love
Was fair to see,
I wonder not you clung so close,
And could not from her fingers loose,
But there would be.

And now that you are old and torn,
And are no longer by her worn,
So sad do seem.

Ah me, I would that I might hold
Her hand, as close as you of old,
Though, like you, mean.

And yes, I would that I had known,
Like you, her breath upon me blown,
In winter's cold,

Or would that I had felt the touch
Of her light fingers, showing much
Of dainty mould.

And now that you aside are flung,
Cast off, the careless crowd among,
O ragged glove,

I'll call you mine, and you shall be
A treasure, which shall speak to me,
Of my sweet love.

—E. J. I. in *Fortnight*.

LITERARY.

A FAIR CRITICISM.

THERE are, perhaps, few things in this sublunary state more noticeable than the prevalence of unjust criticism. It is not seen in one sphere of life alone, but in many, nay in all. There is no place so sacred, no temple of Heaven's worship so thoroughly pervaded with Heaven's spirit, as to be free from this destroyer of good will and unity among men. Learning is said to cultivate the nobler tendencies of man's nature, and doubtless many examples might be adduced to show the propriety of this statement. Who, for example, can read of the reception given by the Monks of Paris to Bentley's manuscript transcriber, Walker, without feeling that a certain well-known department of letters is not improperly termed the "Humanities?" Though the Monks were Catholics, that denomination styled by many as the least fraternal with other denominations, and though Bentley himself and Walker were English Churchmen, yet how pleasant it is to see how such differences melted away before the sun of culture, and how readily they lent Bentley's agent their assistance in collating manuscripts of the Greek Testament. We can not recall, without emotion, the noble spirit manifested by Rhunken, of Leyden, when he was offered the Professorship of Eloquence at Gottingen. Unwilling to leave his native country, he pointed the Gottingen authorities to one who had given great promise of abilities by his edition of Tibullus, and prophesied that this man would one day rise to the highest place in letters in Europe. Thus was the University of Gottingen blessed with the presence of Heyne, the famous editor of Homer and Virgil. But this is not all. Goethe and Schiller were most intimate friends and managed to live in an almost ideal state of affection without being envious of each other's fame. Goethe decreed that, when dead, he should lie between Schiller and Carl August, symbolizing thus so beautifully that friendship of the highest sort is immortal. Perhaps, no less true, was the friendship between Virgil and Horace, Plato and Socrates, Carlyle and Emerson. Yet, unhappily, even in literature, we find the most ridiculous misconceptions and travesties of men's characters, and time only secures to the worthy their rightful place. Bentley was supposed by his generation to have been vanquished in the controversy on Phalaris by Boyle, of Christ Church, and Swift to please Temple, it may be, wrote his *Battle of the Books* to show up Bentley. Yet, Bentley's dissertation is now regarded by all scholars as a masterpiece, and was styled by Porson himself as "that immortal dissertation." Milton had to labour on without being understood by friend or foe, and Samuel Butler was left in penury, while many lesser lights were the delight of contemptible courts. But time has done them justice. The same has been the case with Wadsworth, who had reached old age before he was generally understood. How shall we explain all this? It is partly due to ignorance, partly to the limited

power of human facilities, and perhaps, also, to intentional misrepresentation and unfair criticism. How deeply stained is the Church herself with this curse. The ruling powers take it for granted that their form of worship is most acceptable to Heaven, and think they are doing God service when they persecute all who differ from them. The state of the heart is not the point, but *conformity*. But many in this age believe the day of persecution in religion is gone, and that it is high time to lay it down as an axiom, that it is possible for some men besides themselves to be a little better than fools and outcasts. Accordingly we now and then hear of greater unity among Christian denominations. It is becoming better understood that there is one God and Father of all, and that we are all brethren. Yet, even in the Church, all thoughtful men will often detect the greatest unfairness. It used to be so still more when Calvinists and Arminians used to reprobate each other at such a wholesale rate. Ministers are often treated unfairly by their people, and every crank who turns up is petted on the cheek before he gets time to go off and commit some shameful deed. But, perhaps, there is no sphere of life in which unjust criticism is more evident than in politics. The religious zealot often thinks he is doing God service, and it is in the blindness of his heart that he does the work of the Devil. But what shall we say of those political men who deliberately misrepresent their opponents, and even deliberately lie? It is truly our belief that it is in politics that the devil of unfairness shows the boldest face. To such a degree has this developed that it is impossible to believe a party journal on a public question, or when it estimates the character of a statesman. These things are all matters of great regret, but especially when we find our journalists talking of their opponents as though their hearts were an habitation of Devils, and of their own party as though they were the elect of God.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

THE citizens of Kingston, and especially the students, are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance purpose holding its third annual convention in Kingston next fall. A convention of delegates from the various colleges belonging to different denominations, to consider from a common platform the best way to promote the cause of God, must develop a spirit of unity. Essays bearing on missionary work and enterprise, both home and foreign, will be prepared by competent men and read at the convention. Returned missionaries and men such as Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, who have made mission work their special study, are expected to address the convention. The effect of these addresses will be to encourage an active interest in mission work. Two results may, therefore, be expected to follow. First, a spirit of unity will be cherished, and second, a missionary zeal promoted among those who attend the alliance meetings, or to express both in a word

brotherly love will be fostered. But every advantage is inevitably accompanied with its responsibility. They cannot be separated. We have noticed one or two of the many advantages which will accrue to us from having the alliance meet here. What are the responsibilities incumbent upon us in consequence of these? They are of two kinds—general and individual. There will be a general responsibility resting upon us as a body of students for the happy completion of all arrangements, which will help to make the convention a success. We shall be accountable, in a great measure, for all concurrent arrangements. These cannot be carried out by individual effort. They will require the hearty and united assistance of every student. Beside these duties, which are of a general character, there are others for the performance of which the individual is responsible. They are duties which we owe to ourselves. Every student should prepare himself by special reading, that he may be able to give an intelligent hearing to each paper, that may be read, and to be able, if necessary, to take a sensible part in any discussion which may occur. This may seem to be a strange responsibility, but it will not appear so singular when we remember that there is scarcely a subject about which the ordinary student is so ignorant, as missions and mission work. The alliance committee will meet about the first of January, to select topics and appoint men to prepare papers upon them. Every student, who expects to attend the convention, should learn, as soon as possible, what topics will come up for consideration. He should then endeavor to obtain all possible information concerning them. This will give definiteness to his reading. The prevalent ignorance of mission work among us, and the consequent lack of sympathy for it, are due, in no small degree, to the desultory character of our reading. We do not become sufficiently acquainted with any one mission field or scheme to have our sympathy drawn towards it. We do not take the same interest in a person, whom we meet but very rarely, or of whom we know very little, that we take in a similar person, whom we meet every day, and with whom we have become well acquainted. Neither can any person manifest the same interest in any mission work or field, about which he reads a scrap at long intervals, that he can for a work or field, about which he is well informed. There is, therefore, a two-fold reason for definiteness of reading. It will prepare us for taking an active part in the convention, if desirable, and it will create in us a greater interest in mission work. The responsibilities resting upon us, as students, will be many and onerous. As we are loyal to our college, true to ourselves, and faithful to God and his cause, let us not shirk any responsibility, but endeavor to rival one another in making the next annual convention of the Intercollegiate Missionary Alliance more important than any that has yet been held.

The Earl of Iddesleigh has been appointed rector of Edinboro University.

THE CLASS OF '90.

"WHAT a sweet looking lot the Freshies are this year" was a remark heard in the halls shortly after college opened and accordingly we looked about us to see the sweet ones. Scattered through the corridors we saw the meek-eyed Freshie wiping away the tears from his cheeks and trying to look as if he never knew what it was to be home-sick. He manfully strives to look dignified and to act as if college life was an old story to him. But when the grave and reverend Senior and the gay and festive Junior pass out of sight he collapses and weeps again for his home.

On the whole the class of '90 appears to be up to the average from a physical point of view, but as to their mental status the spring exams will determine that. In looking over the names of the Freshies we are amazed to find that there is not a single 'Smith' or even a 'Jones' among them, but other names make up for this loss, for in trying to pronounce the names correctly when reading them over we were overcome, and now carry our lower jaw in a sling.

The class of '90 is to be congratulated on its size, since in numbers it surpasses any preceding class that has entered Queen's. It is further to be congratulated on the number of young ladies it adds to the roll of students.

When men enter college a new era in their life begins. For the first time in all probability they are in a position in which they have to depend on their own resources. It is at this period that those qualities are developed which will characterize their whole lives and acts. As is the student among the fellow students, so will be the man among his fellow men. But remember, '90, that it is not the man who springs into notice as soon as the session opens that will be the most noticed, and respected when his college course is over. The quiet unassuming worker will be the man of the final year when the at-one-time noticed Freshie will be heard but not heeded.

We would impress upon the class of '90 the advisability of observing all the unwritten laws and customs prevalent among the students; some of them may perhaps appear unjust and foolish but wait until you are a Junior or a Senior and you will be better able to judge. Men enter college to get an education and as that includes physical as well as mental training, each student is as much bound to exercise on the foot ball field or in the gymnasium as he is to get up the work for his classes. Each student, too, should deem it a privilege to subscribe for the college JOURNAL and endeavor to keep up and raise its standard, for it is through its means that the doings of the students and the inner life of the college are given to the public.

The following are the names of the members of the class of '90:—

David P. Asselstine,
John Bell,
Alexander Bethune,
James Binnie,

Francis Lawlor,
May L. Murray,
William D. McIntosh,
Duncan N. McLennan,

Gordon E. Bradley,
Emily F. Bristol,
Williston Brown,
David A. J. Bruce,
E. W. Bruce,
Norman R. Carmichael,
James B. Cochrane,
William W. Coleman,
Guy Curtis,
Charles H. Daly,
James A. Dodds,
John P. Falconer,
Arthur M. Fenwick,
Jennie Fowler,
Jephtha W. Fulford,
Duncan A. Hamilton,
Frederick Heap,
Robert J. Hutcheon,
Lilla B. Irving,
Joseph W. Jackson,
J. J. Kelly,
Robert E. Knowles,

Robert J. McKelvey,
Neil McPherson,
William W. Peck,
Paul Pergau,
John M. Poole,
Frederick J. Pope,
John J. Power,
Mary E. F. Purdy,
William W. Richardson,
Struan G. Robertson,
Thomas B. Ross,
John F. Scott,
Laura Shibley,
Josiah S. Shurie,
James F. Smellie,
Vincent Sullivan,
George F. Varcoe,
Walter C. A. Walkem,
William Walkinshaw,
Walter O. Wallace,
Caroline L. M. Wilson,
Daniel A. Wilson.

McKerras Memorial—Latin and Greek—\$100, F. Heap,
J. Billington.

Gunn—General Proficiency—\$100, W. D. McIntosh.
Leitch, No. 1—Mathematics—F. Lawlor.

Watkins—Classic, Mathematics and English—\$80, Miss
May Murray.

Senate No. 1, General Proficiency—W. W. Peck.

" " 2, " —Miss L. Shibley.

" " 3, " —P. Pergau.

Mowat—Mathematics—\$50, N. R. Carmichael.

McNab and Horton—J. Sharp.

M. C. Cameron—Gaelic—J. Boyd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

IN the last number of the JOURNAL reference is twice made to the absence of the college sports this year. University Day has always been the Gala day at Queen's as on that day, from time immemorial, the annual sports have been held. The question is now asked, why were they discontinued this year? I have no doubt the persons who asked the question know the reasons—certainly they do if they are Arts Students. It is well known that the Arts Students have always been first and foremost and have borne the lion's share of the labor in everything proposed for the advancement of the University so far as their power extended. Had they made an effort to revive the Athletic Association this year, no doubt the Games would have been held. But they did not, and of course no one else would trouble about it. The treatment the Arts Students have received has been such as to tame their enthusiasm and they are more inclined to let matters rest awhile.

Two years ago through the generosity of the Arts Students a fee of one dollar was levied on all students, one half to go to the Campus Improvement Fund and one half to the sports. The Arts responded to the call without a murmur; so also did about half a dozen Meds but the remainder refused to exceed the usual fee of fifty cents. The result was that those of the Meds who had paid a dollar, had fifty cents refunded but not so with the Arts.

Last year again, through another act of generosity of the Students, it was decided to give no prizes for the sports except badges, but to apply the monies collected to the equipping of the Gym. Again all acquiesced, but when the new calendar was issued and they found that the Gym fee was increased to one dollar, and payment made compulsory the scales were turned, and we find the once voluntary gifts made a permanent and obligatory source of revenue. This savors of the custom of ancient times—times which we are taught at the present day to regard without much favor. But this is not all. On later enquiries we understand that every Art Student is *obliged* to pay the Gym. fee but that Meds may or may not as suits themselves. Arts register every year and therefore have to pay every year; Meds register only once during their course and even then I am not sure that they are *obliged* to pay the fee. What is the reason, I ask, for such one sided action as this? Have the Arts Students deserved such treatment as this? It is too late for the sports now, nor need we expect to have them in the spring as time is too precious then. In the meantime we may erect a monument to the memory of the Athletic Association and like the old German, engrave on it:—In memory of Queen's University Athletic Association.—“I was well. I would be better. And here I am now.”

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal.

I agree with what R. M. suggested in the last issue of the JOURNAL, that we should use every means to circulate the JOURNAL as widely as possible. This should be the ambition of every student of the University, of every member of the different Associations now formed in the College, and especially of every member of the JOURNAL staff who feels the importance of the JOURNAL as a medium of connection among all who are interested in College institutions. Reference was made to the Alma Mater Branch of the Endowment Association. The aim of this Branch is to further the interests of Queen's in every laudable way, but chiefly to increase the efficiency of the institution, by helping on the Endowment Scheme.

The efficiency of the institution to do its work, depends on its Endowment, and this is the most important point to attend to if we wish to bring students within its walls. The contributions now coming from the Acadian and Alma Mater Branches of the Endowment Association amount to \$100 every year. This sum is less than that

which many individual members of the Association are giving, but \$1.00 coming every year from each of 100 students promises greater things, for every principle will develop through education. Already some students are multiplying the dollar by five.

We believe that if we as students do what we can, we will inspire to nobler efforts those who are already doing something.

The whole Endowment Association will feel that the Alma Mater Branch is the pulse by whose beating all its members will be encouraged and guided. The following resolution was passed at the last general meeting, viz., “That this meeting being specially gratified at hearing that the students of the University have formed two branches of the Q.U.E.A. and being convinced that the objects of the Association can be recommended to the public better by the students than by any other persons, instruct the Honorary Secretary to write to the Secretaries of those branches asking them to consider the subject as to the best means of forming branches throughout the country and to report their views at the next Annual Meeting of the Association.” It was referred to the Executive Committee also to consider on what terms the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL could be supplied to the members of this Association.

I wish to make the following suggestions for your consideration:

1. That the present Editors and Staff of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL, as students have done in the past, continue, by private enterprise, to increase its worth both to students and graduates, and to give it as wide a circulation as possible.

2. That no reduction be made in its price to clubs, because those who already subscribe to the support of college institutions will set a proportionate value on a Journal that will give them an intelligible and interesting medium of connection with the schemes they are supporting in connection with the College.

3. That the Executive Committee of the Q.U.E.A. be conferred with, and means be used to get every member of the Endowment Association to subscribe for the JOURNAL, and that the Alma Mater Branch be allowed sufficient space in the JOURNAL, in order that the other Branches may be interested in the whole scheme and in the JOURNAL as well.

4. That whatever is over, when the expenses of the JOURNAL are paid, be given to the Treasurer of the Endowment Association.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

THE following letter was sent to the *Toronto Week* in reply to editorial remarks of that journal, but the editor found it convenient to close the discussion and refuse its insertion:

To the Editor of the Week :

SIR,—In your appendix to my recent letter upon the above subject, I do not find any reconciliation of the

antagonistic utterances criticised. Again, I ask if you congratulate Upper Canada College upon being independent of the (political) machine, why do you rejoice at the prospect of bringing all the self-governing colleges in the province under the rule of that machine? Why, after averring that the school text-books of the province are occasionally made use of as "engines of propagandism," do you desire to multiply the propagandist opportunities of a political minister of education?

You say "there is nothing centralising in confederation. Each college retains its internal self-government and its distinctive character." The amount of distinctive character left in Victoria College, taking it as an example, will be phenomenal when under confederation it gives up two thirds of the subjects now taught by its Professors; the extent of its self-government will be capable of accurate estimate when its students are taught in all the leading branches of the curriculum by a University, as distinguished from a college professoriate, by men appointed by the political minister of the day. If this is not centralisation the word has lost its meaning.

In an editorial in your latest issue you say that the overcrowding of the professions is from "one-horse Universities." I do not believe there is such an overcrowding as you suggest. If poor lawyers complain that there are more than enough Barristers, poor farmers find that their business is injured by competition, and poor mechanics are ruined by the same cause. Assuming the fact to be as you say it is, let us examine a few significant figures. The number of graduates in Arts in Queen's University during the past fifteen years has been on an annual average twenty. From all the other Universities except Toronto University not more than thirty, I believe, have passed out. In Toronto University, there has probably been an annual average at the most of seventy. Are one hundred and twenty graduates in arts an excessive proportion for two millions of people? If they are, the blame rests at the door of the University, upon which all the resources of the province have been lavished.

Finally, you argue that the evils arising from a low and easy standard of graduation are to be repaired by confederating all the University Colleges of Ontario in Toronto. Unhappily for your contention the sole provision of the University confederation scheme which has yet gone into operation is one which degrades the standard of attainments required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, by permitting divinity students attending Toronto University to substitute five theological subjects for five subjects properly belonging to the liberal arts.

Yours truly,

R. W. SHANNON.

KINGSTON, 15th November, 1883.

Word has been received from Mr. J. Foxton, '86, who is now in California. He is improving in health.

ALMA MATER.

THE regular meeting of the A.M.S. was held in the Science Room on Saturday evening, Nov. 27th; Mr. S. H. Gardiner in the chair. A great deal of important business was discussed and some good resolutions passed.

The first few meetings of every session are generally taken up by settling the affairs of the JOURNAL for the coming year. So far, this session has been no exception but we have now got matters permanently arranged. Through pressure of college work our esteemed Managing Editor was compelled to resign. Mr. MacLennan's resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered for the efficient manner in which he executed the duties of his department.

On motion of Mr. MacLennan, the following gentlemen constitute the staff for the present year:

MANAGING EDITOR—W. G. Mills, B.A.

EDITOR—Adam Shortt, M.A.

EDITING COMMITTEE:

J. C. Connell, M.A.

A. Gandier, B.A.

J. J. McLennan.

W. A. Finlay.

J. J. Wright, B.A.

S. Childerhose, B.A.

W. J. Kidd.

H. McFarlane.

E. Ryan, B.A.

E. H. Horsey.

The following articles of constitution was referred to and changes proposed.

Chapter III c. of the constitution reads thus: "Two resident Vice-Presidents, to be elected annually *who shall take precedence according to seniority of standing on books of the College: and in case said Vice-Presidents are of equal standing, they shall take precedence according to the number of votes cast in their election.*" Mr. Kidd gave notice that at the annual meeting he would move that the words from "shall . . . they" inclusive be struck out.

Mr. Horsey gave notice of motion, that at next meeting he would move that the name of QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL be changed, but on objection, it was ruled out of order.

This being the night of nomination of officers for the ensuing year, the chairman declared the meeting open for nominations.

The following gentlemen were nominated:—

Hon. President, Rev. Dr. McTavish, (Acclamation.)

President, J. J. Wright, B.A., (Acclamation.)

Vice-Presidents, T. Scales, B.A., J. McLean.

Secretary, W. Morden, A. Beall.

Treasurer, S. Chown, (Acclamation.)

Asst. Secretary, J. Poole, (Acclamation.)

Committee, W. A. Cameron, T. G. Allen, V. Sullivan, A. G. Ferguson.

Critic, W. J. Kidd, (Acclamation.)

After nominations closed, a choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by various members of the Society.

Next Saturday is the day of Election, but we do not anticipate any excitement. Great care has been taken to present for office none but the best men available. This has been done and it is not much wonder that no person is found bold enough to face such men in the contest. Mr. J. J. Wright, B.A., our president elect, has been a faithful supporter of the A.M.S. It was he who raised the Q. C. JOURNAL to its present state of literary excellence, and it is indeed a fitting recognition of his past services to elect him president of the A.M.S. by acclamation. Under Mr. Wright's leadership, we predict good results from the meetings of the A. M. Society.

✽DIVINITY HALL.✽

MISS OLIVER, M.D., who attended classes in Divinity last session, after spending a few weeks in England and Scotland, sailed for Bombay by S. S. Persia from Birkenhead on Nov. 13th. She is accompanied by Miss Wilson of Pictou, who is to be united in marriage to Rev. R. C. Murray, who went out from Queen's as a missionary to India a year ago. A number of Mr. Murray's fellow-students thinking this a suitable time to remember him, have forwarded in charge of Dr. Oliver, a beautiful marble clock, as a slight token of their regard for him and their interest in the work to which he and his chosen partner have consecrated their lives.

The interest that has been awakened in missionary enterprise during the last two or three years among the students in our Theological Halls, is one of the most significant signs of the times. This awakening missionary zeal is partly the cause and partly the result of the Canadian Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance. Divinity students as they look forward to the life for which they are preparing themselves are beginning to ask: Is it right for me to spend my life competing with half a dozen ministers of other Christian denominations, or even of my own denomination for the privilege of preaching to a handful of people who already enjoy all the advantages of a Christian community, when two-thirds of the population of the entire globe, in this nineteenth century, have not one ray of light more than if Christ had never come. Fully one-half the students in the graduating class at Queen's are prepared to serve Christ in the Foreign Field should the way be opened for them. But when they say to the Church of their choice, "Will you not send us to proclaim the Gospel among the millions in the region beyond?" The Church answers through its Foreign Mission Committee, "We would like to do so, but all our funds are required to support the men who are now in the field." But surely that God who has given this Church loyal sons who are ready to occupy the high places of the Field, will stir up his people to provide the means necessary for their support. Are there not many wealthy men in the Presbyterian Church, any one of whom might send a missionary to China or India, or the Islands of the Sea,

at his own expense? Why should not some of these men come forward and say to the young men who are anxious to carry the Gospel to the heathen: "Go forth and we will provide the money." Said Andrew Fuller: "There is a gold mine in India, but it seems almost as deep as the centre of the earth. Who will venture to explore it?" Said William Carey, "I will go down; but remember that you must hold the ropes." There are gold mines in China, in India, in Africa, in the Islands of the Sea. Some of the noblest young men in our Canadian church are saying like Carey, "I will go down, if you hold the ropes." How many Christian men and women are ready to answer, "Go down and we will hold the ropes." The Missionary Association are at present considering a scheme by which they hope to be able to send out one of their number to represent them in China. A full account of the work the Association proposes to undertake will be given in the next JOURNAL.

THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of this society was held in Divinity Hall, on Nov. 13th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Jas. F. Smith.

Vice President—J. W. H. Milne.

Recording Secretary—J. J. Wright, B.A.

Corresponding Secretary—W. G. Mills, B.A.

Treasurer—D. Fleming.

Librarian—D. D. McDonald.

Committee—J. Steele, B.A., A. Fitzpatrick, J. G. Potter, J. A. McDonald.

On the following Saturday, Nov. 20th, a large meeting of the society was held in Divinity Hall. Several new members were received; among them Misses Eberts, McKellar and Fraser, ladies in training at the Women's Medical College for Zenana mission work, who were warmly welcomed.

Mr. Stephen Childerhose, B.A., delegate to the annual meeting of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, held lately in Montreal, gave his report. After describing the different sessions of the convention, Mr. Childerhose gave a number of suggestions as to the best way of broadening and intensifying the missionary spirit in the University. He announced that the next meeting of the Alliance would be held in Kingston, beginning on the second Thursday of November, 1887. It rested with students and citizens, who are interested in missionary enterprise, to make this meeting of the Alliance a grand success.

The following resolutions were adopted for the winter:

1. All applications for supply must be referred to the President.
2. Vacant congregations and ministers outside the city asking supply, must guarantee \$6 per Sabbath and expenses.
3. Mission Stations, \$6 per Sabbath, the student paying all his own expenses.
4. Congregations within the city, \$4 per service.

ATHLETICS.

BASE BALL.

THIS year a new and promising club was added to the many excellent athletic organizations, in connection with Queen's. At the time the college opened, the base-ball fever was at its height, and the students, naturally enough, became infected with the contagion. A club was at once organized with Dr. Sullivan as Hon.-President; A. F. Pirie, President; E. J. Errett, Captain, and A. J. Fisher, Secretary. Many students were, during the summer, members of clubs that had attained considerable proficiency, so that there was no difficulty in selecting a good team. As the college campus was engaged by both foot-ball clubs, the base-ball team held their practice on the Regiopoli College grounds; on Saturday mornings the boys would wend their way thither, and indulge in a few hours healthy practice of America's national game. As soon as practice had rendered the club proficient and confident, it cast about for worlds to conquer. The "Elks," of Portsmouth first fell victims to the prowess of the college team, by a score of 7 to 5. Then the Kingston champions, flushed with a season of victories, succumbed to the skill of our representatives. Other matches were in contemplation, but the season closed before arrangements could be completed. As it is, however, the college team has every reason to be proud of its season's record. Errett and Johnston make a splendid battery, while H. M. Buchanan at first base, and A. Pirie at third are excellent players in their respective positions. The following gentlemen composed the team: W. Johnston, p.; A. S. Errett, c.; H. M. Buchanan, lb.; C. O. Maybee, 2b.; E. O'Neil, s.s.; A. F. Pirie, 3b.; A. Robinson, r.f.; S. McKillop, c.f.; A. Freeman, l.f.

The club has established itself on a permanent basis, and will without a doubt make itself famous in the near future.

FOOT BALL.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been manifested by Canadian lovers of foot ball in the international game recently played in New Jersey between picked clubs from Ontario and the United States. The Canadian club was composed of three players from Toronto, H. Pirie, of Queen's, and the remainder from the old strongholds of foot ball, Galt and Berlin. The Canadian team was, by no means, made up of the best players available. Many of the gentlemen chosen to form the team were at the last moment detained, so that when the team assembled at Hamilton for departure, the personnel was entirely different from what was at first contemplated. The home team shewed the oldest and most skilful players in the Union, men of splendid physique and in admirable practice. The visitors were well received, and during their stay in Gotham, were treated with every mark of courtesy. On the day of the first match the rain fell without cessation, yet the concourse of visitors was immense. No

game could have been played with more manliness or with a more delicate sense of honor and fair play. Every exhibition of skill received its fair share of applause, whether the result told for or against the home team. The playing throughout was magnificent. In the beginning of the game the light, but athletic Canadians, played all around their opponents, but their staying powers were not equal to the occasion. The consequence was, that before the game was half played, the Canadian forwards had spent their strength, and it remained with the backs to do the work. These did their work nobly indeed, but could not withstand the repeated onslaughts of their opponents, and the fortunes of the day were decided against the visitors. On the following day the Canadians played a slightly better game, but with little better result. McKendrick, of Toronto, distinguished himself in goal, while our own representative, Pirie, came in for special mention in the reports of the game. The American team proposes visiting Canada in May, when it is to be hoped a better team will be prepared to receive them, and Canada's honor on the campus be sustained.

MEDICAL.

THE ROYAL.

THE students of the Royal College should feel grateful for the many favors which, so early in the session, they have received from the hands of a generous faculty. The placing of a comfortable reading room, well furnished and supplied with an abundance of valuable literature at the students' disposal, was in itself a most commendable act. But the granting to the re-union committee, without a dissenting voice, a munificent sum for ensuring the success of the entertainment, was an act which the students of this session will not soon forget. But now, ere the mantle of generosity is laid aside, there is another boon for which we humbly crave, and the reasonableness of our want will, we trust, recommend itself to the consideration of our learned instructors. It is, that a receptacle be placed in the college, provided with the ingredients for preserving subjects for the dissecting room, to be used as the wants of the students demand. Other schools of medicine in the Dominion have had this advantage long since, and why should the Royal be longer in want of such a necessary acquisition. There is no denying the fact, that a want of dissecting material is often severely felt in the Royal. By this means students are frequently deterred from pursuing the study of Anatomy, either with advantage or satisfaction. But, aside from this, the mode of procuring such material often leads the student into difficulty and danger. Depredations, too, have been committed in this vicinity, which justly or not, have been charged to the medical students. By the building of such a receptacle in the college, subjects for use in the dissecting room could be preserved. Thus the facilities for study would be greatly increased, and the charges of ghoul-work removed.

The Royal College opened its thirty-third session on Oct. 2nd, with an able lecture by Prof. T. R. Dupuis. The learned lecturer during the course of his remarks referred to the nobleness of the profession of medicine and to the self-abnegation which must be undergone by the student to pursue it successfully.

Short addresses were also given by Dr. Sullivan and Rev. Dr. Grant. During the summer the building has undergone extensive repairs. New desks have been placed in it. The walls and floors have been repaired. Even the "den" has been visited. The raised seats have been taken away and a row of benches placed around the walls. A reading room has been fitted up for the accommodation of those who would enjoy a quiet time with the leading dailies or saunter in for a "grind."

Many new cuts and appliances have been secured, so that on the whole the college facilities for the study of medicine are unsurpassed in the province.

The students emulating the zeal of their professors, at once formed a committee for the preservation of property. A subscription was taken up in the college and chairs and tables provided for the industrious.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Women's Medical College, particularly of the ladies. In the absence (on public engagements) of the president, Sir Richard Cartwright, the chair was filled by R. V. Rogers. The annual financial statement, to the conclusion of the third year of college work, was very satisfactory, being adopted without question. The financial endowments have but two years more to run, but the prospect is that then the college will be almost self-supporting. It would be made entirely so by the fees of twenty-five students. There are now seventeen, and three join at Christmas, thus doubling numbers in one year, showing that the school has fairly surmounted early doubts and prejudices, and that the future becomes more promising as sessions advance. The enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Kingston has thus been fruitful in the highest expectation, and having nursed the institution into vigorous life it is pleasing to them to see that the public at large can take up the work, and by the practical aid of student patronage, chiefly in woman's education and human mission.

Several matters of interior improvement were discussed and the meeting made the necessary grants.

Dr. Lavell, the Dean of the faculty, made a verbal report of the satisfactory and agreeable working of the college in every respect. Mrs. McGillivray, M.D., and Miss Dickson, M.D., graduates of the College, were present and assisted with their practical advice in matters under discussion.

The directors were unanimously re-elected: Sir R. J. Cartwright, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. Alex. Gunn, Wm. Harty, John Carruthers, R. V. Rogers, E. J. B. Pense, M. H. Folger, A. P. Knight, M.D., Mrs.

Dr. Trout, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Britton, Mrs. Harty, Mrs. Macnee, and Miss Gildersleeve. Sir Richard was re-elected President and William Harty Vice-President. Miss Blaylock was appointed demonstrator of anatomy.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Dr. McGillivray, professor, a committee composed of the lady directors and Messrs. Harty, Knight and Pense, was named to consider the propriety of establishing a public dispensary for women and children, with student visitations in connection with the College.

GLEE CLUB.

THIS year has been one of unusual activity among the Glee Club boys. From the very beginning of the session the old members determined to have a Glee Club this year, that would be a benefit to the students and an honor to the college. At an early date reorganization took place, and the following officers were elected:—Leader, D. Strachan; Hon. President, F. C. Heath, M. D., Brantford; President, W. D. Neish; Vice President, D. Cameron; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Pirie; Committee, J. H. Buchanan, B.A., J. W. White, J. J. Anderson. A number of new voices have been added to the club, and the members feel, that all they need is drill to make their Glee Club worthy of her Alma Mater. It was decided that a new list of glees should be gotten up this term, and for this purpose regular practice is held at least once a week. The boys miss the flashy spirit of their old leader, F. C. Heath, but still they feel satisfied, that through the persevering labors of Mr. Strachan, the Glee Club will this year be more efficient than in the past.

PERSONAL.

REV. ALEX. McAULEY, has returned from his trip to the Maritime Provinces, much improved in health.

We regret to learn of the illness of Mr. W. J. Fowler, M.A., of Divinity Hall. He is now in the Hospital, owing to an attack of fever. He is rapidly recovering.

Messrs. A. E. Bolton and A. Ferguson, of the Royal College, are also confined to their rooms by sickness, they are both suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to Mr. Rod J. MacLennan, '84, on his success at his recent Law Examination. We hope to see him some day on the bench.

Mr. Wm. Chambers, has decided to leave Canada, and intends locating in Los Angeles, Cal.

We are glad to see Mr. Donald Munro back again at Queen's. He has been for some time in the North West, and last winter attended Manitoba College.

Ed. Horsey, one of the present JOURNAL staff, is at present confined to his room through illness. We hope soon to see him around again.

Mr. J. J. MacLennan goes to Toronto as the representative of Queen's Art Students at the Toronto University Undergraduates' Dinner. He will, no doubt, bring lustre to Queen's, when he speaks in her behalf.

Mr. Thomas Guthrie Marquis again gladdened his old friends by appearing the other morning at the college. During the summer he attended the Fredericton School of Infantry.

Messrs. D. A. Kirkwood, J. H. Mills and T. A. Cosgrove, have not been attending lectures so far this session. They are expected, however, to be around after Xmas.

Miss M. M. Spooner and Messrs. H. E. Horsey, E. Elliott, E. J. Corkhill, H. Townsend, W. B. Barclay and W. B. Givens are this week enduring the tortures of the professional examination established by the Educational Department for all who aspire to being High School teachers. May they one and all be successful.

Mr. J. J. Ashton is not having the greatest amount of bliss in his backwoods life. He often has more company than he enjoys.

Mr. J. F. Smith has offered himself as a foreign missionary to China, to be sent out by the Missionary Association of Queen's.

Mr. N. White was successful at the late fall exams in medicine and is therefore, now entitled to write M.D., C.M., after his name.

Rev. Neil Campbell, B.A., is popular with his parishioners. We expect to see him around Kingston shortly.

*COLLEGE*WORLD.*

DARTMOUTH issues a new monthly this fall.

The scholarships and fellowships at Oxford amount to \$500,000 annually.

Cornell has abolished compulsory attendance upon recitations and lectures.

There are thirteen women in the new class in the Harvard annex this year.

The Southern California University has been presented with \$100,000 by the Hon. R. Widney.

Boston University is putting more than \$100,000 into her new hall for the school of Theology.

There are four daily college papers in the United States:—Harvard, Cornell, Princeton and Yale.

One hundred and twenty-four students at Harvard University are working their own way through college.

The Y.M.C.A. of the University of Toronto has recently completed and dedicated a hall costing about \$3,100.

Boston University has one young lady who studies Sanscrit, and another who is a graduate of a German University.

It is claimed that over seventeen hundred college-students have been converted during the past year and that there are twenty-three hundred candidates for the ministry in the various colleges.

Harvard College is to publish a *Journal of Economics*, monthly. A fund of \$15,000 has been created for the purpose by the gift of a graduate of 1885.

There is a rumored probability that the defunct Chicago University property will be purchased by Archbishop Feehan for use as a Catholic Theological Seminary.

A new college, for the higher education of women, is to be built almost immediately in Montreal. It is a result of a bequest of nearly \$400,000 by the late Mr. Donald Ross, of that city.

The Young Men's Christian Association building at Yale College, to be known as Dwight Hall, was the gift of Albert B. Monroe. It cost \$60,000 and is most beautifully furnished and handsomely constructed.

At the University of Virginia the students, after having finished their examination papers, endorse them with "I have neither given nor received assistance," and then the name is signed. No "spotters" are present in the examination room.

A gentleman proposes bringing a suit for \$50,000 against the Professors in charge of the chemical laboratory at Harvard, for injuries received by his son while performing an experiment. He claims that the accident was due to the carelessness of the Professors.

The great English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, have made arrangements by which women can attend a large number of lectures. Italy too, has opened its seventeen Universities to women, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark have also allowed them to enter.

The importance of a thorough knowledge of Political Economy is being recognized by all the larger Colleges. An additional course of instruction consisting of lectures on Socialism has been instituted at Harvard, which already has lecturers on Free Trade and Protective Tariff.

DE*ROBIS*NOBILIBUS.

LOGIC CLASS: 1st Y. L.—“No cat has two tails, any cat has more tails than no cat; therefore any cat has three tails.” 2nd Y. L.—“Why! I didn't know that no cat had two tails.”

Greek Recitation.—Prof.: “Mr. B.—, how did you translate that word?”

Mr. B (doubtfully)—“I think it means a *curse*.”

Prof. (sadly)—“Well, it may—yes, sometimes; but here it should be translated mother-in-law.”

Mrs. Montague—“Do you sing, Mr. P.—?” Mr. P.—, (with a superior smile)—“I belong to the College glee club.” Mrs. Montague (disappointed)—“Oh, I'm so sorry. I hoped that you sang.”

Student of Physics class, looking through the spectro-scope at rays passing through red glass: “Professor, I don't see any green here.” Professor: “The green is at the other end.”

A student who evidently enjoys Hebrew has kindly given us directions how it should be read: Turn the book upside down, open at the end, put it in one corner of the room, stand on your head in the other corner, begin at the bottom and then read backwards.

In a Toronto college a certain classical student, learning that his professor had a translation of a difficult Greek author, went to borrow it from him. “Ah—um,” said the professor, “this is practical illustration of the old and well-worn saying, ‘The ass seeketh his master's crib.’”

A MODERN STUDENT.

He's a lively, dapper fellow, with complexion somewhat sallow, has a failing to get mellow and his hair is pompadour.

His apparel neatly fits him, and his tailor bill commits him to the “old man's” tender mercies, who with mingled sighs and curses, his good hard cash disburses to liquidate this debt and many more.

He's a stranger to pneumatics, physics, ethics, mathematics; Horace, Juvenal, and Tacitus he passes lightly o'er.

He's unacquainted with astronomy, rhetoric, logic and economy, Herodotus, Odyssey and other ancient lore.

Heat, light, refracting prisms, science, ologies and isms of all varied kinds, and schisms he considers quite a bore.

He's a member of a boat crew, cricket, foot and baseball clubs too, and at billiards he is perfectly immense.

He succeeds in making mashes, in squandering money very rash is, yet by the sober thinking masses he is listed with the asses and pronounced devoid of sense.

Professor—“Some plants grow better by night. Can you name any?” Student—“Hops.”

Two young ladies, students of the State College, Maine, have been suspended for hazing.

Prof. in Physics—lecturing on electricity—“Mr. P.— What is the best insulator?” Mr. B.—“Poverty.”

A woman can stand tight boots, tight gloves and tight lacing but she very properly draws the line at tight husband bands.

Fifty young ladies were made bachelors recently at a Boston college. If this thing continues there will be a shortage of old maids.

Scene in the Rhetoric class: “Mr. P.—, you may give me an impromptu apostrophe to a thunder storm.” Mr. P.—rises and begins: “Oh, thunder—” The class smile audibly.

Prof. in Eng.—Whom do you consider the greater author, Dumas the elder or his son? Student.—Ah—well—ah, I rather think the son.

Prof.—Oh—I think not—I don't believe he would ever have been heard of if it hadn't been for his father.

Student.—Well, yes, that's so, too.

Oh, School Marm!
Thou who teachest the young idea
How to scoot, and spankest the erstwhile
Festive small boy with a hand that taketh the trick;
Who also lammeth him with a hickory switch,
And crowneth him by laying the weight
Of a ruler upon his shoulders.

Oh!
Thou art a daisy!
Thou makest him the national emblem—
Red, white, and blue—
Thou furnisheth the stripes,
And he seeth the stars.
Oh, School Marm,
We couldn't do without thee,
And we don't want to try!
Thou art lovely and accomplished
Above all women, and if thou art
Not married, it is because thou art
Too smart to be caught that way!
All school marms are women,
But all women are not school marms,
And angels pedagogic;
That's where thou has the bulge on thy sisters!
Oh, School Marm!

Thou mayest not get much pay here below,
But cheap education is a national specialty,
And thou wilt get thy reward in heaven;
The only drawback being that thou stayest there
When thou goest after it, and we,
Who remain here below for our reward,
Miss you like thunder.
School Marm, if there is anything we can do for you
Call on us!
Apply early and avoid the rush!
Office hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.!
We were a schoolboy once ourself,
And can show the marks of it.

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name of the author of any article.

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notice of any change in address.

MESSRS. Meikle, B.A., of 1881, and Ger-
rior, who took third year in Divinity
in Queen's two years ago, have proved them-
selves evangelists as successful as Sam Jones
and Sam Small. Here is an extract from a
letter from Cow Bay, a mining settlement in
Cape Breton, N.S.:—"Last Spring, Messrs.
Meikle and Gerrior held a series of evangel-
istic meetings here, which were greatly
blessed of God, and as a consequence
a large number of our young men have
experienced a change of heart. It is
really wonderful to see men, who were
noted rowdies a year ago, now earnest
Christians, ready at all times to stand up

for the Master, It is now six months since
the Evangelists left, and of the 160 who
joined our church at the first Communion
thereafter, all excepting three or four, are
walking consistently. It has made a great
change in this place." Meikle and Gerrior
are true men, and preached the Gospel
without circumlocution. Their old friends
here rejoice that God is blessing their work
so abundantly.

THE St. Catharines Collegiate Institute
seems to be exceptionally fortunate in
the men it secures as teachers. In Mr.
Seath, it had a Rector whose mental vigour
and literary powers every one acknowledged.
His promotion—if promotion it could be
called—to the position of High School In-
spector was deserved, and it is surely unfair
to attribute to the Minister of Education the
intention of muzzling a trenchant critic
and political opponent rather than the hon-
ourable desire of rewarding merit. In Mr.
Henderson, the present Rector, the Institute
is quite holding its own, and the contribu-
tions to the Press of Mr. W. J. Robertson—
another member of the staff—are marked by
literary ability and a refreshing manliness of
tone. Some remarks of his in the cur-
rent number of the *Canada Educational
Monthly* deserve the serious attention of those
who are prone to brag of the wondrous
superiority of our school "system" to every-
thing else of the kind that has ever been on
this planet. Concerning teachers in this
Province, he speaks as follows:—"To a large
extent we are bondsmen, and naturally
enough, we are developing the characteristic

vices of slaves and dependents. A truckling servility to the educational powers of the day—a dishonest and ignoble rivalry for place and profit—an almost inexcusable absence of professional honour and etiquette are evils so manifest and so prevalent that, &c. &c.” What is a system worth that bears such fruit? If there is any foundation for what Mr. Robertson says, a remedy or remedies must be found. The whole country will be to-morrow what the schools are to-day, and the influence of the teachers on the schools cannot be exaggerated. They have more to do with determining the characters of their pupils than any other class, mothers perhaps excepted. If they have low ideals, what can be expected from those whom they train? What are the remedies? Decentralization, security of tenure, a free hand to the teacher in his room, greater power and responsibility in every head master, exclusion of political influences, Educational representation in the Department. On each one of these an article might be written. With Mr. Robertson we say, “Let the discussion go on.”

NOT unfrequently we find students discussing a question of considerable moment to them; that, namely, as to the best methods of study. This would, indeed, be a very encouraging sign, were it not for the fact that too often the question is considered from a very short-sighted point of view. Nor is this altogether a subject of marvel. In accordance with the public and high school systems of the province, which are so much admired and lauded by those whose creation they are, the student who passes through these mills on his way to College is thoroughly impressed with this fundamental principle, that the essential object or end of all education is the passing of examinations. A course of study undertaken without an examination in view would

represent so much time and energy utterly thrown away. From this point of view, then, the best method of study will evidently be that which enables one to prepare most easily for examinations, and it is this method which too many students are apt to regard as the one thing needful. We do not propose to discuss such a method; but we shall perhaps have occasion afterwards to speak at some greater length with regard to the causes of such a condition of educational matters. At present let it suffice to state, what is not at all new in theory but what is certainly somewhat novel in practice, that the primary object of anything which deserves the name of education should be the *rational* training of the individual; a secondary object being the acquiring of useful knowledge, and which will follow as a natural result of the former. As to which may be the best methods of study in order to secure this end, one cannot determine with any degree of minuteness, since, in detail at least, they must vary as individual intelligences vary; and a method which one has found to be very serviceable may be of little advantage to another. We may, however, state one general method which has been of considerable service to many an eminent and true student, as well as to many, equally true students, who have not been known to fame, but have done good work among the multitude whose labor is of the spirit. The method is more particularly applicable to a regular course of reading and consists in making a synopsis of most books read, more or less extended according to the importance or richness of the contents of the work under perusal. The advantages of such a method are considerable, for in this way one is forced to understand and examine more thoroughly than might otherwise seem necessary the nature of the facts and principles under discussion. As a natural consequence attention is drawn to the points

which are most difficult of comprehension, and which might, for that very reason, seem to be unimportant. It is impossible to get at the pith of a paragraph or sentence without a comparatively perfect understanding of the author's meaning; and in determining this meaning one's whole intellectual nature is trained or educated in a manner excelled only by the pursuit of original investigation. Indeed, during the period of acquisition, it is a better means of education than random attempts at original work for which one is not yet properly prepared. A thorough thinking of previous thought is the best preparation for the most perfect elaboration of one's own thoughts. Besides the educational advantages derived from the preparation of such synopses one is being gradually furnished with a store of condensed knowledge to which reference can readily be made at any future time, and a reference to the leading features of a book will usually be sufficient to suggest most of the important details.

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"ALPHA" in our last issue was slightly bilious, and therefore unjust to the students of the Royal. "Have the Arts deserved such treatment as this?" is the question he puts in much of the same tone as Cicero's "Quousque tandem abutere nostra patientia?" What treatment? The Arts students, it seems, are obliged to pay a Gym fee of one dollar a year, whereas the Meds may or may not as suits themselves. This treatment it will be seen is made up of two parts, each independent of the other. If it is right that the Arts men should pay the dollar, let them pay it, without reference to any body else. If Alpha has any doubt on this point, we refer him to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard, and the question of the Master to the discontented, "Is thine eye evil because I am good?" Should there be a fee, then, and is a dollar too

much? — It is surely better to have a fee collected without any trouble, than to worry a committee of students all session with the task of collecting "voluntary gifts." As to the amount, in most Colleges the Campus and Gym fee amounts to four or five dollars. As to its being annual, how can it be otherwise? The instructor must be paid annually, and Gymnasium apparatus, repairs and foot-balls are needed annually. In a word, the student that does not get a dollar's worth out of the Campus and Gymnasium in a session, especially when there is such an instructor as Sergeant-Major Morgans, has only himself to blame. Why then should not the fee be levied on the Meds? If it were, the Arts men would not be required to pay a cent less. The classes are large enough now, and if more students sought instruction, the instructor would have to attend more frequently and be paid more. So, it would be as broad as it is long. The present system should therefore be continued until the Meds ask for the imposition of the fee, as the Arts representative men very generally asked last session. "Alpha" should also reflect that the Meds have to pay two or three times as much in fees as Arts men, and that the students of the Royal have always shown themselves ready to contribute their full share to every expenditure, whenever they have been called upon.

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THE address delivered by Professor Dupuis in Convocation Hall on University day was so breezy as well as thoughtful, that the *Canada Educational Monthly* is republishing it in full in its December and January issues. Everything that Professor Dupuis writes on Educational Matters is worthy of attention, not only because of his independent tone and his determination to get to principles, but because of his wide and long experience. He has been a teacher all his life, and has taught in the Public and

High Schools as well as in a Medical College and the University. He has been Inspector of schools, President of the County Association of Teachers, Member of the Central Committee, and lastly Secretary of the Board of Matriculation Examiners for Queen's, Victoria and Trinity. On no subject is he so well entitled to be heard as on the teaching of Science, for he himself taught Chemistry and Natural History for a far longer time than he has taught Mathematics, and both as a lecturer and experimenter competent authorities who have sat at the feet of Huxley and Tyndall, put him on the same level with those magnates. On this subject his conclusions are the same as those which the Philosophical Faculty of Berlin came to after a careful and extensive induction of instances. He believes that the time given to the teaching of Science in High Schools is almost wasted, at any rate "that the ultimate benefit to the country of the school which gives much of its time to Science will be less than that of the school which confines itself mainly to Classics, Mathematics and English." He gives reasons, that will appear to most minds conclusive, for believing that the old disciplines are the best for mental training, and that the student who lays a broad foundation of Literature and Mathematics will be able to build thereupon the best Science super-structure. With regard to the candidates who presented themselves for Matriculation last June, his testimony is that their knowledge of Science was "mostly of the parrot kind. Where the question could be answered by the statement of a fact, the answer was generally forthcoming. But where the question required a deeper insight into underlying principles, the answers were given in a very uncertain voice, and were generally nonsensical or astray" — What do "the practical men" say to all this heresy?

FIRST the Liberal and then the Conservative students met in solemn Council and formed associations in and by which they were to assist their respective parties or perish in the attempt. We can not see one good reason why either of these associations should have been formed; but we can think of very many reasons why they should not exist. There are too many societies in the University now, then in the name of these already dead or dying, why was the new body brought into existence, to die of slow starvation. It seems contrary to the spirit of young men whose opinions should be forming, contrary to University spirit in general that men should voluntarily confine themselves within the narrowest of all cribs, and decide to look upon state questions only from the point of view of party politics. These bubbles will of course burst after the election is over, but they should never have been blown, as the whole scheme savors too much of hereditary politics.

THOSE of our students having in view a ministry in the Presbyterian Church must find great occasion for thought in a careful study of the signs of the times. There can be little doubt but that a change is creeping over the spirit of that church with regard to its polity. This is a democratic age, in church as in state the people demand that their voice be heard and obeyed. In the Presbyterian Church in Canada, there is prevailing a democratic spirit far stronger than is necessary to properly balance the ministerial authority. Whatever else this indicates it surely points to two things very clearly; first the necessity for a better oversight over neglected charges, and second a simpler and more edifying means of severing relations that may not be resulting in glory to God, or good will among men.

POETRY.

WE have been asked to print a few of the songs of "Old Queen's," and we have chosen the following as "opening ode"; it being one of the most popular with the boys:

"ON THE OLD ONTARIO STRAND."

My father sent me down to Queen's,
That I might there become a man;
So now I'm in the city,
Which is so very pretty,
On the Old Ontario Strand.

Chorus—On the Old Ontario Strand, my boys,
Where Queen's forever more shall stand!
For has she not stood
Since the time of the flood
On the Old Ontario Strand?

A blooming freshman there in Queen's,
I thought to take a noble stand,
But found the girls too pretty
Within the Limestone City,
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

I spend my precious time in Queen's
In every kind of sport and fun,
And so I often shirk
My classes and my work,
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

The Meds., with grand and noble aim,
Get lore by many a curious plan,
For they often rob the graves
Of defunct and extinct braves,
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

A sober Theologue I grew,
My heart with controversy crammed,
And now the next advance
Is \$750 and a manse
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

Of law we first learned there the art,
With writs and briefs on every hand,
And we first filled out our purses
In the "Venerable Concurus,"
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

My work will soon be done at Queen's;
Before me now is life so grand,
But can I be a traitor
To my noble Alma Mater,
On the Old Ontario Strand?—*Cho.*

And we'll hear no more of federation,
And Queen's independent shall remain,
For all her best friends
Say her name they shall defend
On the Old Ontario Strand.—*Cho.*

Queen's University, April 26, 1886.

HOW WE SHOULD REGARD THE UNIVERSITY.

WE might do well to cultivate that rare kind of reverence which attaches to University learning in Germany. I rode once into the city of Jena, and was amazed to find under many windows little fixtures looking much like our lawyers' signs outside their offices, and bearing names of students who once roomed in the apartments thus marked. Common looking houses, with their stucco fronts, would be ornamented with three or four of these signs. Such a great scholar had his chambers here; such another, there. The people are proud of having roomed a student who acquires high position. The Government in Prussia makes entrance upon any of the learned professions conditional upon the passing of a University examination or its equivalent. Bismark says emphatically that the University in Germany exists for imperial purposes. No entrance upon a great profession there without such a thorough training as comes from a University course, or from its equivalent outside! What if University life had similar honors here?

It is often affirmed that the American Congress has deteriorated in general intellectual capacity in the last fifty years. The number of educated men in it is less than it has been. The preparation of College graduates for taking part in thorough discussion in our newspaper press is not as complete as it ought to be, and as it will be by and by when we have suffered enough from inferior newspapers. The second rate sheets are maintained better than the first rate. We have in this country no class of College graduates waiting to get into their professions who can produce articles like the best of those known abroad in nations no larger than ours. There are several critical weekly journals in Germany and France, and at least half a dozen in Great Britain, usually in large part written by University graduates waiting to win their way into their professions, and better than any similar publication we have yet produced, not excepting even one.

JOHN COOK.

CARLYLE'S PREJUDICES.

THE war between the North and South was by no means the only subject on which Carlyle differed from the majority of educated Americans. The name of the great Transatlantic hero, Washington, he could seldom hear pronounced without breaking forth with an explosion of contempt, especially, it is said, if there was an American within hearing.

Mr. J. T. Fields, the eminent Boston publisher, relates a curious instance of this. He met Carlyle at a dinner-party in Devonshire Square thirty years ago, among the guests at which were Mrs. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Browning, Walter Savage Landor, and Mr. and Mrs. Procter. "I had been told," he writes, "that Carlyle was despotic and violent, but I was not at all prepared for so eccentric and overbearing a personality as I found him to be. When I entered the room, his face and tall gaunt figure

recalled the portraits I had seen of him, and I knew at once it was Thomas Carlyle who was haranguing the ladies and gentlemen assembled in the library. There he stood, a strange looking, iron-gray haired man, his cheek curiously tinged with red, like a rosy apple, while the Arctic frosts were slowly setting on his head. He was in the middle of a declamatory sentence, and gesticulating vehemently. In his half-doubled up fist he held an unlighted cigar, and his strong Scottish burr sounded oddly enough on my uninitiated ear. The entrance of a stranger drew his attention, and when Mr. Kenyon mentioned my name, and coupled with it the announcement that I was a young American just landed from the other side, Carlyle stopped suddenly, bent his keen eyes upon me, and burst out with this explosive sentence: 'And so, young feller, you're come from the great country over the way yonder, are ye? And what news do ye bring, lad? I suppose you are all going to the Devil over there, as usual? Gird up your loins to hear God's truth; young man, no country can find eternal peace and comfort where the vote of Judas Iscariot is as good as the vote of the Saviour of mankind. I've lately been reading the life of your mighty George Washington, by one Upham of Salem, and a poor creature enough I find George to be. He was a sad specimen of a great man, God help him—a good land-surveyor and measurer of timber, but he had no faith, no religion. You must have a biography written about him that will take him down several pegs. Ay! but he was a poor stick enough, a sign-board sort a feller, rest his soul! And what kind of a stream is the Concord? Dull and sluggish, I suppose, like the minds of some of your drowsy people who live on it! They tell me I must come over and see America, and so I would if I could live in a tub, and be quiet; but that would be humanly impossible. Oh, I should be unspeakably wretched over there among your Niagara population! When I landed the cry would go up: "Lo here, and lo there, is the great man!" and I should be bored to death! No, no, I'll not undertake the portentous commingling. I'll stay at home, and be happy! I'll be contented with a little and try to serve my Maker.'—Prof. Henry Nichols' Life of Carlyle.

"THE PHENOMENAL GOD."

The first number of the *Presbyterian College Journal*, for the present session, is a good one—that is to say good as to readable matter. But it is a mistake to suppose, that however able Professor Campbell's article on the Phenomenal God, and however instructive the Rev. Archibald Lee's contribution on "Christian Work," may be, that these should of necessity occupy twenty of the thirty-two pages of the *Journal*. Inexperienced Editors are apt to be carried away when they receive a good thing, and throw it into print, irrespective of the claims of those readers whose tastes do not run in the direction of the articles indicated.

Mr. Lee's and Professor Campbell's articles are suffi-

ciently able and interesting to have survived another issue. The former might have been left over, or the latter spread over at least two numbers of the *Journal*. Variety is what is needed—students have varied tastes as well as opinions, and these have to be considered, in order to ensure success.

Professor Campbell at the outset of his article distinguishes between the *common* acceptance of the expression 'Phenomenon' and the *scientific* and *original* meaning of the word. The current idea of the word implies "something strange, startling and, generally speaking, unpleasant." The scientific and original meaning "is simply that which appears, which is manifested to one or more of the five senses." He then puts the query: Do Phenomena include all existing things? Philosophers (materialists excepted) and Theologians say no. There is "a spiritual world which cannot be seen, heard, felt or appreciated, by any of the senses. To it belongs the invisible soul of man; to it perhaps the intangible essence called life." The Christian belief is that the Phenomenal has its existence in the un-Phenomenal. Above and beyond the Phenomenal and the souls of men, there also exists "and has existed from eternity a great all-pervading spirit whom no eye has seen nor can see." At death the soul "will enter upon a new field of perception in which spirit shall be as Phenomenal, as matter and lower forces are here." The Professor in passing adverts to the more prominent Philosophical arguments in favor of the existence of God. He touches upon that of Socrates, the argument from design, the Techno theological arguments of Kant which lock from nature up to nature's God; the Stoical argument (the cosmotheological) from the world as an effect to God as the first cause; the *a priori* argument (the ontological) of St. Augustine, as formulated by Anselm and Aquinas which says "I have an idea of an all-perfect being, and with this idea is bound up the idea of necessary existence: Therefore an all-perfect being necessarily exists." The sceptic replies: "Yes, he exists, but where? In your mind." Then follows the moral argument of Kant. He says, "The conscience within me is not my voice, nor the world's; it is therefore the voice of a great moral Governor, who is God." This does away with individual responsibility. "These arguments," says the Professor, "with others that might be mentioned, are sanctions, and most important sanctions, of the belief in the existence of God, but they are one and all incapable of furnishing the mind with such a belief."

The writer next points out that the natural theology of the Bible is contained in Romans 1: 19-20—invisible things being understood by the visible—"There are two counts," he says, "in the indictment of apostate man. (1) God manifests His existence through a revelation of Himself to man and (2) He manifests His power in the world without." He (the writer) admits a natural Theology—belief in a God ever present to the minds of men, but this natural Theology has no power over human de-

pravity. It is "valueless to invest life with spiritual comfort and peace, to remove the sense of sin, or shed a ray of hope on the world beyond the grave."

But while admitting that God is not Phenomenal to us he says we are not on that account to believe in an un-Phenomenal God because "all the world believes in Phenomena which have not been apparent to its own senses." The Phenomenal God is in His essence a spirit: "Cans't thou by searching find out God?" "But for men's sake the un-Phenomenal became a Phenomenon, a long series of Phenomena, appealing to the senses of sight, and hearing and touch." God manifested himself to His ancient people and though to them He had ever been incomprehensible, He was none the less a Phenomenal God. He became Phenomenal to man, though the revelation of Jesus Christ; "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." In Christ we know God "which is the regenerating power of the world to-day! It is the story of that appearing, the life of the man of sorrow." "What then is God," he asks. "God is a *fact*, not a necessary existence, nor a principle, nor a mental abstraction, but a *fact*—a fact attested by the evidence of testimony as other facts are attested—He is not a creation of man's fancy. "Paul says that the heathen in ancient times made their gods by their vain imagination, modern heathens make theirs by metaphysics, which in many cases is much the same thing." This is a curt truism. Most metaphysicians speak as if God must be just what they think he is. God has been demonstrated to be a fact. "We do not philosophize about a fact. No reasoning in the world will remove the Rocky Mountains or the Gulf-Stream, or raise the sunken Atlantic. God is a great fact to be observed and known." This conclusion makes Theology an inductive science. God has through the ages revealed His character: We have no right to question the anomalies, paradoxes, and apparent inconsistencies which appear in the history of the God Phenomenal. "Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus?" Yet the "thing" does often put this question. There is a tendency to shake off all authority in the thinking of the present day. "Doubt is prevalent everywhere; suspicion is ripe in society." A host of critics rend the Bible to tatters. How are we to decide which is right? Not by "the standard of morality, the coincidence of their statements with what our judgments or imaginations would assign to the persons, times, and places of which they treat, the discovery of inconsistencies and apparent contradictions which we cannot reconcile. Here is the test: 'Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God.' We are thrown back upon faith. True belief in God implies belief in men. He that believeth not his brother whom he has seen how can he believe God whom he hath not seen? Jesus came in the flesh attested by many witnesses. "Here there is nothing *a priori*, nothing metaphysical, not a fragment of the exercise of higher criticism. It is the testimony of the witnesses of Phenomena appealing

to faith." But the testimony is questioned because of defects in the observer. Why should this be so in spiritual things any more than in matters of daily life? We accept without question statements from the lips and pen of weak, erring mortals. We do not live on memories, we do not move in history, we have not our being in the *once* Phenomenal God, but in Him who, un-Phenomenal, comes to a higher sense than those of sight and hearing, and touch to work in us and for us wonders manifested. "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet have believed." "The most valuable parts of the Bible are the parts which record the personal appearance in speech or act of God, whether it be to the Patriarchs, to Moses and Joshua, to Isaiah and Ezekiel, or in the person of Jesus Christ. When we have a 'thus saith the Lord' or (thus did the Lord,) our guide is a safe one."

Therefore concludes the writer, we are called upon to preach dogmatically the history of God manifest. This is a religion of faith. It has to do with fact and not with imagination and pious fancy. "That which we have *seen* and *heard* declare we unto you." All Philosophic proofs are incapable in themselves of satisfying the soul as to the existence of God. "The true Apologetic is found in the Bible itself, and in all the history that corroborates the Bible." The materialist will be met by Phenomena if he will only believe in Phenomena. "Why then," the Professor asks, "trouble the minds of students with the Philosophical proof of the Divine Existence?" All the thread-bare proofs like the armor of by-gone days, laid up in our arsenals for show, are entirely inadequate for present day warfare. "Now the aid of positive Apologetic as opposed to this negation is the aim of the Christian Church, and of Him on whom as a rock it stands, to lead man back to faith in his fellow-man, and thus to faith in that Phenomenal God, whom his most favored fellows seeing and hearing have made known." "Science and Philosophy have landed in agnosticism and rightly so. They can go no farther. They cannot find out God, and it would matter little if they did, for their God would not be our God."

The foregoing is but an imperfect summary of Prof. Campbell's very excellent paper. He speaks with no uncertain sound. His remarks have a healthy spiritual ring about them, which must be admired and appreciated by every right-thinking man and woman.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

WITHIN the past five years many public speakers, pre-eminent in their several subjects, have delighted us by their eloquence, entertained us with their wit, and instructed us by their learning and example. Among those whom it has been our good fortune to hear, Justin McCarthy stands in the foremost rank. With the subject matter of his late discourse we have nothing to do, whatever decided opinions we may hold on the subject of Home Rule. But to the fact that the lecturer espoused the cause, believing it to be just and noble and

moral, and believing also, that it was for the good of humanity and the welfare and stability of the British Empire, none will have the temerity to gainsay. Of Justin McCarthy, as a writer little need be said here. Every student is or ought to be familiar with his works. But there is much in his style of oratory which many among us might study with profit. His gestures are graceful, not violent; his language choice, not bombastic; his pronunciation faultless. He never soared away in any flights of rhetoric, nor did his language ever degenerate to the ordinary or commonplace; clear, calm, impassioned, yet enthusiastic, one could scarcely listen and not be moved. True we cannot say of him what Macaulay said of Milton, but his lesson may do all the more good by being the easier learned. To many who heard his lucid arguments, the cause he champions will wear a different aspect. He may not have convinced, but he certainly commanded respect. Were there in this world more like him in nobleness of heart and actions, history would record many different events.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND, AND EDUCATION.

WHY is it that an influential section of the people of Ireland is so passionately opposed to what Mr. Gladstone was disposed to grant to that country? It is easy to understand that landlords dislike such a measure, also that the Ultra-Protestant element are opposed to it. Besides these classes there is a considerable section chiefly Protestant, largely liberal in politics, than whom Mr. Gladstone had no more devoted followers before he became a convert to Parnell's scheme of Home Rule. It is a scandalous libel to call the men of this section Orangemen. Among this class are the Presbyterian ministers of the country, very few of whom are Orangemen, and a most intelligent and progressive part of the Protestant people. These men are by nature and education as well as by race and tradition ardent lovers of liberty; there are no others on the face of the earth at this moment more ardent. For generations they have been striving to right the wrongs that Ireland has groaned under and they rejoice in the fact that many have been righted and in the prospect that the rest will soon be. Why are they found in the ranks of those opposed to Home Rule? To answer this would take a good deal of time, in this article we touch on the Education question only.

But first a few facts and figures to shew that it is a delusion to suppose that Protestants to any extent are in favor of Home Rule. In Ulster there are in round numbers nearly 908,000 Protestants and nearly 832,000 Roman Catholics. Representing these in Parliament, there are 17 Home Rulers and 16 Unionists. Does not that shew that Protestants are not all opposed to Home Rule? And Londonderry, the second Protestant city in the country, is now represented by Justin McCarthy. In spite of these facts, let it be remembered that no constituency in which a majority of the population is Pro-

testant is represented by a Home Ruler. Of the 33 constituencies only 14 have a majority of Protestants. This is owing to the fact that the Protestants are crowded into the North East section, that nearest the Coast of Scotland, chiefly, indeed in two counties, Antrim and Down, including Belfast. Of the 908,000 mentioned, over 510,000 are in those two counties. There are in fact two constituencies, in which Protestants are not in a majority, represented by Unionists. They are North and South Tyrone. Then as to the city of Londonderry, so far is it from a Protestant city, that there are in it 16,000 Roman Catholics to 13,000 Protestants. Probably many readers in this country will stare at these facts and figures. Messrs. McCarthy and Davitt gave them a wide berth.

Now as regards Education, and this is to be looked at in two departments. First then, are the Elementary or Common Schools. The present system is over 50 years old, having been originated by the Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, afterwards the famous Lord Derby, the Rupert in debate of his day. Stanley at that time, between 50 and 60 years ago, was Chief Secretary of Ireland. The main features of the system were combined secular and separate religious instruction. The religious instruction is given either immediately after the school assembles or before the school closes, so that where parents object to what is taught, their children may either not come until it is over or leave before it begins. At first the Roman Catholics fell in with the scheme pretty generally. Bishop Doyle gave cordial assistance in preparing books and starting the work. But that did not last long. For forty years past there has been a constant struggle on the part of Protestants and especially Presbyterians to preserve the main features of the system. A constant pressure has been brought to bear in favor of Separate Schools, pressure that has been yielded to more or less. Nuns' schools and Christian Brothers' schools are under the Board, and to a large extent they are sectarian. At one time the regulation was that all children were present at religious instructions, unless the parents sent an *objection*. Now no child is present unless *permission* is sent. Those interested in the changes made not long ago in the regulation in Ontario, will know what this alteration means. Frequently the Bishops and Clergy of the R. C. Church have withdrawn the children of that communion from a Model School and after that representations were made to Government that said Model School was no success and so might be closed. The hint was given that the funds would be profitably employed in aiding the Nuns' and Brothers' Schools.

In 1846, Sir Robert Peel resolved to found three colleges in Ireland. Heretofore, the only opportunity of obtaining higher education was in Trinity College, Dublin, and was a preserve of the Church of Ireland, that is the Protestant Episcopal Church. The new Colleges were to be open to all communions. The proposal was received with great joy by all classes. In due time buildings were erected in Belfast, Cork and Galway, Professors were ap-

pointed and work commenced. The Presbyterians of Ulster at once accepted of the work done in the Queen's Colleges as what was required by them in the training of their ministers. Soon another measure was carried, founding the Queen's University, in connection with which degrees were conferred on the students of the Colleges. Ere long a cry was got up that the Colleges were Godless. From that time onward there has been a constant demand on the part of the R. C. Hierarchy to hand over to them the Colleges in Cork and Galway, while that in Belfast may be given to the Presbyterians. The Presbyterians have steadily refused to consent to such a step and so far they have succeeded in preventing such a perversion of the design of the founders, that is, to make the Colleges available for all classes and creeds of her Majesties subjects. With experience of nearly half a century, more than that in the case of schools, less than that in the case of Colleges, the intelligent classes of Ireland dread the giving of Home Rule in the sense in which Parnell and Company want it. Can any one doubt that an early result would be that Education Higher and Lower would be handed over to the control of the Churches, and the main part of it to the Church of Rome? If anybody thinks otherwise, let him study the state of things in the Province of Quebec at the present time, and it has been the same all along in that Province.

"HONOR TO A GRADUATE."

WE take the following from the Sydney *Presbyterian*. Rev. S. Grant is an uncle of the late revered Prof. McKerras, and an honorary graduate of Queen's. The jubilee was held at Shoalhaven, New South Wales: "Wednesday, 15th inst., was a *fete* day in Shoalhaven, being the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Dr. Grant. He has been 33 years a minister in the colony and for over 30 years he has been the pastor of the church here, where he is in entire harmony with his people. When it became known that his jubilee was approaching, a committee was organized to prepare to suitably mark the event. Mr. John Aldcorn, as Secretary, worked assiduously, and contributions came freely in, not only locally, but from brother ministers and people not of Dr. Grant's church. The gathering was the largest of the kind seen in these parts, and was also unique on account of the number of venerable pioneers in different walks of life that were present to honor the Doctor. After the tea the people repaired to the church—the largest in the district. Dr. Kinross, Principal of St. Andrew's College, presided, and there were beside him Drs. Steel and Cameron, Very Rev. A. Gardiner, Moderator of Assembly, Revs. J. M. Ross, General Secretary; T. J. Curtis, J. W. Dymock, R. Waugh, J. Cosh, J. Best (C. E.), and C. Jones (Wes.) Many of the Church of England and Wesleyan Church of the district were present. After devotional exercises, the chairman read congratulatory letters and telegrams from Revs. J. Wilson,

Kiama; A. M. Jarvis, R. S. Paterson, R. Collie, Sydney; J. Walker, Germanton; J. MacNeil, Waverley, W. Hough (C.E.), J. Hargrave (C.E.), of Sydney, but formerly of Shoalhaven. Mr. W. Neil, manager of the City Bank, and his Honor Judge McFarland, also sent their congratulations. Dr. Kinross, in introducing the proceedings, referred to the leading traits of Dr. Grant's character, and the lessons which were taught by his habits as a man and a minister. Mr. John Aldcorn, one of the elders of the church, then presented Dr. Grant with an address, which was engrossed at Mr. John Sands' establishment, and was entwined in a border of hand-painted native flowers. A massive and costly silver tea and coffee service in oaken case, a purse of sovereigns, and picture representing a noted pass in the Doctor's first parish, formed the articles of presentation on Wednesday; but a silver-mounted set of double harness had been given on Saturday. Rev. J. W. Dymock read the following:—"To the Rev. Wm. Grant, M.A., D.D.—Reverend and Dear Sir,—We the members of the Presbytery of Illawarra desire most heartily to congratulate you on having completed the jubilee year of your ministry. Since we have become associated with you as co-presbyters we have experienced the utmost kindness at your hands, and we are sure that our predecessors, now laboring in other spheres, would willingly bear similar testimony as to the father of the Presbytery; we naturally looked to you for advice, and we have always found you a wise councillor and faithful friend. By your distinguished ability as a preacher and theologian, by your devotedness, energy, and earnestness as a pastor, and by your active benevolence and courteous demeanour as a citizen in the ordinary walks of life, you have won the affection of a wide circle of acquaintances. We acknowledge with gratitude the goodness of the Lord in prospering your way hitherto, and we earnestly pray that He will still vouchsafe His aid and long spare you to preside over our Councils, and when the hour of your departure comes, you may enjoy the blessed assurance that to depart is to be with Christ, which is far better." Rev. A. Gardiner read a resolution of Sydney Presbytery, and Rev. J. M. Ross read a resolution of Wagga Wagga Presbytery, both referring in congratulatory words to the jubilee. Dr. Grant made a short but characteristic speech, depreciating himself as unworthy of such a demonstration. It was entirely unsought by him, but his good friends had so far proceeded with the arrangements that it would have been ungracious on his part to have declined to entertain it. Speaking of his personal work as a minister, Dr. Grant said he considered his work as a young minister his best work. When he set out in life he laid out for himself a high standing, one which he and others he knew of, had not reached and could not attain to; but, having aimed high, perhaps that enabled him to maintain a respectable mediocrity as a preacher. That was how he would describe his work; but when a young minister started in his work free from heresies or errors of creed,

other things being equal, his best work should be in his youth. He thanked them all for their kind words and congratulations. Revs. A. Gardiner, Dr. Steel, Dr. Cameron and other clergymen made brief speeches,—Dr. Steel being specially interesting, in describing the life and times of the Doctor as one of the 500 Disruption heroes. The audience were thrilled as Dr. Steel recounted the incidents of the congregation meeting in a tent during the winter of 1843, and sometimes in the snow near the historic pass of Killiecrankie, with the fierce winds of the north nearly overwhelming them. A special choir rendered suitable selections of sacred music at intervals during the evenings.

A CAMPUS SCENE.

IT does one good to spend an afternoon on the campus watching a well contested foot-ball match. The next best thing of course, when one is not able to go to the campus of his own Alma Mater, is to go to some other campus. On a recent Saturday afternoon two matches were in progress on the University lawn in Toronto, Rugby and Association respectively and both Town versus Gown. Although a University man's sympathies should naturally be with the gown, still when the Town fifteen contains a couple of his fellow graduates he may be excused if his desire is to see the latter win. How one is apt to look with pity on the exuberant sophs and freshmen who toot and make an infernal din to encourage their fellows, yet one's pity soon melts into a sort of sympathy as he remembers his own freshman or sophomore days. What Grad is there, who ever saw or heard of a freshman class that could surpass in anything the class in which he was a freshman? It rejuvenates one to go up from a musty office in the city to spend an afternoon mingling with the noisy students. You can imagine my delight, when approaching the campus on which the game was already in progress, and on my looking to see if the Queen's men on the team were holding up their end properly, to see the burly Rugby exponent of '86 with his Queen's colored stockings, the most conspicuous man on the field. He said afterwards he put them on just because they were worthy colors to be displayed anywhere, and as the action came into his head as he was dressing. Very many amusing things took place that afternoon. The referee for instance wanted to rule him of the tri-colored stockings off the field, because he took hold of a Varsity man who was running with the ball and proceeded to carry both player and ball up the field as well as to drag two or three more Varsity men who had a grip on his Jersey unwillingly after him, on the plea that he thought D.M.R. was going to strike one of his opponents. Although Town had the best of the Rugby game and a majority of points till near the end, they then became rattled and Varsity got three tries in succession. For the last five minutes the crowd took a hand in the game and the last touch was effected by a crowd of the non-playing

students forming a barrier to prevent any of the town players getting through to stop the Varsity man's run. The Association match was going on at the same time as the other, in fact the spectators' attention was divided, many of them standing on the common touch line watching first one and then the other. When a heavy scrimmage was in progress on the Rugby side the open play of the Association game would get most attention. Then as a shout from the Rugby field indicated that the play had opened there and a run was being made the students would rush in that direction to see the result. The Association match was a tough one. The Vics, although they lacked the aid of the best man they had in the recent Queen's match, who on this occasion played against them, still had rather the best of it, though the match was a tie. One student took advantage of the occasion to go around among those who were watching the play, airing his knowledge of philosophy. He had found out that there are nothing but ideas in the mind and imparted this fact to any one he could get to believe it. Those who were forced to listen to him appeared to be Freshmen who were afraid to tell him that they would rather watch the game. He appeared to be a Junior at least and had probably studied philosophy less than a month, and besides he was the only person on the campus with a book under his arm. Another student brought a girl with her dog to see the match. As the excitement grew the dog was in danger of being trod under foot, and the student had to take it in his arms to allay the anxiety of his companion.

ALMA MATER.

THE annual election in connection with the Alma Mater Society of Queen's University was held on Saturday in the "den" of the Medical College. As all the officers except the committee were elected by acclamation the contest was far from exciting. One could not but remark the disparity of numbers between this and former contests when aspirants for office addressed crowded meetings or rushed about from house to house seeking for those who favored their respective claims. But shades of the past! all that is now left of the never-to-be-forgotten events, was a few students gathered around a table nonchalantly smoking their pipes and talking of by-gone days when fights were fought and fields were won. But although the election was far from interesting it must not be supposed that the Society has suffered thereby except in its treasury. It is very questionable if a better managing committee was ever selected to guide the affairs of the Society. Dr. McTavish, one of the most brilliant graduates of Queen's, was elected Honorary-President. He is a very recent graduate, and this early appointment to one of the most important positions in the gift of the students shows the high place his talents and social qualities have won for him in the hearts of his sometime companions. For the onerous position of President the Society

unanimously elected Mr. J. J. Wright. Mr. Wright is a graduate of high standing, and a very good debater, while his coolness, experience and tact eminently qualify him for the duties incumbent on the position. The first and second vice chairs will be filled by Thos. Scales, B.A., and J. M. McLean respectively. Both are good men, earnest workers and well deserving of the positions. Mr. J. W. Kidd, an old campaigner, will act as critic. Mr. W. Morden and Mr. Pool will do the corresponding, while Mr. Stanley Chown will take care of the cash. Messrs. Allen, Phelan and Sullivan will assist as a committee in oiling the machinery of the Society. May the omens be auspicious, and may the present committee be rich in intelligence, energy and determination, and open for the Society a new career of usefulness.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, December 4th, 1886, will always be looked upon by the present students of Queen's, as a red letter day in the history of Queen's University Missionary Association. The meeting held on the morning of that day was one of intense interest, and one whose influence will yet be felt throughout the Church of Christ in Canada.

During the past few years the work of the Association in the destitute parts of our own land has been greatly extended; and last winter it was suggested that in addition to Home Mission work the Association should undertake to send one of its number to represent the students and Alumni of Queen's, in the Foreign Field. Previous to this, comparatively little interest in Foreign Missions had existed among the student. The proposal seemed so radical and there appeared to be difficulties in the way, so many and so great, that the whole scheme was regarded by many as Utopian, in character. An appeal was made to students and former members of the Association, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute towards the support of such a missionary, should one offer himself; but the response was neither general nor liberal, showing that much greater interest must be awakened ere there could be the smallest chance of success. However, those interested in the scheme did not lose faith, but during the summer talked about it and worked for it. Individual students who had been appointed by their fellows, attended Mr. Moody's summer school for Bible study at Mount Hermon, and the meeting of the Interseminary Missionary Alliance, in Montreal, where they came in contact with men of burning missionary zeal. Thus, when the theological students returned to College this fall, many of them were fully alive to the claims and importance of Foreign Missions, and more determined than ever to carry into effect the proposal made last winter. Saturday, the 4th of December, was set apart as a day for the discussion of the Association's Foreign Mission scheme. Many looked forward to this day with eagerness and anxiety, feeling that

it would be a crisis in the history of the Association, when the sphere of its influence for all coming years would be largely determined.

At 10 o'clock in the morning a large number of the members assembled. After praise, and prayer for guidance, Mr. James F. Smith, the President, opened the discussion by a short address, in which he urged the claims of Christ and perishing humanity upon individual Christians, and then stated that for years he had earnestly desired to go out as a missionary to China, that he had counted well the cost, and now solemnly offered himself to this Association, should they see fit to accept him as their Foreign Missionary.

Gladly and heartily did the boys respond to the offer of their fellow-student. With subdued enthusiasm, and calm business-like manner, the proposal was discussed from every point of view. All agreed that the undertaking was a large one, laying heavy responsibility upon each member of the Association; but all felt, we dare not go back, there can be only one watchword for us now—*Forward!* He who has given that which is greater, will not withhold that which is less. That same God who has given us the man will also furnish us with the means for his support. "Is not the life more than meat and the body than raiment?"

By the unanimous voice of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:—

"Recognizing, (1) The claim of Foreign Missions upon the Church of Christ, by reason of our Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature:

(2) The greatness of the need at this present time—hundreds of millions of our fellow-beings without the smallest ray of Gospel light:

(3) The greatness of the opportunities at this present time for missionary enterprise—almost every heathen nation and tribe on the face of the earth open to the missionary:

(4) The fact that some of our own students are longing to serve Christ in the Foreign Field, but are prevented from doing so by lack of funds in the Foreign Mission Treasury of the Church:

"Resolved, that we as an Association undertake to send and support an additional missionary to the Foreign Field.

"That Mr. Jas. F. Smith, who has offered himself to the Lord and to this Association for work in the Foreign Field, be appointed the first Foreign Missionary of Queen's University Missionary Association. That in presenting Mr. Smith to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we as an Association do pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and do ask the committee to send Mr. Smith in company with Mr. Goforth from Knox College, to labor in China the field of their choice.

"That we ascertain at once, how much we as students of Queen's University, can give towards this object for the

year 1887, and that our subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer as soon as possible, and be placed by him in the Bank to the credit of this Association.

"That having ascertained the amount that can be raised among the students, we do then appeal to all former members of this Association, and to other graduates and friends of the University, asking them to state what they are willing to contribute annually for the support of Mr. Smith in China.

"That all subscribers be asked to remit their subscriptions to the Treasurer of this Association, on or before the first day of April in each year, beginning with the year 1887.

"That we as members of Queen's University Missionary Association will not fail to present the claims of the Association in both its Home and Foreign Work to congregations and mission stations, and in this way do all in our power to increase the revenue of the Association."

The most interesting feature of this scheme to those who watch with joy the development of Christ's Kingdom in our own day, is the fact, that it springs spontaneously from the College life of to-day. It gives the outside world a glimpse of the thoughts and purposes that fill the minds and sway the lives of the young men assembled in our College halls. Additional evidence of the spirit that permeates the Colleges to-day, is given in the fact that a similar scheme has originated among the students in Knox College.

Truly, old things are passing away, all things are becoming new, when the Missionary Associations of two Colleges that are sometimes supposed to be rival institutions, propose to co-operate in sending out Missionaries to preach the Gospel of Christ in China. The students in the different Theological Halls have learned that the cause of Christ demands not competition, but co-operation.

By the time that the next number of the JOURNAL is issued, it will be known how the students of Queen's have responded to the Missionary scheme that has originated among themselves, and then the appeal will be made to the Alumni.

The claim upon the funds of the Association for Home Mission work is greater this year than ever. To make its Foreign Mission project a success at least \$1,200 must be raised annually. In addition \$2,000, or more, will be needed this first year for outfit, travelling and other expenses, necessarily connected with the opening of a new mission.

These sums in addition to the amount required by the Association to prosecute its Home Mission work seem large, but the members have faith that every cent of it is coming. For the past seven years the retiring President has exhorted the members of the Association to go forward. They have done so, and have never yet been put to shame, and so in this Foreign Mission effort, having put their hands to the plow, they purpose not to look back.

MEDICAL.

FUNNY SIDE OF MICROBES.

EVERYTHING is running to microbes in these degenerate days. Our bread, butter, potatoes and beer are one wriggling mass of worms, and all the diseases that once amused a free people are now attributed to bugs.

A man cannot have a violent attack of good, old-fashioned cholera morbus, but what some physician with a microscope finds that he has become an incubator for little beasts, and the dear old pains in the stomach that afforded us so much pleasure and spiced our happiness in boyhood are said to be a national convention of *bicilli*.

The commonest form of diarrhoea is directly attributable to a picnic of animated commas, and even true love is so mixed up with worms that a fellow is afraid to kiss his best girl, lest she should crawl off and die.

From the cradle to the grave we are portable battlefields for unregenerate bugs, and all the efforts of psychology and thingmajigology are being bent to the task of proving that civilization only adds to our wormy condition.

Before this awful discovery was made a young man could kiss his beloved at the garden gate and go home and sleep sweetly and enjoy pleasant dreams of rosy lips and bright eyes and other intoxicating hereditaments thereunto belonging and to them appertaining; but now, in this age of progress, he presses his worm-eaten lips to the bug-infested cheek of his darling, and at the moment when he should feel the wavelets of bliss surging up his spinal column, he hears the voice of conscience crying "rats!" and he wilts and seeks his couch to dream of loathsome worms.

For my part, I do not thank science for revealing all the zoological phases of life to me. It has gradually impaired my digestion to sit down to the table convinced that the formerly palatable dishes that I prized so much are but insects and crawling things served up in a variety of styles. It makes me ill to think that I was a fool when I referred in a sarcastic tone to the favorite grub of the plain, onostentatious Digger Indian. I sowed the bug in so doing, and now I am reaping the humbug in broadcloth and blushes. I have seen my appetite pine away and die in contemplation of its own baseness, and as water has been scientifically discovered to be the bug-juice of the age, I have sworn off drinking it.

Science has carried its great bug theory too far. It has made our lives one great gob of sadness and soured the wine in our cellar of existence. It has robbed us of our stomachs and turned our lives over in sorrow. It has revolutionized life and made death terrible, and it has made it necessary to again revise the Holy Book, for that old expression, "Earth to earth, dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," will not work. It should read, "Germ to germ, bug to bug, and worm to microbe."

PERSONAL.

GEO. F. HENDERSON is studying law in Ottawa.

The Rugby and Association Football clubs sat for their photos on Saturday last.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, formerly of St. George's Cathedral of this city, will preach in Convocation Hall on the first Sabbath after the Christmas vacation.

Mr. D. A. Givens, '78, has decided to open his law office in this city, and is now established in his native place.

Professor Fletcher has been appointed University Examiner in Classics at Trinity College, Toronto, and Dr. Watson, Examiner in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

We regret that the name of Mr. R. M. Phalen, the Committee man of the Sophomore year for the Alma Mater Society, was accidentally omitted from the list of officers of that Society which appeared in the preceding number of the JOURNAL.

We regret very much to report the sad death of one of our brightest students, Mr. Frank Lawlor, who died at his home at Sydenham on Wed., 8th inst. Mr. Lawlor matriculated for Queen's last fall and was one of the successful competitors for scholarships, carrying off the Leitch memorial scholarship awarded for excellence in Mathematics. He only attended classes for a short time when he was compelled to return to his home owing to an attack of bronchial inflammation, from which he did not recover. Mr. Lawlor's family have the heartfelt sympathy of all the students.

*COLLEGE*WORLD.*

THE Y.M.C.A. of the University of Toronto has recently completed and dedicated a hall costing \$6,104.

One hundred and twenty-four students at Howard University, Washington, are working their own way through college.

It is claimed that over 1,700 college students have been converted during the past year and that there are 2,270 candidates for the ministry in the various colleges.

The Harvard University crew is trying to make arrangements to bring either the Oxford or Cambridge crew from England for the purpose of matching the English and American crews.

Vassar, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr are the only colleges giving instruction to women alone, but there are in the United States over 150 co-educational institutions.

The average age of students entering college is much greater than that of a century ago. Then it was 14; and now about 17.

The topical system has been adopted in the study of American History at Cornell. Each member of the class is assigned a topic, in the preparation of which he is expected to engage in original investigation. The report is to be in the form of an essay and handed to the Professor.

The Episcopal General Theological Seminary, of New York, gives a biennial prize of a gold watch to that member of the middle or senior class who will repeat from memory the entire services for the burial of the dead, and preach the best extemporaneous sermon from a text assigned one hour previous. This year the prize was won by a colored graduate of Howard University.

The experiment of voluntary chapel attendance at Harvard is one which has caused considerable interest, and which from present appearances promises to be successful. The College authorities have appointed six ministers to take charge of the chapel services. They are all graduates of Harvard, and represent four denominations—two Unitarian, two Orthodox, one Episcopalian, and one Baptist. So far, the attendance has been very satisfactory, sometimes larger than before the new order was adopted.

It is reported at Toronto University, that the Senate of that seat of learning intend to expend the money received from the Ontario Government for the old building of King's College, which has recently been demolished, in building a new Convocation Hall much larger than the one they now have. This step will meet with the approval of all Toronto University men, as the present hall is altogether too small for the meetings of such a large number of students as are now in attendance.

Dr. McCosh's paper read before the University Association at Albany recently, takes a decided stand in the matter of electives in the college course. He said that the age of universal scholars is past. Restrictions should be imposed upon electives, that there should be prescribed studies for every year in the college course. No electives at all should be permitted during the Freshman year, and their value in the Sophomore year is doubtful. Juniors and Seniors may take advantage of them within certain limits. Dr. McCosh states that if students entered the college at an earlier age, the proportion of graduates would be largely increased. Twenty or twenty-one is the age at which he thought students should be graduated.

DE*ROBIS*NOBILIBUS.

LITTLE things will tell, especially little brothers.
Freshies, beware !

Soph. (translating)—“*Vous me faites fremir.*” “You make me”—(pause of uncertainty).

Prof.—“*Fremir?*”

Soph. (with forced energy)—“Tired.”

Amid the smiles and tears of his classmates, he was quietly informed by the Prof. that he might rest.

The following stanza was written particularly for the benefit of the Seniors :—

Cheer up ! At the critical moment of strife
It bothers a man to be beaten or “chucked,”
But girls, after all, are the roses of life,
And roses were made to be plucked.

Prof. in Chemistry—“Give a practical illustration of the combustibility of carbon di oxide.”

Bright Soph.—“If you light your breath it won't burn.”

SCENE—Grand Hotel, Lawntennisville, (Super Mare).

Ho—“I beg your pardon, but—er—I did not quite catch the name.

She—“Miss Fitz-Montmorency.

He—“Thanks, thanks ! What a pretty name ! And so uncommon !”

She (haughtily)—“Did you think I was called Jones ?”

He (feebly)—“A—pardon—but—er—my name—a—is Jones !”

Who wink at all the girls they meet
While walking on the bridge or street,
And think the Juniors they defeat ?
The Freshmen.

Who walk with girls so sweet and kind,
And never think the Juniors mind
Until some day they are heavily fined ?
The Freshmen.

Who are those youths, so good and just,
Whom all the Freshies learn to trust,
Or if they don't, they know they must ?
The Juniors.

LAMENT OF A THEOLOGUE.

I loved her dearly years ago,
And she—she loved me too, she said,
We planned and promised, she and I,
When we were older, to be wed.

We planned and promised—happy time,
All life was fair before us then,
“When we were older,” seemed far off,
For she was eight and I was ten.

I chance to think about it now
Because—I married her to-day,
I think of how we pictured it
In those old times, so far away.

'Twas all as we had planned—except
The bridegroom was young Walter Fay,
And I—I was the minister—
And so I married her to-day.

During the early part of the summer two of the shining lights of the Royal Medical College determined to pay Montreal a visit, and accordingly proceeded to get “rigged out for the trip.” That they both might be in the latest style as embryo M. D.'s, they decided to adorn themselves with what, in the language of the poets, are called “plug hats.” One of the leading hatters of the city was to be the honored recipient of their patronage, but when the purchase was about to be made their courage began to fail them, and at last the spokesman could only blurt out : “Er—Have you any—er—er—silk hats—er—worth about fifty cents ?” We have been unable to find out whether the hats were got, or not.

A bunch of keys has been found in the neighborhood of the College by a member of the JOURNAL staff. From their appearance we would judge them to be the property of a Sophomore with a decided failing for the good things of this world, and that he may be enabled to identify them we herewith give a list of them :—

- 1 front door key (weight 2 lbs.)
- 1 latch key.
- 1 tin watch key.
- 1 pantry door key.
- 1 jam closet key.
- 1 ladies' glove button hook.

The owner of the above can recover them by calling at the Sanctum and paying cost of moving them to that place.

We were fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to get hold of an essay by a prominent Freshman the other day. We read it through with great effort, but have been sick since. The following is the mildest part of it :—

“The mind of man, in its lofty wide-spreading comprehension of the empyreal regions of thought, finds a mysterious fascination in reveling in the shadowy confines of fanciful imagination. To soar on tireless pinion far above this vast panorama of beauty, this mirror of divine beneficence ; to feast the mental vision on an illimitable expanse where ethereal loveliness takes the place of beauty, divine perfection replaces the zenith of worldly achievements, and matchless symmetry remoulds the artist's highest realization with a touch of infinite exactitude, is the life-saving elixir of our intellectual organism.”

Exactly—a conglomeration of heterogeneous incompatibilities ! Scintillations from a transparent comet wagging its tail of nothingness in vacuity !

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IMPROVEMENTS are the order of the day in Queen's. On re-assembling after the Christmas holidays we had our attention at once called to a very decided improvement in the manner of bringing lectures to an end and of summoning classes to work. According to the old method, John sounded a gong in the hall every hour, and again five minutes after the hour. Now, "a labour-saving machine" does all this for him, and does it more effectually. Professor Dupuis has made and presented to the college a superb clock. It is set up in the Senate room, and connected with a battery from which wires extend to electric bells in every

class-room in the building. These ring for fifteen seconds at the end of the hour, and no Professor can hereafter have any excuse for prolonging his remarks. The bells ring again five minutes after the hour, and work re-commences. Those who wish a full description of the clock and the system will find it in another column. The advantages of the new method, besides the one already indicated, are, first, that the bells are heard in the remote rooms better than the gong, secondly, that the new clock can be depended upon to keep the exact time, whereas the old one was as often astray as right, and thirdly, that the janitor is set free to attend to other work. The clock itself will long be a monument of Professor Dupuis' marvellous skill as a mechanician, while the perpetual calendar which is set in the case is another of the ingenious inventions for which he is famous.

PROFESSOR Dupuis dealt with a subject of great interest to students in his University Day address, when he proposed to substitute a Loan Fund for the present system of Scholarships. We would like to hear the opinions of graduates and students on the whole matter, and would suggest a discussion on it in the Alma Mater Society or correspondence in our columns. Those who wish to consider Professor Dupuis' views fully will find them published in the January number of the *Canada Educational Monthly*. He takes ground clearly and absolutely against the scholarship system, and points out its defects so remorselessly that he seems to be slaying the slain. But, in presenting

the alternative plan, he is satisfied with dwelling on its advantages, and makes no mention of its difficulties and defects. How, for instance, would he distinguish between relative degrees of *need*? He says truly that all are needy. Certainly all students are; at least three-fourths of them would like a little more money than they have, and if borrowing were made easy, if for instance, they could get money without interest, they would probably make application. Would the committee in charge of the fund then give to him who made the poorest mouth, or would they go into an odious investigation of the ways and means, the resources and habits, of each applicant? Things may be bad now, but they would be worse then. We would be out of the frying-pan into the fire. A good many more difficulties could easily be suggested, the most formidable being that the plan somewhat resembles the killing of the goose that laid the golden eggs. Give away your thousand dollars in the form of loans, and it is possible that you might get seven or eight hundred back the next year, but hardly probable. Next year the student is as hard up as ever. Even should he leave college, and begin the study of law or medicine, expenses have increased. Should he go into the Church, he of course gets married, and then he can pay old debts only by denying his wife a sealskin jacket. But we are not arguing the question just now, but only suggesting some of the difficulties of the alternative plan. We shall be happy to hear from correspondents on the subject.

THE Alma Mater Branch of the Q. U. E. A. was formed about the close of last session, and has now 70 members from among the graduates of last year and the students at college. The classes that entered this year are larger than ever before, and we expect our membership for '87 to be greatly increased. Those who join this Association

must feel that they are acting as worthy members of their Alma Mater when they give a yearly donation for the Endowment of the institution that advances so many of her sons to honor.

Hitherto, we have only privately reminded the members of the Alma Mater Branch of their fee for '86, and generally that is all that is needed. Some of our members, however, are gone from us and we fear they have forgotten to pay their fee. We trust that no one will sever his connection with the Alma Mater Branch without having first sealed his connection in a tangible way. We can part with our members honorably, only when they connect themselves with other branches formed throughout the country. Our first report must soon be presented to the Alma Mater Society, and we hope it will be an encouraging one.

The JOURNAL is no doubt taken by all members of the Association, and it would be a simple convenience if this notice were enough to remind all members of their duty to their Alma Mater. The fee to the Endowment Association may be sent with the subscription to the JOURNAL. Both are urgently requested.

ONE of the best speeches at the Seniors' Re-union this year was made by the representative sent by Toronto University. "You seem to have had a boom this year in politics," he said, "and we have had a boom in athletics." As to his opinion about the two booms he left his hearers in no doubt. Canada, he declared, was afflicted with the party curse, and most of the Toronto students had no faith in either of the present parties. Why, then, should students form themselves into mere joints in the tails of organizations that are based mainly on dead issues? A University education is intended to give men a discipline that will enable them to form independent opinions. Students ought to

keep themselves from bondage to party, and seek to form an intelligent public opinion. From what other class in the community can such service be expected?

As to athletics in Toronto and the kind of men that go in for the gymnasium and games on the campus, he gave a most cheering report. The honour men and the prize men are well to the front in both, and the influence on the whole university is good. "Depend upon it," he said, "half an hour in the gymnasium is better than an hour on Princess street." The testimony from other institutions is to the same effect. Dr. Barbour, college pastor of Yale, attributes to college athletics part of the credit for their improved sentiment and style of life. There is less rudeness and lawlessness of behaviour in Yale, and a growing manliness, while "hazing of the secret and unmanly sort is a thing of the past." "We have yet to see any athlete prove himself a sneak, a coward, or a piece of incarnate cruelty to any one." And he connects this muscular Christianity with a growth in Christian grace and earnest endeavour, as well as with an improved rate of health. All which goes to show that the gymnasium was put in order not a day too soon, and that too much patrolling or strolling on Princess street should be declared "Contra bonos mores" by the Concursus.

STILL another year has rounded to its close, and out of the myriad possibilities for human action with which it opened, there have, during its course, been crystallized in history those which have been rendered actual, concrete, and unalterable. Among institutions, as among men, there are some which are constantly active in the work of selection and realization, always making their own histories; while there are others as constantly passive, dependent upon environment rather than vital force for the making of their histories. Queen's obviously

stands in the first class, being possessed of an active individuality, and those whose labors are being devoted to its progress may look back upon the past year with every reasonable satisfaction. It is with ever increasing thankfulness that its friends regard its escape from the snares of the Federation scheme. That danger is now past. Queen's may still cherish its freedom, its right to independent development, and the liberty of being responsible for its own history. She may still continue to maintain and develop a standard of university education as pure and high as it is possible to preserve in the midst of so much in our educational world which makes for the opposite and tends to the reduction of potential thinkers to the condition of parrot-headed machines.

Individuals, or the directors of institutions, in reviewing a past year's work, may be brought into one of three different states of mind, either a state of dissatisfaction resulting from the consciousness that all has not been done which might have been accomplished with the advantages at hand; or a state of comparative satisfaction, both with the facilities for performing work and with the amount performed; or there may be satisfaction with the results accomplished through the means at hand, though not unqualified gratification with the extent of the facilities provided. It is this last condition in which those intrusted with the direction of Queen's must find themselves. As university equipment in this country goes, Queen's will rank favorably with any of her sister institutions, and yet she feels the need of much ampler means in order to accomplish for her students all that would be of advantage to them. Her hopes for the future must depend upon her meeting with friends who are both able and willing to aid her in her progress and the securing of students who are more interested in the pursuit of knowledge than in the pursuit of degrees.

OUR Chancellor combines, in an impressive personality, the two opposite characters of student and man of affairs. He first thinks out a subject patiently and thoroughly, his intellect working with the steadiness and force of a steam engine, and he then applies himself, with a persistence that in the end overcomes all obstacles, to working it out, until it has become an accomplished fact. He is perfectly willing that other men should get the credit of the undertaking, his one gratification being that the thing has been done and that it will benefit man. To leave the world better than he found it seems to be his one ambition. His humanitarianism, too, is not that sickly irreligious sentiment which ignores the divine appointments of family and country, and which is only another name for selfishness. He is loyal to Canada and Britain, to the Dominion and the Empire, and so his loyalty to the world is not in the air, but on solid bases. And he shows his loyalty to Canada, not only by devoting toil and thought to great material works, such as those which have bound our Provinces together by links of steel, but by encouraging the intellectual development of the people wherever he goes. Queen's may be foremost in his thoughts, but other universities, as well as institutes of Science and Arts, have shared in his unostentatious liberality. His literary style is excellent, and in everything he writes a healthy patriotism glows. Probably that is the reason why the *Toronto Globe* sneered so angrily at his "From Old to New Westminster." Or, the reason may be that the Chancellor is not a party man.

The scheme on which the Chancellor is at present engaged is the formation of a company for the purpose of establishing submarine cables between Australia and Vancouver. At present, telegraphic communication between Britain and the Australian colonies is dependent on other nations, and on a

thousand chances, any one of which would stop it in an hour, should there be war with Russia or a Mediterranean power. But let the proposed cable be laid, and all the great constituent parts of the empire will be united by telegraph wires. The importance of such an object cannot be overrated. The company, we are glad to see, has been formed, and with a capital of \$10,000,000. Subsidies will have to be given by the British and Colonial Governments concerned, and there should be no hitch here, so far as Canada is concerned, for the scheme will not only benefit our trade, but make Canada actually the news centre of the whole empire.

THE President of the Alma Mater Society lately brought down a message containing a suggestion, which, if carried out, promises at least one night's entertainment of a very pleasing character. He proposes that one night in the session shall be set apart, and designated "graduates' night," this meeting to be altogether in the hands of old graduates who shall provide entertainment in whatsoever form they may think best. A short debate, perhaps music, conversation on college life, as in days past, would fill the hours very pleasantly. The matter has as yet been mentioned to only one or two of the city graduates, but it has been taken up with a heartiness which promises an immensely interesting meeting.

THE City Council at its last meeting resolved to memorialize the Government of Ontario to take steps to establish in Kingston a School of Practical Science, similar to the one now in Toronto. Will our friends throughout the Province urge the members of various County Councils, especially in Eastern Ontario to do likewise? Deputations should be appointed by each Council to wait upon the Government to press the matter on its immediate consideration.

❖POETRY.❖

ONE of Queen's ablest and most honored sons in his visits lately to her Halls has missed the songs that once gladdened his heart. Thinking that probably if the boys knew some of the old time songs they would use their voices, he went to work at one of his old favorites, but found out that many of the verses were now not suitable. However, by using somewhat of the old, and the creation of many new verses, he gave us the following which is to be sung to the tune of "jolly-dogs."

JOLLY STUDES.

THERE is a set of jolly Studes
But lately come to town,
They are the gayest set of boys
That ever wore a gown.

CHO.—For we always are so jolly !

At half-past eight to Queen's we go
To laugh and banish care,
At nine o'clock the Profs. come in
To give us a word of prayer.

And after that to work we go,
For work we must, you know,
And work we do till one o'clock
But then begins the show.

To fires and fights of course we go
But church and chapel shun,
Whatever's up these jolly Studes
Are always in for fun.

Perhaps you'd like a thing or two
About the college bloods,
Those demi-gods that boss around
And swell in preacher's duds.

There's Geordie M, a mighty man
The mightiest man in town,
The man that sports a tassel red
Of "mountain sea" renown.

There's Donald R. and Johnnie M.
The exegetic pair,
There's G. and F., who wonders trace
In earth, and sea, and air.

The history of the musty past
Is taught by Geordie D.,
But mists from mathematics' paths
Are chased by our Dupuis.

Calm Watty leads us in our dreams
To view the absolute,
While little Nick. and Fletcher clear
Dig many a classic root.

Dear Davie M. is at his best
When spouting on the prism,
And Adam S. is quite at home
In formal syllogism.

There's G. and R. who train the boys
In Franco German lore,
And Georgie B., the grand old man
Who keeps the college book store.

But Williamson's the man around
The veteran professor,
Through starry maze he leads our gaze
And still's our hearts possessor.

Perhaps you'll think we're rather hard,
But then we're in our teens,
And our love is strong and will bear it long
For good old mother Queen's.

❖LITERARY.❖

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY.

IT is often said by politicians that there is no other way of governing a free country but the party system. A good many reasonably wise men, and their number seems to be increasing, take leave to doubt this. Party is war, we have been frankly told by Sir Richard Cartwright, the most downright speaker in Parliament; and some people do not understand why the country should be perpetually engaged in war; worse, in civil war, and worst of all, in a civil war in which the wells are poisoned. What are you going to substitute for partyism, we are asked? Well, let us diagnose thoroughly, before we prescribe. Let us be persuaded that the present system is bad, and it will be strange if the inventive genius of a vigorous people who are untrammelled by the hereditary principle, or by ancient usages cannot contrive a better. Of course no one condemns organization. Party as a means to an end is simply organization. It is when the party is made an end, that it becomes partyism, or the party system. Has it come to that stage in Canada? Any one who has read party organs for the last two or three months must suspect that it has. Party organs are the expression, and at the same time the stimulants, of partyism. They are the offspring and the root, an effect and a cause. They reflect and they react. Their influence is almost universal and always sinister.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the address delivered to the Dominion Grange at its last meeting by the Worthy Master, Robert Wilkie. That the party press did not like it was natural, but that the Grange received it favourably is a sign of the times, a sign that the people are getting tired of the waste and moral evils resulting from a perpetual faction fight, that can be in the interest of none but party organs and organisers and place-hunters. The following extract shows how much of the inveteracy of the system is at the door of the party press; "Party politics," said the Worthy Master, "are the bane of the country. It is often said there must be two political parties always. I cannot see it in this light. The people should support the right, irrespective of where it comes

from. No party is always right, nor no party is always wrong, and right and wrong will be found with both parties. The people, as a body, honestly desire to support what is right. Why, then, is there so much contention—so much bitter party feeling? When our intentions are alike why cannot we see alike? The reason, I believe, is because we are differently informed; we draw our conclusions from our information, and our information is not the same. Our people are an intelligent people, and a reading people; but their reading is largely from party newspapers, which unfortunately are so biased that they mislead their readers. And thus their knowledge of party men and matters is drawn from an over-zealous partisan press from month to month and from year to year, until they become so prejudiced that they will believe nothing else nor hear anything else. Were we only to use a little common sense we would notice that in all other respects men of both parties are about alike. The men who support one party are about as good and intelligent as those who support the other, and if we could only get at the honest, naked truth, without coloring or distortion, we would be very likely to arrive at very nearly the same conclusion, and could with feelings of greater confidence uphold what we believed to be right and condemn what we thought wrong. But the information we can at present gather from the political press of either party is so garbled, warped and one-sided that any unprejudiced mind must receive it with great uncertainty. If we could only cast aside this party nonsense, and break loose from that partyism, with which most of us are more or less (perhaps unwittingly) affected, and work together for our common good and the good of our country, instead of in opposite directions, how much more good we could accomplish. The Grange has done some good in this respect, but much more yet remains to be accomplished; and I am happy to know there is a growing feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction with the unfair and bitterly hostile course pursued by the partisan press of this country." What the country needs then most of all is an independent press; journals that are the servants, not of party but of truth, and that in discussing any subject are willing to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Anything less is not truth.

ARE WE ON THE RIGHT TRACK?

A WRITER has said that there is "a profound popular distrust of the courage and sagacity of the educated man;" "he is thought to be an idler or a drone, a superfluity, if not a burden upon the great body politic." Dynamite outrages fill the world with horror, blatant anarchists strive to adjust the relations of capital and trade by unlawful and forcible means; but the educated man, instead of practically going to work to reform, contents himself with theories of no utility, and, leaving the work to fiery demagogues, "lifts a panic cry of communism and sinks paralyzed with horror." Strong drink slays its tens of thousands, debauchery drags into its mire the votaries of

pleasure; but the educated class leaves the work of reclaiming to Salvation Armies and ignorant enthusiasts as the "English establishment left the preaching of regeneration to Methodists in fields and barns." They sit idle aloft, as do Carlyle's "Landed," "like living statues, in pampered isolation from the glorious fateful battle-field of this God's-World."

There seems to be something in intellectual advancement incompatible with practical, every-day talent.

"Men strive to *know* too much, to *do* little."

Those who have shown great ability in their sayings and writings have proved incapable of acting upon their own conclusions. Their own views are broad and they reason deeply on human affairs, but they feel themselves lost in every actual emergency, and

"the native hue of resolution,

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Lord Bacon, who was at once the "wisest" and "the meanest of men," was a striking example of this. Though he had a marvellous insight into human nature and was one of the most sagacious of men in his study, yet he stooped to actions whose impropriety no one could have more clearly shown. Adam Smith taught the nations economy, yet could not manage that of his own house. Johnson said of Goldsmith that no man was wiser when he had a pen in his hand, or more foolish when he had not. Says a French writer, in a free translation: "Neither Bacon, nor Shakespeare, nor Molière, nor Pascal, nor Tasso, nor Dante, would have made a great figure in a revolution. They would have seen too much, comprehended too much, doubted too much, feared too much, suffered too much, foreseen too much, and disdained too much."

Does this order of things still prevail? Are we, the educated class, striving for the educational reform demanded by the exigencies of the times, the rapid strides in invention and discovery and the outgoing in the line of social and industrial progress? Should we carry our intellectual culture to such a degree that we become good for nothing but preservation in "cotton-wool and cologne" as specimens of what the most approved system of education can do? Is not the end of life to be and do rather than to brood over what others have been and done? Is it not better for us to theorize less and work more, to hold less aloof from the world notwithstanding Wordsworth says:

"The world is too much with us?"

The experience gained from books however valuable, is knowledge; but the experience gained from actual life is wisdom; and

"Knowledge and wisdom far from being one,
Have oft times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge a rude, unprofitable mass;
The mere materials with which wisdom builds.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

That command of old, "Know thyself," cannot be too

often repeated. Is not the true education that which teaches men and women such a practical understanding of the good of others that they will, without the restraint of law, limit their actions in behalf of self by a high regard for the benefit of others? This means the brotherhood of man, "the federation of the world," which means the "fatherhood of God."

"Not to know at large of things remote
From us, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom."

I do not mean to decry scholarly attainments; but I mean that these attainments are not everything. All who can ought to receive intellectual training, but they ought also to secure that practical knowledge which makes the training available. Emerson tells us that England is filled with "a great, silent crowd of thoroughbred Grecians," who prime the orators and writers, but who, "unless of impulsive nature are indisposed from writing or speaking by the fulness of their minds and the severity of their tastes." Is this the culture that we want? "How," says Carlyle, "can an inanimate, mechanical Gerundgrinder foster the growth of anything; much more of mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit, by mysterious contact of spirit; through kindling itself at the fire of living thought." And again he says, "Alas, so is it everywhere, so will it ever be; till communities and individuals discover, not without surprise, that fashioning the souls of a generation by knowledge can rank on a level with blowing their bodies to pieces by gunpowder."

The world wants both "men of thought and men of action." It wants the talent that knows how to do it. It wants, not "the knowledge that puffeth up," but "the charity that buildeth up;" not the culture that teaches its possessor to look down upon the rock whence it was hewn, but that which fosters "a sense of oneness with all humanity," however remote that humanity may be in learning and refinement; not the over-educated, "silent Grecians," but those who know "how to take occasion by the hand, and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." It has had its kings and its queens, its Latimers and its Luthers, its Shakespeares and its Newtons, its Arkwrights and its Stephensons, but its work is not yet completed. Let us not then be content with the things that be. The best fun in the world is activity. "It is with us as with things in nature, which, by *motion*, are preserved in their purity and perfection; if the water runneth it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh, but what is more noisome than a stagnant pool!" Pythagoras says that in this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to look on. But, according to Swift, even angels are not to be passive. The royal arms of Liliput, he says, are an angel lifting a lame beggar from the earth. In conclusion then let me say with Carlyle: "It is to you, ye workers, who do already work, and are as grown men, noble and honourable in a sort, that the whole world calls for new

work and nobleness. Subdue mutiny, discord, wide-spread despair, by manfulness, justice, mercy, and wisdom. Chaos is dark, deep as hell; let light be, and there is instead a green flowery world. Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness. To make some work of God's Creation a little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God; to make some human hearts a little easier, manfuler, happier,—more blessed, less accursed! It is work for a God. Sooty hell of mutiny and savagery and despair can by man's energy be made a kind of heaven; cleared of its soot, of its mutiny, of its need to mutiny; the everlasting arch of heaven's azure overspanning it too, and its cunning mechanisms and tall chimney-steeple, as a birth of heaven; God and all men looking on it well pleased."—*Lampyde*.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

AN article which appeared in the December number of this JOURNAL under the above heading calls for a reply, not so much for the intrinsic merits of the essay in question, as because the views expressed therein are shared by many fair-minded men in this country. The writer of "Home Rule in Ireland and Education" has failed to throw any light on a subject which requires explanation alone in order that a fairly sound judgment may be formed on it. The question he puts "Why is it that an influential section of the people of Ireland is so passionately opposed to what Mr. Gladstone was disposed to grant to that country?" This question he answers by a wandering and illogical disquisition, in which it is attempted to prove that the intelligent classes of Ireland are opposed to the concession to Ireland of her national Legislature, because such concession would result in the handing over the control of her educational interests to the churches, and chiefly to the Church of Rome. The most superficial reader cannot fail to observe that the writer of the article under consideration has made three distinct categorical statements: (a) an influential section of the people of Ireland is opposed to Home Rule; (b) this section is opposed to Home Rule partly because the concession of Home Rule would result in ecclesiastical control of educational powers, but chiefly because (c) this control would be for the most part centred in the hands of R. C. ecclesiastics. The remainder of his essay consists of his attempt to prove these three statements.

At the present stage of the Home Rule controversy it is hardly necessary for us to deny the assertion that an influential section of the Irish nation is opposed to it. Leinster, the wealthiest, relatively and absolutely of the four Irish Provinces would be unanimous for Home Rule, but for Dublin University, and it is worthy of note that at the recent general elections Trinity College, Dublin, was nowhere excelled for scandalous rowdyism. Ulster, the second of the Irish Provinces in the order of relative wealth, sends a majority of Home Rulers to Parliament. Munster, the second in order of absolute wealth, but third in relative, is unanimous on the subject,

as is also the poorer province of Connaught. These returns hardly leave room for the opposition of an influential section of the population. Nevertheless, there is an approach made to closer argument by the writer when he limits his conclusions to the fact, that Home Rule is opposed largely by Presbyterians. It is admitted that the opposition of Orangemen and Church of England men does not score against the measure on general principles. Neither, we submit, does the general opposition of Presbyterians, supposing it to be a fact. With regard to this fact let it be briefly stated, that the Irish Presbyterians are not, *as a body*, opposed to Home Rule, that their approved leader stood for a constituency quite recently with Mr. Parnell's approval, and that their ministers were members of Parnellite committees in the last general election. It would be tedious to enter into all the motives which have influenced the conduct of the Irish Presbyterians during the last few decades of this century, but we shall explain their attitude with regard to the Education Question, and this brings us naturally to the second article under consideration. The writer of this essay must be deplorably ignorant of the actual political and religious feeling in Ireland. Were he to search the wide, wide world he could not find a country in which public feeling is more unanimous on the subject of denominational, that is separate religious training and education than it is in Ireland. In "that most distressful country" all parties are agreed on this one subject, and furthermore the cause of education is *the particular subject* which has during the past century and a half formed the particular binding link between Presbyterians, Roman Catholics *et alii* against Episcopalians. The latter were the possessors of the educational loaves and fishes, and the followers of Calvin were sufficiently wide awake to note, that the gentlemen who overthrew the Bishop of Rome meant to act the Pope towards their adversaries, and that in the division of the educational boodle they had to fight not one Pope, (who had authority), but five hundred (who had not). The fact is that all parties in Ireland have long recognized that education ought to be under the control of the "Churches," ought to be denominational, ought to be religious; were it otherwise, surely Geneva and Westminster would have found some *modus vivendi* in their conflict against Rome, their hereditary enemy. But Rome, Geneva and Westminster agreeing for once on the general, they all fell out on the particular question, and Geneva found that in Ireland its grievance was common with that of the Catholics, and they made common cause accordingly.

To the third statement it is very difficult to reply, because it is only a conjecture. Perhaps the best reply to the mere statement, we shall come to the proofs by and by, is the declaration of the special Irish correspondent of the London, (Eng.) *Daily News*: "The Protestant official class declare everywhere to me that their relations with the Catholic Clergy are satisfactory, and it is not on this subject that their objections to Home Rule are grounded." A much more reasonable conjecture could be

founded on this than the one which the writer in last month's JOURNAL makes. However, conjectures of this kind, as opposition to a well established and thoroughly approved of plan of government are partially useless, we turn, therefore, willingly to consider the facts adduced in proof of the conclusions we have been briefly considering. According to the writer of the article we now venture to criticize, no conclusion can be drawn from the number of Protestant voters in Anti-Home Rule constituencies unless we first be made acquainted with the number of Orange and ultra Protestant voters in the constituency. Personally we would prefer to require only the number of Protestant anti-national votes, because we feel convinced that the motives used to denationalize the Orange lodges were substantially the same as those used to denationalize Catholic anti-nationalists, and it was merely a political accident that self was most successful in demoralizing Irish Episcopalians, more successful in ditto Irish Presbyterians, and only successful in ditto Irish Catholics.

We feel that we have transgressed the limits of the space we could reasonably expect, we must, therefore, postpone to the next issue of the JOURNAL our further observations on this most interesting subject.

* MISCELLANY.*

COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS.

THE clock recently set up in the college belongs to the class known as *remontoire* clocks, i.e., those supplied with a remontoire in the train. In this particular case the spring remontoire is adopted. The pinion, which would in other cases be attached to the scape-wheel, rides free upon a stud which supports the back pivot of the scape-wheel arbor. This pinion is connected with the scape-wheel arbor by a long delicate hair-spring. The motive power of the clock is in reality this spring. The scape-wheel makes one revolution in 30 seconds, and the remontoire being set off at every half-revolution of the scape-wheel winds up the motor spring four times in each minute. So that the minute hand of the clock jumps forward through one-fourth of a minute at the end of every 15 seconds.

The train itself is the common eight-day, with spring maintaining power during winding. The escapement is the pin-wheel dead escapement. The scape wheel has 15 steel pins, which work upon carefully ground and polished glass pallets, thus reducing the friction to a minimum. The pendulum beats seconds, and is of the deol and lead compensation type, the bob being a lead cylinder, about 14 inches long and weighing 25 pounds.

The dial shows minutes and hours, the hours running on to 24, as in astronomical clocks. There is no seconds hand, but owing to the action of the remontoire, the time of the clock can be ascertained to the nearest second by a very little attention.

The wheel which drives the remontoire spring turns in

5 minutes, and is supplied with a cam with a single notch into which a lever by falling makes electric contact with a battery in an adjoining room. This connection lasts for 15 seconds, i.e., during one period of rest of the train. The wires lead from the battery to a peculiar rheotoine or *break-circuit*, that is, an arrangement driven by the electric current itself, and which makes and breaks the circuit at the rate of about 180 strokes per minute. Thence the wires lead between the floors and ceiling to a series of single stroke electric bells, one situated in each class room, and after various twistings and turnings find their way back to the battery.

While the clock makes electric contact, each bell strikes synchronously with the break circuit during the 15 seconds of rest of the train. In order to prevent this from taking place every 5 minutes, a second cam properly notched is placed upon the minute hand arbor, and this prevents the lever from falling except at the last second of each hour and of the five minutes past each hour, so that the bells ring during the first 15 seconds of each hour, and during the first 15 seconds of the sixth minute past the hour.

A third cam placed upon the hour hand arbor, prevents any contact from being made between 18 hours and 7 hours, i.e., between 6 in the evening and 7 in the morning, thus saving the waste of electric motive force during the night.

The electromotive force is supplied by 6 le clanche bells and the circuit is furnished with a switch by which it can be thrown open during Sundays and holidays.

Showing through the front of the case and covered by a glass is one of "Dupuis' perpetual slide Calendars," the slide of which is moved by a knob projecting through the front of the case. This "Calendar" is so arranged that by moving the slide the calendar of any month in any year, past or future, can be immediately brought to view. The years actually put down upon this Clock Calendar extend from 1885 to 1907, but a few directions enable any person to extend this list to any year which may be required, whether in past centuries or in centuries to come. This Calendar will be of great utility in fixing the required dates in the publication of the College Calendar, for the Calendar published nearly a year in advance, almanacs can not, as a usual thing, be made use of.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

EXTRACT MINUTE OF SENATE, NOV. 6TH, 1886.

A COMMUNICATION was received from the Minister of Education, submitting a report of the committee of the Hebdomadal Council, of the University of Oxford, proposing:

"That any person who shall have been a member for not less than two years of any Indian or Colonial University, approved by decree of Convocation, and who shall have passed the examination prescribed by such University for students at the end of their second year, shall

have the same privileges which the existing statute grants to students of affiliated colleges, i.e., he shall be admitted as a candidate in the first public examination of the University without having been matriculated, and if he shall have satisfied the Moderators in that examination, and shall have been matriculated in the course of the term next following, he shall not be required to pass responsions, and the term in which he shall have been matriculated shall, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, be reckoned as the fifth term from his matriculation, and if he shall have obtained honours, either in the first or in the second public examination, he shall be allowed to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he shall have kept suitable residence and employed himself in the study of Arts and in hearing lectures for eight terms and shall have passed the second public examination, (Statutes II vii, Sec. 6, p. 7.)

The Senate instructed the Registrar to convey to the Minister of Education their approval of the proposed Statute, and to express their desire, that in accordance therewith, the students of this University be admitted without residence to the first public examination, in the University of Oxford."

(Adopted Dec. 11th, 1886.) "At the desire, however, of the Principal of Jesus College, as signified in his communication to the Lord High Commissioner, the Senate would suggest to the favourable consideration of the council, that it would perhaps tend more to further the interests of higher education in the Dominion of Canada, if instead of shortening the term of residence for undergraduates and offering inducements to them to withdraw from their Universities before the completion of the course, some arrangement could be made by which residence could be still further reduced in the case of graduates of Canadian Universities and compulsory terms limited to, say, four or five, so that a graduate might present himself for examination in moderations at one June examination, and for examination in the Final School in the June immediately following."

GEO. BELL, LL.D., Registrar.

Memorandum on the Gilchrist Education Trust, in answer to a letter forwarded through the Education Department of Ontario, adopted by the Senate of Queen's University, 18th December, 1886.

"The Gilchrist Scholarships have not attracted that interest in the students of Canada which was expected. The reason is that the examination for them is on mere Matriculation work, and the young men of Canada and their parents believe that undergraduates can get as good an education in their own Universities as in Britain. Our graduates have not competed, and will not compete, because they decline to begin again at the Matriculation stage of a University course. But, if the Scholarships were thrown open to graduates, and made Travelling Scholarships tenable for two years, great good would result. Our best honour men in Literature, (including

English, Latin and Greek), Mathematics, Philosophy, Experimental Sciences and Natural Sciences would compete, and they would get the very great advantage of two years of post-graduate study in Britain or Germany. Such men, if they distinguished themselves abroad by the original work which might be expected from them in the circumstances, would have the best chances of being appointed to Professorships in Canadian Universities, or to other like positions in their own country as vacancies might occur.

It is therefore suggested :

1. That five Gilchrist Scholarships should be annually competed for in Canada, one for the best student of the year in Classical Literature, one in Mathematics, one in Philosophy, one in Experimental Science and one in Natural Science.

2. That the papers on such subjects should be such as would be set to graduates of British Universities.

3. That each Scholarship should be for \$500 a year and tenable for two years. The whole sum required for this purpose would then be \$5,000 or £1,000 annually.

4. That competitors should be under twenty-five years of age.

5. That successful candidates should study at some recognized University in Britain or Germany, and that each should report his progress annually to the Gilchrist Trust, and also to the Senate of the Canadian University from which he had gone, and that original work of some kind should be expected from him.

Should £1,000 annually be more than the Gilchrist Trust can give to Canada, the Scholarships should be less in number, because the value of each should not be less than \$500 annually.

It is almost needless to add that the alternative course suggested by the Trust is, for various reasons not favourably entertained, but should it be adopted, Queen's University will co-operate in any plan that may be considered best."

GEO. BELL, LL.D., Registrar.

PUNNING EXTRAORDINARY.

ON a recent evening one of the services in connection with the opening of the new St. Andrew's Church, in Lindsay, was in progress. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. McTavish, '81, the pastor, the Rev. John Hay, '82, and many others too numerous to mention. One reverend brother, as a prelude to his address, said, that somehow, why he did not know, he associated Dr. McT. with the Maritime Provinces, with the far famed Pictou, where they say, when a fisher wants a fishing smack all he has to do is to order one so many yards in length, and it is cut off unto him. This he said, was to be like his address, which he would cut short as soon as the congregation signified they had had enough of it. While the speaker was making these remarks a titter went through the audience, for it was in Pictou the Rev. Dr. got his better-half, a fact well known to many present. When

the speaker had finished, the Dr. arose to call on the next, but before doing so said :—"While this address was in progress the brethren around me were guilty of undue levity, forsooth they were making puns at my expense. They said that Province was indeed a *marry-time* one to me, for there I went *fishing* and got *smacks*." For the benefit of the Freshmen, we may explain that this refers to the Dr's honeymoon, which was effected successfully down in the lower or Maritime Provinces and more particularly in Pictou. When the meeting had further progressed the chairman again arose and delivered himself as follows : Although I said before we were not going to have any refreshments to-night, I find I was mistaken, and I will now introduce you to some, to some hay, to John Hay, (not Timothy Hay), who though a weighty man, is poor fellow still in the unmarried state, and I would, therefore, especially recommend him to the attention of the young ladies. The stalwart John on being thus introduced, was not at all abashed, and arose slowly and said : "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, when I came here I had a discourse prepared with several heads to it, beside these I would like to have the head of your pastor for a short while to trim it down. Then, too, I never thought he would call you horses, for it is only horses who eat hay." When the congregation had had enough hay, the Chairman to have the last word said : I did not mean to say you were horses, but I can say that if we do not eat hay we sometimes sit on it.

TURKISH EMIGRATION.

R. CHAMBERS, B.A., 1866, now missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. in Erzurum, Asiatic Turkey, is corresponding with Rev. D. M. Gordon, Winnipeg, with the object of securing farms in Manitoba for the converts of the mission who are eager to flee from Turkish misrule and oppression. We give the following extract from a letter of his of date October 5th, 1886, and congratulate Manitoba in advance on the prospect of securing such desirable immigrants as Mr. Chambers describes :—"On the whole I think this the most viciously governed country on the face of the earth. I myself (meek and forbearing as missionaries always must be, and I always try to be), got into a hand to hand fight with a captain and two or three soldiers, in which fight I used my loaded English riding whip on the captain's head, and got a handful of my beard pulled out. One soldier put a cartridge in his rifle, and was about to shoot me, but was prevented. How the blood of one who has had a taste of liberty boils in this land ! Were I a native Christian of this land I would certainly follow the example of the outlaw David. God be praised for the picture of that noble outlaw which the Bible, most just of all books, blesses the world with ! I hope the land-scheme has been successfully launched. I expect to send you next spring at least one family. The father was for years a helper in our employ. I believe that Armenian Christians would be more useful to the country than the Mennonites. They are equally

industrious and frugal and religious, while at the same time they are not so conservative. They readily adopt themselves to other conditions, and in mercantile and mechanical pursuits will prove themselves a match for any other race. Besides that, they would be ready to serve in the army and make good soldiers and statesmen. Some of the most brilliant exploits of the late Russo-Turkish war were performed under the direction of Armenian generals.

Glorious Canada! Now bound together by her belt of iron, the peculiar genius of her institutions—assimilating so much of the best, both from the old world and the new, and yet putting her own stamp upon it all, so that the term Canadian is coming to have more and more a definite and distinctive meaning in the nomenclature of the nations—will compel attention more and more, and England will be glad to receive her to an honorable place in Imperial Federation of, as I fondly hope, the not distant future.

With very best wishes and lively gratitude for all the interest you have been kind enough to show in my proposals."

R. CHAMBERS.

SENIOR RE-UNION.

JUST before Xmas. vacation the Senior Arts' class in Queen's University spent a most enjoyable time at the Burnett House. They have, almost from time immemorial, been in the habit of having a meeting once a year, at which every member of the class is expected to be present, and at which words of cheer and advice are spoken. This night was no exception, and if we are to judge by the vociferous cheering that was at times heard, all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves and appreciated the programme. After a most sumptuous repast had been partaken of the chairman, Mr. H. N. Dunning, called the meeting to order. In a few words he explained the object the Seniors had in assembling together, and expressed his regret that they had not present more representatives from sister Universities. He was glad to announce, however, that they had the honor of having a most worthy representative from Toronto University in the person of Mr. McKendrick. He concluded by proposing the Queen. The Governor-General and Dominion was then proposed and responded to by the first vice-chairman, J. J. MacLennan. Then J. M. McLean, the second vice-chairman, responded to "Our Alma Mater." Loud and continued applause greeted Principal Grant as he rose to respond to the "Faculty." He dwelt at length with the causes that had brought him into such close relationship with Queen's. His remarks throughout were of the most patriotic character, and no one present can ever forget the stirring appeal he made to young men to lead straight and upright lives. Mr. McKendrick, after "Sister Universities" had been proposed, responded, making an excellent address, characterized throughout by its brilliancy. He said that although of late the very

vexed question of university federation had sprung up, the students of University College had none other than the kindest feeling of sisterly love toward her fellow students at Queen's University. (Cheers.) This was exemplified by the fact that he was there as the first representative that had ever come from Toronto University. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Mackenzie responded on behalf of Dalhousie and McGill respectively. "Affiliated colleges" came next, and this was most ably responded to by Mr. James, representative from the Royal Medical College. At this point the Principal retired as the boys, in the heartiest manner possible, sang "For he's a jolly good fellow." Next came the "Class of '87," which was drunk amid deafening cheers. The chairman responded to this in a few pointed remarks. "University Associations" followed, to which Messrs. McEwen, McLeod, Goodwin, Wilson and Sturgeon replied, each in turn eulogizing the Alma Mater Society, Ossianic Society, Acadian Club, Glee Club, and Y.M.C.A. W. Cameron replied for the Athletic Association, while Messrs. Logie and MacLennan championed the Football Clubs. F. R. Parker laid down the rules and regulations of the most ancient and honorable *concurus iniquitatis* in highly classical and poetical language. The "Limestone City" was well represented by F. Fraser and J. Findlay, both of whom had the welfare of the place at heart. Mr. Dupuis thought all women were ladies, while on the other hand "Salt" Richards contended with a good deal of force that all ladies were women. After toasting the host, singing Auld Lang Syne, and God Save the Queen, the most pleasant and enjoyable evening the Seniors have ever had came to a conclusion. Between toasts singing was indulged in, and it was a noticeable fact that this year is very proficient in first-class singers. We wish the boys each and every one success in the spring.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

WHETHER owing to individual motives on the part of some enthusiastic professor, or a more general feeling on the part of all, whether wilfully or not, there can be no doubt that universities and schools acquire excellence and fame in some particular branch of science or learning, and having attained it, they are very tenacious, and jealous of the honor, and are proud to have their students distinguished by it. So extensive is the range of subjects taught that no school can obtain equal merit in all and hence the necessity for some special distinction. And if this desire be so strong in long established schools, hoary with age, and surrounded by large centres of population how much more so ought it to be, where these conditions do not exist. A moment's reflection will convince anyone that the Royal College cannot lay claim to any special advantages. It has only the labor of its teachers and the affection of its students to depend on. By dint of constant effort, unremitting energy and much self-sacrifice, its staff has

managed to infuse a healthy vitality into it, as well as to inspire public confidence. Its students have been equal to the varied responsibilities demanded of the medical profession, and capable of meeting the emergencies of disease and accident in city or country practice. Time has hardly admitted of its pupils becoming famous, but their success has been remarkably steady and constant, and we have yet to learn of anyone who in the battle of life has had to complain that his equipment was either insufficient or defective. But the competition in medical education is keen and requires constant vigilance. It is time that we should try to attain *special* distinction. The Royal College is known by *general* excellence. Now is the time to cultivate a special one, which will stamp its graduates with a particular merit and confer an honor on her alumni, whereby they would be known and of which they would be proud. In looking over the great number of subjects, a knowledge of which is required by the state and university, no difficulty can be met in selecting one to which especial attention could be given, and on which a lasting and attractive reputation could be built. But one appears to me preeminent on account of its utility and the facilities we could furnish for its study are certainly unsurpassed in Canada or elsewhere. That subject is Anatomy, the foundation of all medical science. Let the Royal become famous for this which guides "the knife of the surgeon, and without which the *Physiologist rears his structure on sand*;" the science which makes Bellroth exclaim to his students "*Anatomy, Anatomy, and again Anatomy.*" Not alone because of its importance do I select it, but because it has always been held in high esteem in our school. The Anatomical zeal of the first students before any Anatomy Act was passed, induced many an audacious adventure and produced much skill and strategy. To its representative on the first Board of Examiners this subject was intrusted and by his devotion to it, he incurred much odium of a temporary character. It could be readily shown that Kingston has done much for the practical study of Anatomy, and she enjoys some reputation in this great subject. However, all that is required is to make a beginning. It would occupy too much space to set forth all its advantages, every medical student recognizes them. The graduate surveying the country for a good field in which to practice may find every place filled, but if he has a thorough knowledge of this subject he can with confidence locate anywhere. Run over the roll of students who have had more than ephemeral success, who have secured honor and means, whose advice is sought and opinions valued, and you will find that they were practical, well trained anatomists. I may be an enthusiast, but I would wish and am willing to be convinced and challenge anyone to show that I am wrong or that any other branch deserves equal consideration. Success in it means general success. Let us, therefore, seeing the great results to be derived from anatomical study begin with this year. Let every facility be given to this study. Let it be seen to that there is abundance of material and that it is well and

thoroughly used. Let there be no waste. Furnish well trained, capable demonstrators. Let prizes be given for the best dissections. Each professor should feel that his branch is only secondary, the Prof. of Surgery can dwell on Surgical Anatomy, the Prof. of Physiology can inspire a taste for minute Anatomy. By an increased impetus to it, a rich, and abundant harvest will be reaped. The student will go forth conscious of his ability to meet any competition, he will feel more self-reliant and grateful to his teachers and proud of college, and will send students to it. Think of what Knox did by his anatomical zeal and what the Munros did for Edinburg. With it will come surgical reputation. It will take some time and much labor, but the reward will be great. All that is required is a little united effort. From the professors the enthusiasm will pass to the students and success must follow. Gentlemen of the Royal College, what say you? Shall 1887 mark a new departure which will strengthen and adorn your school. Send out no student who is not a practical anatomist. Make thoroughness in this subject an essential and your school will have a great and glorious future, of which all will be proud. It must not be thought, that I for a moment believe, we are in any way defective, or that we are inferior to any other school in this subject *now*. I am sure that all do their duty, from the eminent painstaking professor down, but what I suggest is a fame in Anatomy that will transcend that of any other school in the land. I invite discussion on the subject. There may be another less difficult subject, if so, let us know it. These views come with greater force from me, who am not engaged in teaching it. Should they find favor the scheme can be readily elaborated. First we must ascertain if the school is ripe for the project and we will lend a willing hand to its foundation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

WE all, as students, are much pleased with the new electric bells in each class-room, but permit me through your columns to draw the attention of the Senate to the advisability of placing one in the reading room as well as in the lecture rooms. Heretofore in the reading room, where the boys most do congregate between classes, the gong was distinctly audible, but now many of the students are rendered late for their classes owing to the sound of the bells not reaching that room. It is to be hoped that the Senate will place a bell in this room.

VEGA.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

In the last two issues of the JOURNAL I find editorial articles criticising the educational system at present in vogue in Ontario. I desire further information on the subject, as I am not able to gather from your articles the reasons for your opposition to the principle that the head

of the educational affairs of the Province should not be directly responsible to the people. You, Mr. Editor, have told us that when the people of Ontario desired a change from the old system, that of having our school system under the control of an irresponsible Superintendent, a council was tried in connection with a Superintendent, and from what I can gather from your own words, this was not a success. Again, you quote from Prof. Dupuis the following words, among others, in regard to this Council: "Warm friends of education . . . felt that the proper principles had been adopted which would introduce life, etc." If this is the best Prof. Dupuis can say of the council of public instruction of those days it is small praise for the council. If he can say nothing of it but that people *expected* great things of it, the more he discusses the subject the longer will the time be till we have another. That council was undoubtedly a failure; the superintendency system had been tried and abolished before that time, at the request of the Superintendent himself and with the almost universal approbation of the people. In 1872 a Minister of Education was appointed, and behold the progress since that time! There has never been anything in the history of educational institutions to equal the advance made in those years. New life was at once instilled into our schools; there has been constant elevation of the literary qualifications of our teachers; the methods employed in the school room have been improved; the Inspectorate has become a living reality, and on the whole the school system of Ontario has become equal to the best in Europe. Again, compare Ontario with the Provinces of the Dominion in which they have a Superintendent or Council, and in whose favor is the comparison? Surely that of Ontario. But the progress of our Province is not unique in this respect; no country has ever attained to a high position in education except through purely unrestricted Government control. France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the United States, all have their schools under political control. Education is *for* the people and should be *by* the people, the control of it ought not to be relegated to any special class or the representatives of any special class, nor should it be directed by any body of men irresponsible to the people at large. But, Mr. Editor, I have never heard your side of the question stated except in the way of carping fault-finding, and I would be delighted if you would give us your reasons in full for coming to your present conclusion.

GRADUATE.

PERSONAL.

THE REV. JAMES SOMERVILLE has received a call to Demorestville.

We are pleased to see the familiar face of Mr. John McKay, '87, in the halls again. He has not attended lectures for the past two years.

Messrs. J. F. McFarlane, T. A. Cosgrove, and J. H. Mills are back again to college after having been absent during the first half of the session.

The following gentlemen are additions to the Class of '90: Messrs. Geo. Malcome, Jno. W. Edwards, Ed. North, Wm. Kerr, Jno. Miller, Percy A. Gahan, and Jos. Snell. The Freshman class now numbers sixty-one.

We would tender our congratulations to the following Queen's graduates who have been successful in the examinations for Assist. High School Teachers lately held in this city: Miss M. Spooner, B.A., and Messrs. J. Marshall, B.A., H. Horsey, B.A., and W. B. C. Barclay.

We congratulate Mr. John Cochrane, who took a high stand in the class of Chemistry last session, on the splendid success he has met with at the School of Pharmacy, Toronto. He is now a double gold-medallist, having carried off at that school the gold medal for general proficiency, and also the gold medal awarded for excellence in practical Chemistry.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, one of our best loved graduates is, we are sorry to hear, laid aside from his work by an inflammation in the throat. He has been in poor health for some time, and his congregation considering a rest to be the best thing for him have generously presented him with \$100 to take a trip to the South or elsewhere, when sufficiently recuperated to do so. They have also arranged for supplying his pulpit during his absence. We hope to see the Dr. fully restored to his wonted health, and able to prosecute his work with vigor.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Eberts, one of the noble young women lately attending lectures in medicine preparatory to engaging in the Lord's work in foreign lands. She was in the best of health on New Year's Eve, but on January 1st, by a stroke of paralysis, her left side was rendered powerless and now she may be unable to attend lectures again this session. We hope to see her fully restored to health yet and able to carry out her intention of doing work for the Master among the Zenanas of India.

Quite an event was the marriage, on the evening of Dec. 24th, in Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, when Rev. Dr. Mockridge united in the holy bonds of matrimony Miss Elizabeth Smith, M.D., and Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University. The bridesmaid was Miss L. S. Fitzgerald, B.A., of St. Catherine's; and the groomsman, Prof. J. Waddell, Ph. D., D. Sc., of the Royal Military College, Kingston. The bride is a graduate of the Ladies' Medical College, and the bridesmaid the first lady graduate of Queen's University. The return of Mrs. Dr. Shortt to Kingston will be hailed with delight. The hearty congratulations of all the students are tendered to Prof. and Mrs. Shortt.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

WE wish to draw the attention of the students to the fact that it is not always possible for one of the JOURNAL staff to be present on every occasion when a good joke or pun is perpetrated, and so, in its infallible wisdom, the staff has placed a box in the Reading Room as a repository for such items as would be interesting to the students as a body. Heretofore the receipts from this box have been large quantities of waste paper, apple cores, etc., and very little matter suitable for insertion in the JOURNAL. We would like this changed, and would request each student to deposit in this "joke box" any article he thinks fit for the JOURNAL'S columns.

A few days after College opened we met in the halls a Junior with a very indefinable expression on his countenance. On getting a weak and tired response to our New Year's greeting we inquired after his health, and by degrees and with much effort he told us the following story: "I came back ready for work on the first day after the vacation, and after fortifying myself with a hearty breakfast I went up to the college for my first lecture that day, which was to be at 10 o'clock. About the time when the lecture ought to have begun I heard a bell ring, and as I was positive it was my dinner bell I went home again, and after persuading my landlady that it was dinner time, I sat down and did ample justice to the spread. I went back again to College and found that it was about 12 o'clock, and meeting one of my fellow boarders we went off for our regular dinner, and as I am a timid and bashful fellow I did not like to stay away from the dinner table, so I sat down with the rest. I can't tell now how it happened, but I went home to supper three times, and when I got through the last time they had to carry me to my room. I have not eaten anything since, however, but am getting better."

We left him sitting down in a corner panting as if he had run five miles.

"Waiter, what is the matter with this fowl? When I attempt to cut it my knife recoils as it would from a piece of India rubber!"

Waiter—"Dat's spring chicken, sah."

Apropos of an item in a previous number of the JOURNAL about the minister who said "I pass," and the student who yelled "Then I make it spades," some of the students and other readers may recollect a paragraph which appeared, accompanied by a vividly drawn illustration, in a little paper called *Glad Tidings*, which was the product of the pen and pencil of two irrepressible Sophs, and cast a ray of sunshine throughout the corridors wherever it appeared a few seasons ago. The item referred to represented a student, who was evidently one of the "boys," standing before the Professor of Greek preparing to recite. Being drowsy and dilatory, the Professor prompted sharply, "Well, Mr. Smith, 'cipas,"

and the lamb, recalling the previous evening's enjoyment, vehemently exclaims "I make it next." He "went it alone" before the Senate.

The following is supposed to be the definition of "dude" as it will appear in the new revised edition of Webster: "Dude, n. [Sometimes written Dodo.] The name applied to a breed of dainty puppies, indigenous to the United States and Canada. The dude is generally slim-legged, and not unfrequently long-eared. Easily distinguished by the lightness of its head. Can be trained to fetch and carry a cane. The commonest kind may be seen around banking houses. The dude is harmless."

CELEBRITIES OF '87.

No. 1. We see him passing down the hall, great in his might and dignity, condescending to interchange an occasional sentence with his peers, but utterly ignoring his juniors. We hear comments on him, sometimes on his ability but chiefly on his cheek—yes, for a Senior he *is* cheeky, very cheeky—but, poor fellow, he doesn't know any better. Starting from his understanding we see a pair of at one time neat but now misshapen shoes over topped by gaiters of an indescribable color—a doubtful greenish yellow shade. When we reach his coat we find that it became tired when being made, and its lowest extremity is satisfied to rest a few inches below his shoulders. Advancing still higher up we find a specimen of fine linen that would make Solomon, if he were now alive, feel green with envy; a collar unsurpassed in height, breadth or—ah—yes—or thickness, protruding from which we see something nearly spherical in form, having an outer covering of wool or fur. This mass is somewhat irregular in shape, there being several noticeable prominences on one side and two exactly similar orifices, one of which is generally covered by a circular disk of glass, presumably to keep out the cold. The whole appearance of this phenomenon is awe-inspiring; it moveth about like a lord among his serfs, too great to see aught beneath him.

We feel happy to state that *this* celebrity is *perfectly harmless*. Being entirely innocuous in every respect, he is therefore bearable, and so the presence in the halls of a being more than ordinary is only manifested by the whispered remarks of the meek-eyed Freshie as the phenomenon stalks majestically past.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"Catch on to my sidars."—J. J. W.

"Who stole my mortar-board?"—Jake S.

"The snow plow is a great invention."—The Students.

"Bless them electric bells, I can sleep all day now!"—John.

"How I longed to get back to Kingston."—J. H. B.

"My heart's turned back to Lindsay and I must go."—Grant Bros.

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notice of any change in address.

THIS is the jubilee year of the Queen, and we may well thank God that her life has been spared so long and may well erect memorials, which shall show to future generations the sincerity and depth of our gratitude. Numerous suggestions have been made regarding the form that these memorials should take in the Mother Country and in the Colonies. It would be a strange thing if the University, which by special permission, bears Her Majesty's title, did not seek to share in such a movement and to erect a monument more lasting than brass. We have a definite suggestion to make. Let us unite heart and soul to raise the quarter of

a million dollars that are needed to equip Queen's fully, and let the fund—the greatest effort the friends of Queen's have ever put forth—be known as “the Queen's Jubilee Fund.” It was in 1837 that the Synod of the Church set to work to raise money for the establishment of a College in Canada, and thus the Fund will commemorate our own jubilee year as well as that of Her Majesty's. True, it was not till 1839, at a meeting held in St. Andrew's—now St. Paul's Church—Hamilton, that the Commission of Synod reported the draft of a charter for the proposed College, and that Kingston was selected as the site. In 1840 the trustees applied to Her Majesty for a Charter and for such privileges as only a Royal Charter confers “and the permission to style the Institution Queen's College and University.” The first name appended to this application was that of the Hon. William Morris, father of the Hon. Alexander Morris, and a man of the grand antique type. It may be said here, in passing, that we owe Queen's College to him and to the late Dr. Machar more than to any other two men. “We most humbly and respectfully inform your Majesty,” is the language of the application, “that it is the anxious desire of the Scottish inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada to manifest their devoted attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and House, by handing down to posterity your Majesty's Royal Title as the name of their infant institution, which your Majesty's petitioners most ardently trust may be the means under the blessing of Divine Providence of conferring liberal education on the Canadian youth of

the present and future generations." The year following, the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal and Her Majesty graciously consented that the new University, which was from the first to be "open on equal terms to all the youth of the country" should bear her title. So far as we know, Queen's is the first University chartered by Her Majesty, and special marks of favour have consequently been given from time to time, by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Louise, as well as by the Lord's Commissioners of the Exchequer, in recently presenting valuable books to the library on the special ground that this University bears by permission the Queen's title.

What do our friends say to this proposal, then, of a "Queen's Jubilee Fund?" Four separate endowments have already been raised during the brief history of our Alma Mater; the first, when the College was established; the second, when the present site and Professors' houses were bought; the third, when the Government grant was withdrawn; and the fourth, when the present buildings were erected. But "The Jubilee Fund" would be the greatest of all, and for it parchment subscription lists should be provided, that the names of the subscribers might be deposited among the archives of Queen's, and preserved imperishable as the memory of the Queen and the life of the University.

AT a meeting of the City Council, on the 11th inst., after the "Confederation" scheme had been discussed, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on motion by Alderman C. F. Gildersleeve, seconded by Alderman John McIntyre:

"Whereas, the Government of the Province of Ontario has set apart a valuable site in the Queen's park, Toronto, for Victoria College, and proposes to establish, also at the public cost, a new University Professoriate,

or to greatly extend the School of Science in Toronto; and whereas, in the above and other ways, private and denominational effort in the work of higher education is acknowledged, and by the combination of public and private liberality to further a desirable common end, voluntary contributions for Colleges situated in Toronto are stimulated.

Whereas, it is only just that this policy should be extended to Eastern Ontario, in whose centre a fully equipped University has been established, through the liberality of the people continued for nearly fifty years; and whereas any Legislative measure dealing with University education should be a comprehensive one; and whereas it would be injurious to the best interests of the Province if all means of obtaining a practical scientific education were centralized in Toronto, as well as opposed to the spirit of our institutions and particularly of our education system.

Whereas this section of the Province requires a School of Practical Science, for the development of its mining, manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural, shipping, chemical and other interests, and whereas such schools can be carried on most efficiently and most economically in a University city, because instruction can be obtained in such fundamental subjects as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, modern languages and natural history, without direct cost to the government, and at a great saving of time and expense to the young men who desire to obtain that thorough scientific training by which the country as a whole is benefitted, as may be seen proved by the comparatively small cost of the Toronto School of Science in the past, because of its contiguity to University College.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Council respectfully memorializes the Government of the Province of Ontario to take steps to

establish in Kingston, in connection with and as part of its educational policy, an institution in which instruction shall be given in mining and metallurgy, analytical and applied chemistry, engineering, civil and mechanical, and generally in the applications of science to the mechanic arts, agriculture, navigation and other industries of the people.

That the mayor, Alderman McIntyre and Alderman Gildersleeve be appointed a deputation to wait upon the Government to press the above on its immediate consideration.

That this Council, being convinced that a School of Practical Science would be of incalculable value in stimulating all the industries of Eastern Ontario, and more particularly of value to the intelligent young men of this section of the Province, respectfully invites adjacent municipalities and County Councils to unite with it, in such ways as may seem best to them respectively, in pressing the matter on the Government."

We hail this action of the City Council with pleasure, and we trust that our friends throughout the country will lose no time in calling the attention of members of their respective County Councils to the request contained in the resolutions. The Government cannot with justice refuse so reasonable a memorial. It is perfectly monstrous to be for ever acting on the supposition that all money for education must be spent in Toronto, even where those practical applications of science are concerned, that can be best considered in sections of the Province where special industries are to be found. Not only are there special agricultural, ship-building and manufacturing interests in Eastern Ontario, but Kingston is the centre of the mining of the Province. A School of Practical Science here will also aid Queen's indirectly, and be an acknowledgment of her work by the Province such as no one can grudge.

WE observe that the Montreal College (R. C.) is about to be affiliated with Laval University; also that a Faculty of Arts is about to be established in connection with the Polytechnic School, likewise to be brought into affiliation with Laval.

The *Montreal Star* in a recent editorial headed "University Amalgamation" speaks favourably of these changes, calling attention to the fact that the resources for the support of higher education in Canada, and particularly in Quebec, have been hitherto much too widely distributed for the accomplishment of satisfactory results. It refers also with approval to the recent combining of scattered resources in Ontario, and calls upon some of the too numerous and too small Colleges of Quebec to do likewise. Now this is but another instance of the extent to which the question of University federation or amalgamation is understood by some of our representative papers. It may be admitted that an amalgamation of some of the smaller Colleges of Quebec and the Lower Provinces would be of advantage to higher education in these Provinces, for too many Colleges are as great an evil as too few; but, we fail to see in what way the recent changes, either in Ontario or Quebec, have tended to economy through the combining of scattered resources. While the affiliations which have taken place in Quebec may be of advantage to the institutions concerned, yet, so far from there being an amalgamation or combination of resources, we find that a new Faculty of Arts is to be established as a result of these arrangements.

There University federation, or the affiliation of several Colleges with one University, is not of any avail for the combining of educational resources, nor has this been the result of the Federation scheme in Ontario. Quite the reverse; for it is confessedly about to entail a much greater expenditure. Then, too, instead of these expensive in-

stitutions becoming centres of higher education in different parts of the Province, which is the proper justification for such expenditure, the object is to huddle them together in one city and affiliate them with one University, establishing a monopoly of the degree-granting power, the only escape from the improper administration of which is departure from the country.

If it be true that our educational resources are too widely distributed, then let us have real amalgamation. But let the strong institutions which are thus formed occupy different centres in the country, and not be crowded into one city, for the mere fact of railway connection by no means answers the demand for different educational centres. Above all let these representative institutions retain their degree-granting power; otherwise they will most assuredly cease to be educational, and become mere coaching mills to cram students for University examinations, the passing of which shall be the sole criterion of their attainments.

IN our last issue one signing himself "Graduate" takes objection to our "carping fault-finding" with regard to the educational administration of Ontario, yet wishes to know our whole mind with reference to the subject. He indicates also that we are opposed to having our educational system directed by persons responsible to the people. Gladly would we make "Graduate" aware of our full convictions on this subject, and especially our reasons for holding these convictions, providing always that his interest is an educational one and centres not in partyism, but the limited space of the JOURNAL will not admit of this. We expect, however, in another number to draw attention to some serious defects in our present educational system and which we believe are being continually aggravated. As to our objection to the directorate of the Educa-

tional Department being responsible to the people, we may simply say that it does not exist. A Council of Instruction or Superintendent of Education, selected by the Government from the best educational authorities in the Province, would be no less responsible to the people than the present Minister of Education. The latter does not hold his position in virtue of the people's direct choice, but in virtue of his party's choice. He is responsible, not to the country at large, but simply to his own constituency. He is necessarily chosen from party politicians, and such are not of necessity authorities on education. Then, too, any objection to his administration upon purely educational grounds, is immediately interpreted as an attack upon the political party which he represents, and his administration is defended upon party and not upon educational principles. A Council of Instruction, on the other hand, which is responsible to the Government is as directly as possible responsible to the people. Not being a party machine it would be open to the criticism of both parties, independently of party politics. Its existence would thus depend upon the proper administration of the important interests entrusted to its care and not upon any mere party issue. As to the fate of the previous Council, that has been sufficiently explained, but any further information may be obtained from Prof. Dupuis' paper already quoted.

ONCE again we ask our friends to show their friendship by promptly paying their subscriptions to the JOURNAL. At present many a manse, our good-natured treasurer tells us, receives the JOURNAL for 1887 while the "bill" for 1886 is still unpaid. Probably the same might be said of many a medical and law office, though we are told that the "ministerial brethren" are the worst offenders. Now, friends, you must rally to our support.

LITERARY.

A CONTRAST.

WE came across the following article which one of our contributors was about to send to a magazine on the other side of the Atlantic. As the matter is of local interest we obtained liberty to insert it in the JOURNAL.—ED.

When a comparison is made between Canada and Ireland it will be found, so far as schools are concerned, that while as may be expected there are resemblances, there are at the same time somewhat striking contrasts. The resemblances need not just now be emphasised, the contrasts may be instructive. In the first place the common schools all over Canada are free, fees are not expected. The child of the poor man has the same privileges as those which the child of the rich man has. If, as is sometimes the case, the wealthy parent chooses to send his children to a private school, the chances are that the opportunities there are inferior. It is true the cost of books is very much greater in Canada than in Ireland, for as a rule the full prices are charged, perhaps somewhat more than that. There is, however, but little to grumble over, for that is all that education costs a parent, at least, directly. Of course the taxes have to be paid, but here the poor man gets off easily, as compared with the rich man. The next point to be noticed is the wide gulf that there is in this country, between the churches and the schools. The schoolhouse is always built at the expense of the ratepayers, and roughly speaking it is placed at the spot most convenient to the majority of the people of the school district. A common school side by side with the church building is an unknown thing here. So are clergymen as patrons of schools. Whether this is a good or an evil need not be discussed at present, it is facts we are dealing with, not theories. In some of the Provinces, for each Province has its own school law, ministers may be on the School Board, or on the Board of Examiners; in other respects the contrast between the two sides of the Atlantic is rather striking.

In the Province of Ontario the office of Chief Superintendent of schools is a political one. The man who fills it is a member of the Provincial Cabinet. It may be added, however, in a parenthesis, that the present executive has held the reins for the last fifteen years, and when at the polls a week or two ago, it was sustained by a majority of about two to one. The Premier during all that time has been the Hon. Oliver Mowat, a sturdy Presbyterian. The present Minister of Education is also a Presbyterian, a worthy elder, much respected both for his general character and his educational qualities. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether it be a good thing for the head of the school department to be a member of the Government. It is a questionable policy to make educational matters an item in the issues that are raised at an election. In the late contest two points were emphasised

by those who were in opposition. One was that in the issue of school books a monopoly was given to one firm, in this case the Nelsons, of Edinburgh, and so the books are higher-priced than they need be. A Toronto firm of publishers alleges that it could sell them cheaper than the Nelsons do. The other contention was that the Roman Catholic Archbishop exercises an undue influence in the educational department, the wily prelate making that the price of the political support which he is able to render at the polls. We shall look at this shortly from another point of view. The cry proved unsuccessful as we have already seen. Whether the people were fully satisfied with the explanations given on this question, or whether the other parts of the Government's policy were so good that a majority of the electors were disposed for the present to waive the objections to the action of the Minister of Education, is a debatable point.

What of religious instruction in the schools? Let it be premised that in some Provinces there are Separate Schools allowed, in some not. In the Province of Ontario Roman Catholics have that privilege, in the Province of Quebec Protestants are so favored. There is this difference between the two, in the former Province common schools are not sectarian, in the latter they are intensely so; in the one the faith of Roman Catholics would not be affected, in the other that of Protestants would. What is further to be said, however, applies to the state of things in Ontario alone. Roman Catholics if they choose can have schools of their own, and where they are numerous enough they do choose, or the clergy choose for them. When they do their own taxes are so applied. When they are few in numbers they are obliged to attend the Provincial schools. In the aggregate it is said that a considerable number of Roman Catholic children do attend the schools which the other denominations attend. Religious instruction is provided for so far that the Bible is read in the schools to much the same extent and under much the same regulations as in the schools in Ireland. Some time ago a volume of scripture selections for use in schools, was issued by the Minister of Education. This volume and the way it was got up and the character of it have formed the ground of a great deal of discussion. It was very much criticised both on the platform and by the press, during the late political campaign. When the selections were made they were submitted to representative men among the clergy of the different denominations, to Archbishop Lynch, among the rest. His grace, it is said, approved of the selection, the only change which he suggested being the substitution of "who" for "which" in the preface to the Lord's Prayer. Some are greatly pleased with the attitude of the prelate on this question, on the ground that to have so much of the word of God read by Roman Catholic children is far better than if no scripture is read by them. It appears, however, that the concession is more apparent than real, that it is doubtful whether even that portion of divine truth will be permitted to shine

into the hearts of the children of that communion. The failure in this particular arises from a change made in the regulations respecting religious instruction. Formerly all children in attendance were required to be present when the scriptures were read unless the parent notified the teacher that he did not wish his children to be there at that time. Now the teacher is required not to permit a Roman Catholic child to be present unless the parent has expressly signified his wish in that respect. The Irish readers of this article will thoroughly understand the difference. It would take a much greater quantity of moral courage than it is supposed a good Roman Catholic member of the church possesses to stimulate a parent to take such a decided stand as is implied in notifying the teacher that he wishes his child to be present when the scriptures are read. As to the character of these selections, no doubt, there is much alleged under the stress of making political capital that will hardly bear close and impartial examination. One feature of the volume seems to us to be of questionable advantage. There has been care taken to exclude all passages that in even a remote way may be supposed to suggest indelicacy of thought. On this side of the Atlantic, more a great deal in the States than in Canada, there is a fastidiousness in this respect that is nauseating to minds of a healthy and robust purity. Those that are so sensitive cannot have very pure imaginations. We think it is a pity therefore that the principle of selection, or of exclusion which amounts to the same thing, should have been made to yield to such mock modesty. We understand that the story of Joseph has been mutilated in the interest of that sentiment. Altogether the selections got rather rough handling in many quarters during the last two or three months, and it is well that the whole subject has been so well ventilated.

A VISIT TO ATHENS.

LET the reader who would enjoy a pleasant and inexpensive visit to this most famous of all classic cities give me his company for the time and we will share together what it costs the travel of many thousand miles to see. Let us take our seat on the rocky summit, which commands a view of the city and its environs, and catch the inspiration of the scene.

The spot is sacred to me above every other locality in this illustrious city, where at every step you stand before some monument of ancient glory around which cluster the most inspiring associations. It is the Areopagus, the Hill of Mars. It is at the close of day, and the crest of Mount Aegoleus in the distant west is radiant in the glory of the setting sun.

This rugged mass of rock rises now, as in the earlier periods, from near the very heart of the city, and looks down upon the busy or idle crowds below, like a solemn sentinel and monitor of justice. Here on these very rocks once stood the greatest of men and the noblest of heroes, the illustrious Apostle Paul. Not far from the base of the hill was the ancient Agora, where this zealous apostle had

met the curious and speculative Athenian crowd, and preached to them "Jesus and the resurrection." Then it was the centre of Athenian life; not like the "market" of our American cities, but a grand square, having on either side colonnades and cloisters, temples and altars, statues of gods and heroes, emblems of religion and monuments of patriotism; all these met the eye of the apostle, and "stirred" his "spirit within him."

From the crowded and buzzing Agora a smaller company of philosophers and curiosity lovers followed him to this more retired and fitting place for serious address. Up these sixteen steps cut in the natural rock, at the southeast angle of the hill, the great preacher and his hearers came—the very same by which my feet climbed this sacred height; by these also the judges of the highest court in Athens, the Areopagus, ascended to their nocturnal sessions, held here on this small area, where seats are cut in the rock, and where, in the open air, this solemn council deliberated and passed its judgments. The scene was one to inspire the great-souled apostle. Whichever way he turned he saw the idolatrous shrines of the "very religious" Athenians. At the east, separated from the Areopagus by a narrow depression, rose the Acropolis, another rocky hill, and on its loftier and broader summit stood Athens' proudest temples and noblest works of art. The Parthenon—the famous temple of Minerva—was its crowning glory; while the massive bronze statue of the goddess, with spear and shield, rising seventy-five feet heavenward, was the greatest work of Phidias, Athens' most honored sculptor. The ruins of the Parthenon still remain, a magnificent monument of the simplicity and grace of Grecian architecture. Here, too, the traveller of to-day sees, as did Paul on this same Acropolis, which was one vast "votive offering" to the gods, the beautiful temple of Nike Apteros, or Unwinged Victory, and the Erechtheum, which contained the revered olivewood image of Minerva, supposed to have fallen from heaven. Turning to the north-west, you see standing now, as then, the temple of Theseus, the best preserved building of ancient Athens.

Further to the west and south is the Pnyx, the third hill of fame which rises from the ancient Agora. It is a lower elevation than the Areopagus, of amphitheatrical form, and was the political centre of Athens, where the populace assembled to listen to the harangues of its leaders. Here, from a large cubical stone platform called the Bema, Demosthenes thundered his scathing sentences in the ears of the gathered multitude, who in turn made the heavens ring with their applause. It was amid such surroundings that Paul preached that masterly and matchless discourse which more than all other events and associations has immortalized the spot. It is not difficult to fancy the scene. There he stands, the heroic man, his eye flashing with the fire of a quenchless zeal, his face beaming with holy benevolence, his voice tremulous with the weight of his heavenly message, as he preaches to his select and distinguished auditors Jesus the only hope of humanity.

What wonder that, with associations like these, I should linger on this interesting spot until the distant heights of Parnes grew dark and shadowy, and the lights gleamed in the windows of the city below and in the windows of the city above; and still I lingered, till the moon lifted her queenly head above Hymettus, and shed her soft weird light upon the scene. I could not resist the temptation to ascend the Acropolis and view its ruins by moonlight. It was an hour not soon to be forgotten.

As I walked there among the majestic ruins of the dead past, and shadows dark and ghostly fell upon the scene, each column and mutilated statue seemed a thing of life, and spoke in sepulchral tones of the vanity of human greatness. I saw pass before me the grand solemn procession of kings and heroes, philosophers and sages, who had mingled in the religious rites of these sacred shrines, and had given to Athens her matchless fame. Long and illustrious was the line of the distinguished dead that passed before my vision, each wearing his crown of earthly honor, all marching on to an immortality. What? Where?

In musings like these the hours passed, and the night was far advanced when I walked slowly down through the still imposing ruins of the Propylea, around the base of the hill, to the street leading to my hotel.

At the Eastern base of the Acropolis are the well-preserved ruins of the theater of Dionysus, or Bacchus, with the marble seats assigned to the priests and dignitaries of the State, still bearing their names. What must have been the morals of a people whose ministers of religion and administrators of justice were so intimately associated with such scenes! What wonder that the traveller should to-day walk amid the ruins of such a civilization!

Among the grandest ruins of Athens are those of the temple of Zeus Olympus, a little to the east of the theater of Dionysus. They consist of sixteen massive Corinthian columns, seventy feet high and seven and a half feet in diameter. Imagine the grandeur of this temple, covering a vast area, enclosed by a hundred and twenty-six of these huge yet strikingly beautiful columns. Within the temple stood a colossal statue of Jupiter, made of gold and ivory. But my space is too brief even to enumerate the rare and interesting sights of this center of ancient history.

The modern city of Athens has a European look. It contains from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and has grown to its present importance almost wholly within the last forty years. It has many substantial and tasteful buildings. But its chief glory is in its hills, with their historic associations and commanding views. No city I have visited charmed me more. For days it held me a willing prisoner in its fascinating bonds. Every evening found me at the sunset hour on this Hill of Mars, whither I invited your company at the commencement of this sketch; and the longer I gazed on the panorama around me—the near pyramidal summit of Lycabettus, or the distant peaks of Cythaeron, the hill of the Muses and that of the

Nymphs, just over against me, the silvery waters of the Saronic gulf on the south, or the shadowy heights of Parnes and Pentelicus on the north—the more entrancing was the view.

Thus, amid the glories of nature, the wealth of art, the triumphs of genius, the victories of valor, the trophies of heroism, the grand associations of the historical past, and the fascinating beauty of the living present, these days and nights in Athens flew on swiftest wings, as a dream of fairy land.—*Ex.*

* MISCELLANY.*

PLANT CHARACTERISTICS.

BY H. F.

IF we do not present our readers with *poetry* in this issue, we give them something *nearly* poetical and of practical use to the boys in Science. It is written by one of themselves, and his attempt to place the characteristics of the Malvaceae and Hypericaceae in rhyme may aid many a memory over-burdened with the complexity of the subject:

MALVACEAE.

Malvaceae, herbs, shrubs or trees,
Have stipulate, alternate leaves;
Palmately veined they also are
And the flowers are regular.
Calyx valvate, so they say;
Corolla convolute does lay.
With stamens, many is the case,
Monadelphous and at base
United with the petals fast.
Anthers one celled, while they last,
Kidney shaped with open top
From which the pollen grains will pop.
Sepals five, all in their places,
Ring of bracts, united bases.
Petals five, notched apices.
Pistils several, ovaries,
United in a ring, and make
A pod with cells, from which we take
The seeds whose shape is reniform.
Cotyledons doubled without harm.
The plants are mucilageous
With tough bark, but not poisonous,
Common and example, ah!
Malva Rotundifolia.

HYPERICACEAE.

Herbs or shrubs, but never trees,
Opposite, entire, dotted leaves;
Mostly sessile, stipules none;
With flowers, in the general run,
Which regular appear to us;
Their position is hypogynous;
They're solitary or cymose,

According as dame Nature chose.
 The petals mostly are oblique,
 And if into the bud we peek,
 We find them lying convolute.
 Stamens few or many shoot ;
 In clusters three or more they're found.
 The pods one celled and placed around
 Are Placentae Parietal,
 And just as many styles shall
 Be seen by this same flower possessed.
 But if for all it is the best
 The pod has three to seven cells
 This change on the Placentae tells ;
 For while they have quite separate been,
 United fast they now are seen,
 And in the centre now take place
 The unions of their inner face.
 Dehiscence septicial seems,
 The plant has resinous juice in streams ;
 'Tis dotted with pellucid glands,
 And its nature, too, commands
 That its surface smooth should be,
 And grow in tufts extensively.
 The root at last takes our attention,
 'Tis large, is all we have to mention.
 But as examples there are some,
 Hypericum Perforatum.

SNOW SHOE CLUB.

THE Queen's University Snow Shoe Club was re-organized at a meeting held on Saturday, 8th inst., at which there was a good attendance. The following officers were elected :

Hon. President—Prof. Marshall.

President—J. J. Wright, B.A.

Sec. Treas.—J. A. Minnes.

Inspector Impedimentorim—E. Goodwin.

Whipper In—W. Neish, Royal Medical College.

Arrangements were made for weekly tramps on Saturday afternoons and for occasional tramps in the evenings. From the enthusiasm shewn in the formation of the Club a successful season is looked for.

LIVELY COLLEGE BOYS.

THE Yale University men got together last week in this city and popped enough champagne corks to float a monitor. Chauncey Depew steered the proceedings, and our own Everts and the rest of the jovial men had a big time. The same night the graduates of Wesleyan University sat down to a dinner without wine, and the old boys had to retire behind friendly doors and wipe off their chins with alarming frequency. Syracuse University's celebration was also teetotal, but the Columbia boys will make up for it at their Alumni carnival on Tuesday evening. Prejudiced outsiders will observe that the flow of eloquence on these occasions is largely

dependent on the flow of what the late Mr. Greeley innocently called "champagne and wine."

The above is from the *New York Mercury*, and shows that among students as among other mortals there is a wide range of opinion regarding this question of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. However, we feel sure that "Wesleyan" and "Syracuse" boys next morning were more creditable specimens of humanity than the sons of Yale.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

ACQUAINTANCES and friendships formed at College remain very dear throughout our lives, and to all students, after they have left their Alma Mater, are of the greatest benefit. But to become acquaintances and then friends, it is necessary that the boys should often be in one another's society, and have frequent friendly and intelligent conversation. We meet together in class, in the halls or at the homes of the kind citizens of Kingston. We are glad that we are thus privileged. In their way they are all very good. In class our Professor and the subject under consideration claim all our attention. In the halls we meet but for a moment, when the gong tolls us to our class rooms or to our lodgings. In the homes of our friends our attention is wholly absorbed, not by our fellow-students, but rather by our lady friends and entertainers. Now besides these places of meeting the students have for years been in the habit of holding meetings in the University Buildings, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted, inasmuch as all College societies have this, as one of their principal ends. There they either discussed their petty grievances, if any they had, corrected the seeming waywardness of juvenile students, sought to further the interests of their societies and their Alma Mater by debating questions of Collegiate interest, or spent a few sweet hours of prayer together. These meetings are one of the great factors of College life, and we all know that here at Queen's they are too few to have any of them eliminated. It is at these that we first begin to understand human nature, that we begin to learn how to deal with the stern realities of business when they arise, and that we begin to fit ourselves for our own protection and defence in the great trial that is before every one of us. What would our condition become should we be deprived of these? For one, I don't know, unless a regular study machine which ate, drank, studied took a little exercises, slept and ended up by attending class. But the prohibitory edict has been posted. That ends it. Like the old Romans we will have to bide and bear the result. We are no more to exercise a franchise which for so long has been almost sacred to us. Perhaps too much noise has been made, perhaps some person who should have been more frequent in his attendance at class did not see his Professor, perhaps once through

folly somebody destroyed some College property, but perhaps it has at last come that the *all* are responsible for the thoughtless and heedless actions of the *few*. As the notice will be seen to read, it still admits of meetings being held, but under certain specified conditions which conditions are almost, if not quite unnecessary, for few students will be found who, when a meeting is to be held, are willing to knock on the door of the Senate Chamber in quest of permission, or again who would care to remain until 5 o'clock in the evening. It is only to be hoped that the change is for the best, and the writer will be one of the first to rejoice if it is, but believing that it will not be, he asks that he be allowed, through the JOURNAL to raise his voice against such a radical change.

ACADEMIA.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the Association since the New Year, was held in Divinity Hall, on Saturday, 15th inst. The committee appointed to canvass the students for subscriptions to the Foreign Mission Fund of the Association, reported that they had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who were most enthusiastic in promoting the scheme. On Dec. 4th, the Association after solemn deliberation, decided to support a Foreign Missionary, and appointed their President to represent them in "the high places of the field." This was an act of faith, for the subscription had not yet started, but now their faith has been vindicated. The students themselves have already contributed over six hundred dollars, and if the Alumni manifest anything like the same spirit there will not be the least difficulty in securing the full amount required.

The committee appointed to prepare an appeal to the Alumni, reported that they had met with Rev. Geo. McArthur, B.A., and Rev. James Somerville, B.A., former members of the Association, and with their assistance had prepared the following circular:

DEAR BROTHER,—You will, doubtless, remember receiving a circular from our Association about this time last year, asking what amount you would be willing to subscribe annually to this Association, for the support of a missionary in the Foreign Field, should one offer himself for this work. Comparatively few of those addressed responded, and a hearty liberal spirit was not manifested either by students or Alumni.

But the missionary spirit was steadily growing among the students, and when they returned to college last autumn, many felt that the time had come to give definite shape to the scheme.

Soon after Mr. J. F. Smith, the President, a Theological student, who is now taking his third year in Medicine with a special view to Foreign Missionary labor, offered himself to the Association for that work. The members of the Association at once heartily responded, and a resolution was passed accepting Mr. Smith as the Association's First Foreign Missionary. It was decided that in pre-

senting Mr. Smith to the F. M. Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we, as an Association, should pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and that we should ask the committee to send Mr. Smith, in company with Mr. Goforth, who is to represent the students and Alumni of Knox College, either to Corea, or the Province of Fuh-Kien, in China. To obtain the money necessary for this undertaking it was proposed to ascertain, first, the amount that could be raised among the students themselves, and then to make an appeal to all former members of the Association, and to other graduates and friends of the University, asking them what they would be willing to contribute annually for the support of Mr. Smith.

The reasons for undertaking work of this kind must be obvious to all. In answer to the prayers of his Church God has opened up doors of access, to almost every nation and tribe in the world. Heathen nations are rapidly coming in contact with our Western civilization, and are rapidly losing faith in their old systems and old religions. The question for the Church of Christ to solve at this moment is: Shall we by a strong united effort give these people at once the Gospel of Jesus Christ, or shall we leave them to receive merely the vices of civilization and that vulgar modern materialism which is death to everything lofty and noble in the soul of man. The crisis is at hand and we must meet it. These people must receive the Gospel at once, or their last state will be worse than the first. Many of the young men attending the Theological Halls of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, have risen to a true conception of present need and present opportunity, and are saying, "Here am I, send me." But there is no one in the whole extent of our church to say to them, "Go and we will support you with our money and our prayers." Some students of Queen's during the past year have made inquiry as to whether the F. M. Committee of our Church would be willing to send them to the Foreign Field, and the reply has been, "we cannot do so at present, as all our funds are required to provide for those already in the field." The question of Foreign Missions, therefore, in our day, and in our Church, resolves itself into a matter of dollars and cents. The one thing standing in the way of vast extension in this department of the Church's work, is the want of liberality on the part of Christians. Surely then the least that we can do as students and Alumni of Queen's, is to increase our own personal liberality to the extent of sending out one more missionary to the heathen, and thus take the initial step in what we already have reason to believe will be a great awakening in our Canadian Church. A special reason why we should engage in this work is, that it will form the best possible bond of union between students and Alumni, and in addition will bring students into direct contact with F. M. work as they already are with Home Mission work.

That the students are in earnest about this matter is evidenced by the fact that they have already contributed

over \$300 for this year, and it is confidently expected that they will contribute at least \$300 annually. We would like to receive from the Alumni annual subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000, as the proposed annual expenditure of the Association in this department of its work will be from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. This sum appears large, but when divided among so many will be in no sense a burden.

Please state the amount you are willing to contribute annually on the enclosed form and return at your earliest convenience to David Flemming, Queen's University.

In addition to the above amount, about \$2,000 will be required by the Association this year for medical outfit, travelling to field of labor, and other expenses incidental to the opening of a new mission. But the response of a few congregations to whom we have appealed gives us confidence that the Church at large through congregations and individual subscriptions will make up the full amount without in any way lessening her contributions to other subjects.

Signed in behalf of the Association's Committee.

GEO. MCARTHUR, B.A., ALFRED GANDIER, B.A.,
Alumnus. Student.

The following by-laws, recommended by this committee, were adopted by the Association in connection with its Foreign Mission Scheme:

(1) That all Alumni who subscribe annually toward the support of the Association's Foreign Missionary are thereby constituted members of this Association.

(2) That a committee consisting of six representatives from the Alumni and six from the students be appointed to take charge of the Association's Foreign Mission work, that committee to meet at the call of the President, and that four members of this committee, two from the Alumni and two from the students retire annually.

(3) That this Association hold an annual Foreign Missionary Meeting in connection with the closing exercises of the College, that the report of the committee for the past year be received at this meeting and new members of committee for the ensuing year elected.

(4) That some graduate, connected with the college and residing permanently in Kingston, be appointed Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Fund of this Association.

One pleasing feature of this "new departure" in the work of College Missionary Association is, that the students of all the Faculties of the University have taken an interest in it. The interest taken by the students of the Royal Medical College is worthy of special notice. Many of the Meds. feel that they want to share equally with the Divinities the honor of sending out Mr. Smith, who is a student of the Royal as well as of Divinity Hall. They have themselves contributed \$120 for this year, and a number of them indicate their intention of contributing annually.

The following extract from the minutes of the Association will show how much the members have appreciated his co-operation of the medical students in this work:

"Resolved, that this Association while recognizing the liberality with which the students of every department of the University have responded to the appeal in the interest of Foreign Missions, desires specially to record its appreciation of the hearty spirit with which the students of the Royal Medical College have entered into the Association's Foreign Mission Scheme."

Of course some very wise persons will answer to all this, "Charity begins at Home," we have work enough in our home fields, especially in the North West to occupy all our energies without sending men away to foreign lands." To such persons we would simply say, that those who are most interested in the foreign field, who feel that the world is their home and long intensely that it may become the home of Jesus Christ, are the very ones who do most for the heathen at their own door and the neglected in their own land. As proof of this, it may be stated, that immediately after discussing its Foreign Mission Scheme, the Association directed its Corresponding Secretary to write to the Superintendent of Missions in the North West, asking him to assign us fields of labor and we would send out three or four men to occupy them during the next summer.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CONVERSAZIONE.

"THE very first event of the season!" was the way the medical students' conversazione, which took place in Queen's University, on the evening of Dec. 17th, 1886, was referred to. All the "fair rosebuds," all the other maidens of beauty, all the young men of fashion were present. Every one looked healthy and happy, and every one was dressed in the best. The sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks of the young girls, and their fresh gowns would tell even a man from the world's end that it was the opening of the season. The dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and the last little slipper had not ceased to touch the floor until the clock struck 2. Every one went home tired, but happy, and felt sorry for the great world at large which had never attended a medical students' conversazione.

The great University building, so famous for its entertainments, was ablaze with light from collar to garret as early as 7 o'clock. Everything was in readiness, and every point looked pretty. Under the superintendence of W. Shea, decorations blossomed out all over the building. Evergreens were looped about the big Convocation Hall, and a "Welcome," a handsome device, hung opposite the entrance to the room. The quarters upstairs were soon crowded. The young men left coats and hats in one of the class rooms, and after examining their new white mull ties and turning around to see that their dress-suits were all right, wandered down the hall. The matrons threw off their wraps, gave their handsome plumage a

loving pat and were ready to go down. But the girls, the lovely, bright, beautiful girls, they could not appear so soon.

"If you don't find me a pin, mamma, I shall have to go home," said one belle, as she held her tulle skirts in a slender, gloved hand.

"Don't look so conscious, my child," said an anxious mother to her *debutante* daughter; "if you do, you'll never be a success."

"Well, how can I help it when it's my *entree*, you know," said a trembling little voice. "I'm frightened almost to death, so there!" And then came a sound like a sigh.

"Who were at the conversazione?" Oh a great many people. The patronesses were out in handsome attire and embraced Mrs. Grant, Mrs. F. Fowler, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Lavell, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Herald. And they all looked so happy! Then the best people in the city smiled upon the students. Among the notable ones were: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick; Principal and Mrs. Grant; Judge and the Misses Price; Warden and Mrs. Lavell; Drs. Fowler, Irwin, Sullivan, Henderson, Herald, Oliver, and other college representatives. The *debutantes* were out in full force and all of them wore elegant dresses. Tulle and veilings were very generally worn, and many of the gowns were made *decollete*. The matrons wore rich brocades, satins and velvets, and all the diamonds they had. Many flowers were carried. All the roses were in loose clusters.

The concert opened at 8:30 o'clock and it was a complete success. It was divided into two parts. The students opened with several glees. Mrs. Hastings Schultz, of Guelph, offered several pleasing numbers, and in one she was assisted by Mr. E. Pirie. Her representation of the "Cuckoo" merited very high praise. Miss Florence Mills, of Iroquois, a young lady of most agreeable manner, sang very sweetly several times. Of course Mr. Rechab Tandy was the chief attraction, and he offered three songs, and responded to an encore. His fine robust tenor voice was heard to splendid advantage. His superior culture was perhaps more noticeable than at the concert on Tuesday evening.

During the concert short and witty addresses were made by Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Principal Grant, and the following visiting representatives: Messrs. Bradd, Toronto School of Medicine; Morell, Victoria College (Medicine School), Montreal; Babbitt, Trinity School of Medicine, Toronto; Dixon, McGill University and Carter, Bishop's College, Lennoxville. These expressed their delight at the innovation on the time-honoured dinners, and intimated that the Royal College had set the other colleges a royal example. Mr. J. W. Regg occupied the chair during the evening and discharged its duties acceptably.

At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Dupuis gave a lecturette in the history class room on "The Skeleton," and Drs. Clarke and

Millman, of Rockwood Asylum, gave a magic lantern entertainment in the physics class room. Dr. Clarke was the lecturer and he was very felicitous in his remarks.

At 9:30 o'clock Convocation Hall, which had been transferred into a ball room, was well filled. Prof. Carey raised his baton and the dreamy notes of a waltz came to the ears of the young men, who were soon selecting partners, or having found the young ladies who had promised them "the very first waltz," were gliding over the floor. An ice or a cup of *bouillon* in the refreshment room, or a promenade in the spacious hallway gave opportunity for a little chit-chat before the young lady was returned to her chaperone. The refreshment rooms were on the third flat and in charge of caterer Mr. S. Cox. The vivands were tempting in their character and were very greatly enjoyed. The whole affair was one of which the *medicos* have good reason to feel very proud.

A. M. SOCIETY.

THE first meeting of the A. M. S. was held in the Science Room, on Saturday evening, the President, Mr. Wright, in the chair.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, Mr. D. Strachan exercised the students in singing some of the College songs. This is a new feature in Queen's, and is highly commendable. We think it a wise provision that it is held in conjunction with the A. M. S. Under Mr. Strachan's leadership the students will necessarily become acquainted with the most popular College songs; a matter in which we are in late years greatly behind. But, perhaps, the chief feature in this musical rehearsal is, that it brings out a great number of the students, and once in the room they will remain for the regular meeting of the Society. We hope to see the A. M. S. soon as attractive and interesting and as largely attended as in years gone by.

At the opening of the meeting, the President in a few well chosen words, welcomed the students to the first meeting of the society in 1887. He was glad to see such a large attendance, and hoped that the students of all Faculties and of all years, would realize that they were assembled for mutual benefit and said that all were invited to take part in debates, discussions, &c., &c.

The programme of the evening was:

Recitation Mr. Marquis.

Song Mr. Strachan.

Debate.....

Instead of the usual debate, the meeting entered on the discussion of a communication from Toronto University, in reference to an inter-collegiate debate.

Toronto University Debating Society, some time ago, invited Queen's to a debate, subject to conditions to be agreed upon by both parties. The A. M. S. decided to accept the proposal, and a committee was appointed to carry the matter into effect, as far as Queen's is concerned, but in the meantime the Secretary was authorized to communicate with Toronto, with reference to some vital points

of procedure. As a matter of fact the debate will take place at Kingston, and probably in February. Owing to the short time for preparation, we cannot hope to be victorious this year, as Toronto is thoroughly prepared, it debating with McGill this month, and thus being in a good state of preparation. But, we will make a beginning this year, the result be as it will, and next year we will be in a better position. On the foot ball field we have proved to Toronto University that we have good feet, let us now go in with a will and show them we have good brains, large lungs and a supple tongue.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Dalhousie Gazette* is still unclothed, that is it has no formal cover like the other College Journals before us, but it is ably conducted. The burden of its story in this number is the new University Building, which will at once furnish a home to the professors and students and be an ornament to the city. A detailed description is given, together with a lengthened interview with the genial President, partly on the building and partly on the prospects of the University. The part to be erected now will cost \$50,000, and extension can be made as needed and when means will allow it to go on. We congratulate our sister down by the sea on its getting rid of the building where it was long immured, and its prospects of occupying a building worthy of it, and of Halifax.

The *University Monthly*, (Fredericton, N. B.,) has a well assorted set of articles and jokes. Nevertheless, it is in mourning, because of the death of a former President, Dr. Brydone Jack. He was for many years a prominent factor in the University. He was a true Scotchman, a thinker, pertinacious and erudite. The impress he has left on the scholarship of New Brunswick will not soon pass away. The leisure given to him after his long continued labours was not far prolonged. It is only about a year since he retired. Our readers do not forget that our own Dyde is one of the professors there, and we see his name cropping up occasionally.

The *University Gazette*, (Montreal), is well got up, the type and paper excellent. The array of Directors and Editors is very imposing. The articles are enjoyable and instructive. The Y.M.C.A. there is about to follow the example of its brethren in Toronto in the matter of a building. The students themselves promise \$1,000. The organ of McGill is not so high-toned in literature as some others, but fills a niche very creditably.

No one can read *Acta Victoriana* without finding out that Cobourg is a Methodist institution. We often hear people boasting of charity and brotherly kindness, but we usually expect to find him that talks most in that strain to be as intensely sectarian as the next man. Nevertheless, we do not object to denominational loyalty

in its own place. Considerable attention is given to evangelists and their methods. These men run in couples, Crossby and Hunter are one team, Jones and Small the other. An account is given of a meeting to welcome the Dominion Premier. Don't get immersed in dirty politics, Methodist friends.

The *Varsity* has had the enterprise to issue a Christmas number, which looks well and is stocked with a fine assortment of literary reading of a somewhat high class. The names of contributors are given, no fewer than 18 of them, with no less a name among them than that of Goldwin Smith. Our former fellow citizen, now President of Ottawa Ladies' College, to wit Sammy Woods, furnishes a well written and thoughtful criticism of Lady Macbeth. The *Varsity* is one of our most welcome exchanges.

The *Burr*, (Lehigh, Penn.) comes across the lines from the republic south of us. Whether it is a *chestnut Burr* that suggests the title we know not, at all events there is an article in it entitled *Kernels*. It is rather a superior magazine, and a full page illustration is given, the scene in the upper part shewing the *poetry* of winter, where a gay company well wrapped, sit in a sleigh behind a pair of spanking steeds; while the scene on the lower part shews the *real* winter, a poor struggling pedestrian facing the storm, in snow up to mid-leg, (we beg pardon, we meant mid-limb), and holding an old umbrella before him. He looks as if he would soon yield to the fatigue and lie down. We like the *Burr* very much.

The *Portfolia*, (Ladies' College, Hamilton), is one of our most welcome exchanges. It is bright and cheery, as it ought to be, coming from the ladies. A prominent article is on "The Arrangement of the Hair." It is well put and we rather enjoyed the rub given the male sex. Here is a short extract: "One of the latest, (but by no means the prettiest) styles is short hair. It suggests either one of the following things to the shrewd observer, the penitentiary, the asylum, brain fever, or a desire to be masculine, and from all who attempt the latter, may we be mercifully preserved." While copying the above words the question is suggested, is *either* used aright? We supposed it meant one of two, but then we may be mistaken. We will look for the *Portfolia* with eagerness from month to month.

PERSONAL.

MR. A. B. McCALLUM, M.A., '81, of Listowell, has decided to go into law in Toronto.

Dr. Matheson, of Australia, the donor of the gold medals in Medicine, is now in the city.

Mr. Herb. Horsey, '86, is taking a post graduate course in Honor Chemistry and Physics.

Dr. E. J. Watts, of Frankfort, has entered the ranks of Benedicts. He was married on the 2nd inst.

Rev. Adam Linton, we learn, has charge of a congregation at Teeswater.

Miss M. Spooner, B.A., '86, left for Riverside, California, on the 18th inst. We wish her every success in the far West.

Mr. Geo. F. Brown, '81, has settled down in Toronto, and thus adds another name to the long list of Queen's men in that city.

Mr. D. A. Givens, B.A., who for some time has been practicing law in Toronto, decided to remove to his native city and has opened a law office here.

Rev. R. McKay, B.D., is now teaching at Riverside, California. One of these days we will wake up and hear of Rev. R. as professor in a ladies'—no—in a theological seminary.

Dr. H. Cunningham, '85, is at his home in the city preparing for a visit to the London hospitals. He meets Dr. Russell, '85, at New York, and they will cross the Atlantic together.

We regret to learn that Mr. Angus Watson is unable to return to College owing to a severe attack of sickness. He is very unfortunate, as last session he suffered from an attack of typhoid fever.

We regret to announce that Mr. Fred Heap, '90, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. We all hope that he will be convalescent in a few days, and that he will be soon among us again.

Dr. T. Bertram, '83, has been meeting with great success at the English Medical Schools. He lately was successful in taking his M. R. C. P. S., at London, and is now studying at Dublin. He will return to Canada early this spring.

At the dinner of the "Old Boys" of Trinity College School, Port Hope, held lately at the Rossin House, Toronto, Mr. Jas. McNee, '85, responded on behalf of Queen's to the toast of "Sister Colleges" in a neat and graceful speech.

On Jan. 11th Mr. J. A. Grant was ordained and inducted to his first charge at West Toronto Junction. He begins with a salary of \$1,000 and promise of increase in the near future. This is a new church, and Mr. Grant has himself been largely instrumental in building it up. The Junction is one of the most rapidly developing of Toronto's suburbs, and Mr. Grant's field of labour is likely soon to be a very important one. We have no doubt that he will do honor to his Alma Mater in his new sphere.

COLLEGE WORLD.

CHICAGO has six Theological schools.

Yale has now a successful Co-operative Society,

Yale spends fifty thousand dollars on athletic sports.

Overtwo million dollars have lately been left to Harvard.

The Faculty of Amherst consists of none but graduates of that College.

Ten of the most advanced courses at Harvard have but one man in each.

Oxford University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

The California State University pays its President a salary of eight thousand dollars.

The Senate of West Virginia has passed a bill to open the State University to women.

There were over one thousand applicants for admission to the College of the City of New York.

Princeton seems to be beating Harvard at both ends—at foot-ball and in Calvinistic theology.

The University which for some time has been in progress at Tomsk, in Siberia, is almost completed.

All Europe has fewer Colleges than Illinois. And one of the European Colleges has more students than all Illinois.

The salaries paid at Oxford University to Professors who are well-known on this side of the Atlantic and the number of lectures they gave last year, are these: F. Pollick, jurisprudence, 42 lectures, \$2,500; H. Nettleship, Latin, 82 lectures, \$4,500; Monier Williams, Sanskrit, 72 lectures, \$5,000; A. H. Sayce, philology, \$1,500; Max Miller, philology, \$1,500; E. A. Freeman, modern history, 42 lectures, \$3,500; F. T. Palgrave, poetry, \$500.

The students of Cornell University are much exercised at present over the inadequateness of their gymnasium. It furnishes at present accommodations for only one half of the students, and there is a request from the students, that an annex be added to the present structure. Quite an interest seems also to have sprung up regarding a glee club, and the question is going the rounds as to who will take the first step toward organizing a College Glee Club. The number of applications for admission to the Freshman class at Cornell is three hundred and thirty.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

THE pretty maiden fell overboard, and her lover leaned over the side of the boat as she rose to the surface, and said: "Give me your hand." "Please ask papa," she said, as she sank the second time.

One of our Divinity students lately was preaching in a certain church not far from here, and becoming very impressive in a loud voice said: "Judgment! Judgment!" He was startled by the response from a small boy in the body of the church of "Out on first!"

Professor: "Mr. M., can you tell me with what faculty we could most easily dispense?" Sophomore: "Yes, sir." Professor: "Good! Speak out loud so that the class may hear." Sophomore (gravely): "The College Faculty."

The Fighting Editor having learned that the very undignified and disrespectful term of "low class literature" had been applied to the JOURNAL, last evening formed himself into a committee of one and held an indignation meeting. He moved and carried the motion that such language was unbecoming a college man, and further that he (the F. E.) be appointed to hold an interview with the guilty one to bring him to his senses. Our F. E. is preparing for this meeting by a week's constant attendance at the Gym., so in all probability some one will be found missing after the encounter.

One of our Seniors was clerking last summer, and the following conversation was overheard between him and a lady customer:

Young lady—"Have you the 'Lady's Companion'?"

Senior—"Eh?"

Young lady—"I am going out into the country and I want a 'Lady's Companion' to take with me."

Senior—"You do, eh? Well, what's the matter with me?"

ADVICE TO FRESHIES.

In promulgating your esoteric cogitations, or articulating your superficial sentimentalities, and philosophical, psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a rarified conciseness, a compact comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity and jejune battlements. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility, pittanceous bacinity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent rapidity. Shun double entendres, pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, truthfully, purely. Say what you mean, mean what you say, and don't use big words.

CELEBRITIES OF '87.

No. 2.—This personage is almost as well known as Celebrity No. 1, and may be seen any day during college hours moving about the halls with the characteristic grave and dignified demeanor of a Senior. He appears to be widely known among the students, and is saluted by all his fellows with perfect freedom, inasmuch as he is rather small of stature and therefore not to be greatly feared. He is of the opinion that he is one of the most important lights of the University, and he gives forth information on every topic with the freedom and readiness of an oracle, but perhaps he is to be excused to a certain degree in this, for he was once on the JOURNAL staff, and hence has acquired an unbounded store of knowledge. As regards his appearance he is about up to the average; he has a fairly well developed figure and would be really pretty but for his face. His eyes are of a yellowish-green tinge, and he sports a pair of nose glasses which he takes off whenever he wishes to see anything very particularly. On the whole he is a mild attempt to be a dude and has the reputation of being somewhat of a ladies' man, but he complains that his innate bashfulness is a great drawback to him in that line; however, he will doubtless outgrow that.

He is comparatively popular among his fellow-students, and inasmuch as he is an official of the *Concursus Iniquitatis*, receives great attention at the hands of the Freshmen.

Young Lady—"If I should go to College do you think the Court would ever bring me up for trial if they thought I was fresh."

Freshie (earnestly)—"You just come to College and I will court you, dear."

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"Is that article meant for me?"—W. A. L—e.

"Did you see me at the Bachelors' Assembly?"—J. F. Sm—ie.

"Me too?"—Scottie G—n.

"Oh Caroline, Oh Caroline, meet me at the corner."—Salt R—ds.

"I wish that old observatory was in Jericho."—John.

"Let 'er go, Gallagher."—The Electric Bells.

"I never speak unless I have something to say."—R. M. Ph—n.

"I understand the peculiarity in *oi ippes* now, Professor."—Hippy T—s.

We would respectfully remind our readers that our subscription is payable in advance. As yet very few dollars have arrived, which is naturally a matter of regret to us. We trust that our friends will pay up as soon as possible. [Ed.]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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notice of any change in address.

KINGSTON has usually had a good City Council, and this year it seems to be exceptionally good. Probably no other city in the Dominion has a Council with so many University graduates as members. Of the eighteen, six are graduates of Queen's, viz., McIntyre, Gildersleeve, McGuire, Muckles-ton, Shannon and Phelan. We wonder how many it would contain if there had been no University in Kingston, and whether the presence of so many graduates in the Council is an argument for or against "one-horse" Universities. By the way, a friend of ours, who moves in the first circles of New York, writes of a wedding in Boston to which only three thousand guests were invited. He adds complacently, "You know, Boston at the best can never have anything but one-horse weddings." Poor Boston!

HITHERTO in Canada we have resorted to two artificial expedients, the one general, the other local, for the encouragement of our industries and the development of trade. Of these the former is known as the National Policy and consists in the imposition of a protective duty on imports, the second is the system of granting bonuses to the projectors of commercial enterprises as an inducement to locate in particular towns and cities. However fallacious the opinion that these expedients secure the desired objects, yet it is very difficult to get the average citizen to recognise the fallacy, when he seems to have before his eyes the plainest demonstration of their success. He sees large factories going up here and there in the country, giving employment to a considerable number of workmen, and although he may grumble at the increased price of his purchases, yet he seldom dreams that any connection exists between his increased expenditure and the erection of these additional factories resulting from the adoption of the National Policy. Still it is not quite enough to know that these new industries are somewhere within the country; the people of every town would like to have the magic centres of wealth within their own municipal borders, hence there results a competition for them, and large bribes are offered in the way of bonuses with the natural effect of increasing the normal number of such industries until the country has far too many of them, mostly badly managed and not a few erected simply to catch the bonus. Thus the money of the people is doubly squandered; first by their being re-

quired to pay more than necessary for their goods wherever the Protective Policy is operative; and second in being taxed to directly support industries which are already benefited by the increased price of commodities. We are sorry to observe that instead of our citizens being able to detect the evils of so called Protective Tariffs and Bonuses they are being carried away in greater numbers than ever by the mere *prima facie* aspect of the matter, until now both political parties are in favor of protection and scarce a new industry is started without a bonus. And yet the national resources of our country are not being developed as they should, and might be, nor are our leading manufactures of a very high order. The reason is undoubtedly the same in both cases, the lack of skilled workmen and directors. From this cause many attempts to develop the natural resources of our own Province have failed, and many industries are in a languishing condition. To give an example we will quote from Mr. A. C. Lawson's official "Report on the Geology of the Lake of the Woods Region," in which, speaking of the opening of a gold mine, operations on which were suspended for lack of any one having the requisite skill to carry on the work, he says: "The position taken by the proprietors of the Pine Portage mine is a sound one, but one that brings into prominence the fact that in Canada or the adjoining States there are extremely few practically trained mining men who, in addition to their knowledge of the economic management of the works and mine, possess also a scientific comprehension of the problems concerned in the extraction of the gold, which will enable them to study to advantage the milling of new ores such as these, and devise methods of treatment for particular cases which will preclude serious loss in the 'tailing,' such as has been the aggravating experience at the Pine Portage mine." The

same might be said of most of our other mineral resources which require for their development skilled labour, or at the very least mining engineers, who have received a scientific training, to direct the work. Our lumbering industry is a most extensive one and yet the saw-dust of our large mills remains an unmitigated nuisance, whereas to mill owners elsewhere under the direction of practical chemists assisted by skilled labour it has become a source of greater revenue than that derived from lumber itself. Indeed there is scarcely an industry of importance where the employment of scientifically trained men, as overseers at least, would not lead to an improvement in method, a curtailment of waste, and an increased production, thus supplying an improved article at reduced cost. In support of this let me quote from Mercer, whose discoveries revolutionized calico-printing. "I entirely concur with you," he wrote to a friend, "that for the preservation and benefit of the British arts and manufactures, the masters, managers, and skilled artisans ought to be better instructed in the *rationale* and scientific principles involved in their operations. Captal remarked that 'practice is better than science' (*i.e.*, abstract principles,) 'but when it is necessary to solve a problem, to explain some phenomenon, or to discover some error in the complicated details of an operation, the mere artisan is at the end of his knowledge, and would derive the greatest assistance from men of science.'" As an example, too, of the unexpected results which may follow from a single improvement in an industry, take the following "His" (Mercer's) "application of chromium compounds practically created the manufacture of bichrome; when Mercer first began experimenting with this substance, its cost was half-a-guinea an ounce; it is now produced by the hundreds of tons, and may be bought retail at less than six pence per pound." Now in a com-

paratively new country like Canada it is very different, in most cases absolutely impossible, to secure the requisite knowledge in order to undertake and successfully carry on any of the higher industries; and if, in countries where such industries are already flourishing, it is deemed of the highest importance that scientific instruction in their essential principles be furnished by the Government, how much more necessary is it that our Government should undertake the establishment of such practical scientific schools, in order that we may not be left behind in the march of industrial progress, or made to depend for skilled labor on chance comers from more advanced nations? We have the natural resources and the men to develop them; what we require is that these men be instructed in the most direct and economic methods of development. To furnish such instruction is the object of the Science School, which it is proposed to establish in connection with Queen's University, the support for which the Ontario Legislature will be asked to supply. Hitherto we have been spending large sums in extracting wealth from the many in order to give it to the few, and joyfully regarding the process of transfer, expensive and wasteful though it be, as an increase in our commercial activity. Such it may be, but it is a wealth-consuming and not a wealth-producing activity. Would it not be much wiser to devote a few thousands to the work of enabling our people to help themselves, not from one another, but from nature? Then our industries would not be behind those of the world beyond, nor require artificial protection, but be able successfully to compete with them and advantageously to exchange their products for those commodities which we must have, but, from natural causes, cannot ourselves produce. We invite discussion on this subject, especially from skilled mechanics.

IN view of the change soon to be made in the relations of other colleges to the state, we believe the demand of Eastern Ontario for a School of Practical Science to be established at Kingston in affiliation with Queen's, is only just and reasonable.

Such School would considerably strengthen the University, and though our views as to the simple justice of the claim may be greatly influenced by this fact, yet we believe a clear case can and will be made out for the guidance of the Legislature. Kingston has seen fit to send an opponent of the Mowat Government to Toronto, but this mere accident will have no influence with our generous Premier in dealing with this question. To establish such a School here, from the point of view of modern party warfare, would be a generous act, but let it be shown to be necessary for the more complete development of education and industry in this Eastern section, and we are assured, that no petty political prejudices will have any weight. If then the Government, after thorough discussion, considers the establishment of the School justifiable and necessary, we can only say, what may seem unnecessary, that in whatever way we can, and with whatever influence we may have, it shall be ours to see that the act is properly appreciated.

WHEN the Chairman of the Board of Trustees handed over to the University, at the Convocation in April last, the portrait of the Honourable John Hamilton, he intimated that he hoped to present, at the next Convocation, the portrait of one who had been connected with Queen's for a still longer time, and who had stood in a much closer relationship to the Alumni than a Trustee could hope to occupy. All understood that the veteran Professor, dear to every student who has ever had to do with him, was meant, and a hearty cheer greeted the semi-announcement that his portrait was

to be placed in Convocation Hall, beside those with whom he had successively served the University for nearly half a century. We are now informed that steps have been taken to have the portrait painted, and we are also permitted to state that all who desire to contribute to it may do so by remitting direct to Mr. J. B. McIver, Kingston. As very many will wish to have to do with the work, it is suggested that only a very small brick, say not bigger than a dollar, should be sent by each person. It is not intended to ask any one for a contribution even by circular. Volunteers, and those only, are called for. Let us see, now, how many stones will be sent in to the cairns before the next issue of the JOURNAL. We shall be disappointed if we have not to make proclamation then that no more can be received.

WE have read that the *stand* a young man takes while in college serves as an index as to what he will be in after life. We hope not, for in that case the future position of many a student now attending Queen's will be that of standing in the doorway of churches and staring at every one who passes out. If any one wants ocular proof of this, let him attend the services in Convocation Hall and view the living mass of student that presents itself to his view on leaving. Surely such conduct is unbecoming any young man, and we hope to see the good sense of our students shown by discontinuing such rudeness. When the services in the Hall are over would it not be well for the students to act the part of some of the citizens and having donned their overcoats srike out for a constitutional of two or three miles. We know that some students wait for friends whom they have accompanied, but these favored ones are few and to them our remarks do not refer.

A wealthy Boston mirer has recently bequeathed his entire fortune, the amount being half a million dollars, to Harvard. He was considered a miser in his lifetime, but he may have seen nothing worth spending his money on, and therefore he very sensibly managed and nursed it that he might be able to leave as much as possible where it would do most good. The man's memory is, in that case, deserving of all honor. There once lived a man in a town in France, a man who was hated and hooted at all his life because of his miserliness. Society tabooed him, and the children pelted him with stones and mud whenever and wherever he was seen on the streets. After his death, it was found that he had willed all his money to be spent on bringing into the town an abundance of pure water, without cost to the public. He had seen how much the poor suffered for lack of good water, and he had stinted himself for fifty years that they might be relieved. Does any one accuse the editorial staff of the JOURNAL of being *advocatus Diaboli*, or of writing ironically? They do us an injustice. We were never more serious in our lives. How can a country compete with others in the Nineteenth Century, if its Colleges are starved? Are not those men then the truest patriots who do what they can to lift their native or adopted country out of barbarism, who bestow their money not on objects that appeal to louts and barbarians, but on what will secure immortal fame for themselves and permanent benefit to humanity? The JOURNAL promises to "gently scan" the lives of such men, and always to give them the benefit of the doubt. Such cases as the above make it able to see a soul of good in miserliness. Miserliness may mean the self-control that thinks of how best to serve the general interests, and is so absorbed in the thought that it dares to "scorn delights and live laborious days."

POETRY.

MARCHING SONG.

AIR—"Marching through Georgia."

SING a song together, boys! we'll sing it loud and clear,
Sing it with a hearty will, and voices full of cheer;
Sing it as we used to sing way back in Freshman year,
When we are marching through Kingston.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! Ring out the chorus free—
Hurrah! Hurrah! Queen's jolly sons are we;
Cares shall be forgotten, all our sorrows flung away,
While we go marching through Kingston.

Yes, and there were maidens, too, that heard our footsteps beat,

When the moonlight shone along the still, deserted street;
We woke for them the echoes with our serenading sweet,
While we were marching through Kingston.—CHO.

Arm in arm together, boys, ! we've wandered through the night,

Step and song in unison, and ev'ry heart was light,
Ready for a serenade, a horn-spreed or a fight,
While we were marching through Kingston.—CHO.

When we take a final walk, through the old classic town,
Though our voices tremble and our spirits may be down,
Still this sounding chorus ev'ry thought of grief shall drown,

While we are marching through Kingston.—CHO.

THE WORLD DOESN'T LOOK AT IT SO.

THERE'S many a nobleman dwells in a cot,
The palace holds many a clown,
And princes have beds but of tamarask bark,
While beggars have couches of down;
Brave kings are in cotton, base serfs are in silk,
And slaves like an emperor show,
For the only true title is stamped on the heart,
But the world doesn't look at it so.

Here misers are prodigally flinging their gold
To spendthrifts who horde in their wake;
There mumbles a rake in the garb of a priest
To a priest in the garb of a rake.
Sweet saints there are living in hovels of sin,
And sinners in Sanctified Row,
For the only true test is the heart in the breast,
But the world doesn't look at it so.

There are generals sleeping in graves unmarked,
And privates with monuments grand;
The ignorant stalk in the chambers of state,
But the quiet mind ruleth the land.

A shadow divergent, each object on earth
O'ercasts, from one sun in the sky,
And fancies are many as beings have birth,
But the same God ruleth on high.

So I laugh at the rank that is only a sham,
And at caste—but a silver-washed plate
Stuck up on the door of a tenement grand
Belonging to nature's estate—
Whose inmates are constantly changing, and pass
Each year from our sight like the snow,
Whose going but stirs up the filth of the street—
And the Saviour will look at it so.

LITERARY.

GIBBON.

NO. I.

EDWARD GIBBON is a member of that illustrious triumvirate of historians which graced the early part of the reign of George the Third. Among these he has gained the highest position as an historian. Hume's fame perhaps rests more on his philosophical treatises than on his history of England. Whatever excellence the style of the latter possesses, and we believe that all who have read the history are satisfied of its excellence, yet Hume stands charged with carelessness in investigating his authorities, and as being only too ready to sacrifice historic truth when an opportunity arises for telling some fascinating story, however apocryphal. In the 19th century men have ceased to regard Hume as a model historian; and when we inquire where we are to find this most reverential devotee of the Muse of History, most Englishmen at least will point us to the patient, critical, and impartial Hallam.

William Robertson, the author of the histories of Scotland, of America, and of Charles V. occupies perhaps a rather lower position than Gibbon or Hume. It is on his histories that his fame rests; and there is every reason to believe that their merit is such as to prevent his name being consigned to oblivion. It is curious to note the nationality and religious position of those three famous men. Hume and Robertson were Scotchmen, while Gibbon was an Englishman. Robertson was a Presbyterian minister, while Hume and Gibbon were believed to be infidels. Such differences as these have often produced ruptures of friendship between men, to say the least. Yet here we see the case turning out quite differently. The three historians were personal friends, and what is better, we think there was little if any gloss of deceit in their friendship. We still possess letters interchanged among them. To read these letters is indeed a comfort; for if we can at all judge by them the devil of envy had little room in the hearts of the writers, which seemed rather to be constantly illumined—so far as each other were concerned—with the heavenly presence of the Goddess of Good-will.

Gibbon was born in 1737, at Putney. He was the eldest son of an English country gentleman. In his childhood he was extremely weak, so that all attempts to give him a regular education were frustrated. Yet he was

possessed of an extraordinary passion for reading, and in this way no doubt in childhood was planting the seeds, afterwards to develop into the Decline and Fall. It is true he spent two years at Westminster, and at the expense of many tears, as he tells us, gained a good knowledge of the Latin syntax. Strange enough his malady suddenly left him, and each day seemed to bring him better health. Delighted by this unexpected occurrence, his father had him matriculated as a gentleman commoner in Magdalen College, Oxford, when young Gibbon was about fifteen.

It was a rash step. Insufficiently acquainted with the elements of severe learning he was incapable of profiting much by his Oxford residence, even though the University had then been at her best. But as a matter of fact, she was almost at her worst. It is with bitter scorn that Gibbon describes the melancholy waste of time he was led into, by the laxity of College discipline, and the indifference of private tutors. His stay at Magdalen lasted some fourteen months; and he tells us that the sum of his improvements amounted to three or four Latin plays.

It is perhaps not strange that a mind so curious as Gibbon's should, at this tender age, have become engaged in Polemic Theology. He had been reading Parsons, a Jesuit of Elizabeth's time, and Bossuet, and the result was that he embraced the Roman Catholic faith. He sent word of his conversion to his father, who soon sent him to Lausanne, where a Calvinistic clergyman was not only to direct the young man's studies, but also try, if possible, to recover him from his belief in the Roman Catholic tenets. The attempt was successful, and Gibbon again connected himself with the Protestant Church.

Up to this time his progress in learning had not been very satisfactory. Latin was his in large measure; but of Greek he scarce knew the alphabet when he went to reside at Lausanne. He quickly undertook to remedy his deficiency, but it is only justice to say that Gibbon was never a first rate Greek scholar. Yet his admiration for the Greek classics was always great; he speaks with enthusiasm of his delight when he could read Homer with some ease, clinching the remark with a quotation from the first book of the Iliad, which describes a vessel flying before a "favoring gale." It is a feeling of pride which many have felt; and students of the ancient classics will recall to mind the pride of that good man Elihu Burritt when he had succeeded in deciphering the opening lines of the Iliad.

Gibbon from the time of commencing his residence at Lausanne was a model student.

In a French community, he soon acquired a perfect mastery of that language; and he wrote his first literary work—an Essay on the Study of Literature—in it. Nay more, he long doubted whether he should not write his Decline and Fall in French, as well.

During his residence at Lausanne, and for many years after, he was the correspondent of many learned men,

mixed in the social life and gaiety of the community, and what is better and more rare, he seems to have kept himself pure. But we must hasten over his return to England, his connection with the Hampshire Militia, and notice his travels in Italy. It was his highest ambition as a scholar to see Italy, and it was during his sojourn in that classic land that he first conceived the idea of his great work. Sitting among the ruins of the Capitol, while vespers were being sung in the adjoining temple of Jupiter, gazing forth on the ruin and desolation of the former mistress of the world,—such was the position of the great historian when the design of writing the downfall of the city first occurred to him. It was a stupendous task. But all his previous labours seemed to lead up to it; and when the history appeared he was almost universally acknowledged as the first historian of the day, and congratulated warmly by Hume, Robertson, and Dr. Adam Smith, as well as many others.

We cannot here say much of the fascinating style of his history, or of the starched style of his letters; of his position towards Christianity, or of his dispute with Dr. Priestley. To treat of these matters would take up more space than can be allowed us. Yet it well repays a scholar, no matter what his creed, to study Gibbon. His history reads more like a romance than a history; yet it is no romance, but a history in very truth; and the picture drawn of the Roman Empire on the whole we think to be unrivalled.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

NO. II.

OUR last essay on this subject was concluded with the politically mysterious remark that one would wish that in the number of Irish anti-nationalists there would be no appreciable ratio between the members of the various religious denominations constituting this minority, on the one hand and the members of the same bodies constituting the whole population on the other. At least it is to be desired that the religious tendencies of the members of the anti-nationalist minority would not be found to vary inversely as the population—unfortunately in Old Erin this is so, for the anti-nationalists number one-fifth of the population, and of this minority about four-fifths are adherents of some form of Protestantism. *In denationalizing a race the causes which tend to denationalize will generally affect the population in inverse ratio to the number, influence, power, and means of self-reliance of every party or combination of individuals in this, the Nation.* And little reflection will bring home to the reader's mind the truth of this principle, which explains sufficiently why in Ireland Protestants who are only one-fifth (or thereabouts) of the population should form four-fifths of the opposition to the National cause. History repeats itself, and in ancient and modern history how many cases will recur to mind in which the minority in a state were solicited to treachery by the external foe, and

the more self-reliant the minority was, the more faithful was it to the National cause. In Ireland it has been brought about by English statesmanship that the least self-reliant section of the people is the Episcopalian, whilst the most numerous and self-reliant is the Catholic portion. Between these two stand the Presbyterians. The connection between religion and education, and the interests necessarily engendered by their connection, has in reality nothing to do, as a cause, with this political state of affairs. Now, this political relationship of these denominations operates effectively to make them jealous and suspicious of each other, not merely on account of their educational interests, but on account of all their public interests. In other words the anti-Nationalist Irish Presbyterian is not opposed to Home Rule because he fears the arrival on the next mail train from Dublin of a batch of Jesuits to invade Belfast and McGee, but because he is an anti-nationalist. Therefore he fears this triumph of Popery. Strange that such things should be, and yet the loss of national spirit has this demoralizing effect on men.

The writer must have drawn largely on his imagination in making his statements about the Elementary or National Schools. The system does work well at present, but is still unpopular with the Irish people, not on religious but on political grounds. It was violently opposed by Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, when first introduced, and Dr. McHale even quarrelled years afterwards with Cardinal Cullen on the same subject. The Christian Brothers have not in any one case, to the writer's knowledge, taken hold of a Board school. Nuns have, and in most cases they have done so at the request of the Board. But in this matter between Irish Catholics and Protestants there is little or no dispute. The government Model Schools in Ireland were actually Godless schools, and on religious and moral grounds were never sanctioned by Irish Bishops. Several separate Model Schools were recently granted by, I think, the Tory government—to them Irish Protestants never objected. I would much like to get some proof that the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was received with joy by all classes. History tells of a violent and stubborn resistance by the Irish Catholic Hierarchy, Priesthood and laity to these institutions *ab initio*; they were looked upon as Godless by the Catholics, and as such avoided. Belfast College has been to all intents and purposes a Presbyterian College, and the assertion that Irish Presbyterians have generously striven to make these Colleges available for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects is sheer nonsense. To sum up the attitude of Irish Presbyterians towards Home Rule is still doubtful; what in them is hostile to it results from general, not particular causes; on the Educational question they are actually in harmonious relations with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, and any friction on this particular subject must be looked upon not as the cause of their anti-national attitude, but rather as its effect.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

IS the system of granting medals, scholarships, and prizes as in vogue at present in our Canadian Universities a fair one? This is a question which is receiving considerable attention, both from Professors and students as well as from the graduates of the different Universities in Canada. Professor Dupuis and other leading educationists of the country have unhesitatingly expressed their complete dissatisfaction with the present system. The advantages and disadvantages of the system have been discussed, to a greater or less extent, by the students of Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. The same subject also came up for discussion at the last convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association, which includes many University graduates. At that Convention it was resolved to press the Senates and Councils of the different Universities to discontinue a system "whose only justification is a very doubtful mercenary advantage, and against which we have protests from those for whose benefit the system is supposed to exist." Thus there seems to be amongst all parties a growing dissatisfaction with the existing system of granting medals and scholarships. Though the dissatisfaction seems to be general, yet it may be some time before any great change will take place in a system which is nearly as old as Universities and which can count upon many warm friends and supporters. The main arguments put forward in support of it are, (1st,) it is a good way to assist needy students, and (2nd,) it proves a great incentive to study. Let us inquire into these arguments and ascertain their real value.

(1) It is claimed that the system of granting scholarships and prizes is a successful means in helping needy students. Admitting that it is successful is it honest in principle? Is it just to aid a student under the masquerade of a scholarship? It is deceitful unless the aid is given to one who has proved himself worthy of the title "scholarship man" by having passed a sufficiently severe examination. When a University or Theological Hall grants aid to a student under the disguise of a scholarship it is deceiving the public and injuring itself; for every wrong will recoil upon the perpetrators of it.

But is the scholarship system a good way to assist needy students? Let us see. Before a student who requires assistance can obtain it, he must surpass all rivals. He must be superior to him who in all probability has received a first-class training before entering College, and who after having entered has been able to furnish himself with all those means which add materially to success in preparing College work. The needy student must be endowed with far greater endurance and intellectual ability than his wealthy rival, if he is to outstrip him in the race for a scholarship. It is contrary to experience and unreasonable to suppose that such should be the case. We have no authority for assuming that needy students possess greater intellectual ability than those who do not stand in need of assistance. They are no doubt equal to their wealthy or independent competitors, but that is not

sufficient. They must be far superior to them if they are to outstrip them in the unequal contest.

Again the number of needy students is but a small percentage, if we understand by "needy students" those who unless they receive aid would be obliged to drop their College course. They few have to contend with the majority. It is evident then, that by far the greater portion of the scholarship fund goes to the pockets of those who do not stand in absolute need of assistance, and, that those, for whom the fund is supposed to exist, receive but a very small portion of it. The system of aiding needy students by granting scholarships falls far short of the object at which it aims.

(2) It is urged that medals and scholarships are good incentives to study. It cannot be denied that they are. Are they wholesome incentives? It is to be feared that in a great many cases they are not. Only one of the many who may enter the contest for a medal or scholarship can possibly win. The student who is looking forward to a medal or scholarship is tempted to neglect every other department of the course but that in which the prize is given, and to devote his whole energy to "getting up" unimportant minutiae, a knowledge of which may possibly be required by the examiner. This is the source of a great deal of worry and anxiety which exhausts the energy of the student and in a measure unfits him for future life. He is distracted by unpleasant fears lest he should fail in securing the medal or scholarship, knowing that if he should, he will appear before the eyes of the public much inferior to his successful competitor, though in reality he was only a few marks behind him and had the examination been slightly different he would probably have stood first. How often High School Boards select Medalists to fill vacancies in their teaching staff in preference to other men who have passed just about as good an examination and who are much superior as teachers. An inexperienced youth who has secured a medal is often preferred by School Boards to competent men who have had several years experience, and who have proved themselves successful teachers. The system of granting medals and scholarships is therefore not only an unwholesome incentive to study, but it also exercises an influence outside the University which is detrimental to the success of worthy merit.

The friends of the scholarship system may retort to those who would set it aside by asking: "Have you a better system to put in its place?" It is much easier to find fault with the existing order of things, than to adjust it so that it may be free from injustice to all parties. Such is the case in regard to the present mode of granting medals and scholarships. Where can we get a better system by which encouragement and assistance may be given to students who have proved themselves worthy of them. The Universities of Germany have abolished medals and scholarships. Education in that country does not seem to have suffered much in consequence. Harvard and some other Universities in the United

States have followed the example of Germany. They have adopted an entirely different method from the ordinary one of grading both pass and honor men. By it the students are not compelled to compete against one another for position but against certain standards. In our own country the problem is a peculiarly difficult one, owing to the rivalry existing between the different Colleges. Valuable scholarships and medals are held out as special enducements to students by the various Colleges. The one that can display the greatest array of scholarships and medals has the fairest prospect of attracting students to its halls. Even Theological Colleges, of which you would expect better things, congratulate themselves if they are affiliated to a University which offers large scholarships for competition. They make this one of the prominent announcements in their calendars to assist ambitious youths in making a right and proper choice of the University which they should attend. They can give the names of nearly as many medals, scholarships and "consolation prizes" as they can names of students. Some one has very wisely suggested that it would be well if the Minister of Education would assemble the authorities of the Universities to consider the subject. There is little doubt but that satisfactory arrangements might be made by which the Universities could unitedly move to rid themselves of the evil. But if other Universities are not prepared for a reform in this direction could not Queen's lead the way as she has already in other reforms. It is neither the great number of her scholarships nor their value which attracts an ever increasing number of students to her Halls.

* MISCELLANY *

CLAIMS OF KINGSTON.

THE City Council unanimously agreed, at its meeting a few evenings ago, to memorialize the Provincial Government to establish in Kingston, as part of its higher education policy, a school of practical and applied science with special reference to the industrial benefit of Eastern Ontario. It being conceded that such a school or college would be of great benefit to this section of the Province, Kingston is the proper site for it, simply because it could be run here at one third of what it would cost elsewhere, on account of the proximity of Queen's University. One of the speakers the other evening referred to this movement as a grant to Queen's. It is just as well to understand that it will add nothing to the endowment, revenue or equipment of Queen's, nor will it exempt the graduates and friends of that institution from doing all that they are now doing or contemplating for its extension. The proposed school will stand on its own bottom. It will have to be built, owned, administered and fully equipped by the Province. But our claim is that the Government should do this for a section of the country that has done nobly for itself in the past, when it is proposing to do so

much in the same line for another section of the country that has hitherto done little for itself. The claim is so just that it cannot possibly be gainsaid.

There is, of course, a connection between the movement and the discussion on University confederation. The result of those discussions may be said in brief to be this: That Victoria goes to Toronto, and Queen's, by the unanimous vote of her governing Boards and of her supporters, remains in Kingston. This means that Eastern Ontario is not to be deprived of her University. The existence of such an institution in Kingston ought to attract other affiliated institutions. It has already led to the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of the Women's Medical College, both affiliated to Queen's, and the students of both using those classes in Queen's that bear upon medical study. It may lead soon to the establishment of various theological colleges. The Congregational Church may find it more convenient to have its theological school in Ontario than in Quebec. The Church of England is accustomed to see a divinity school in every diocese, and the diocese of Ontario presumably needs a school as much as the diocese of Huron.

But, while it may be safely left to the professions and the denominations to supply their own necessities, it is recognized that the Government must concern itself with what concerns the material interests of the people. It acknowledged that when it established a school of science in Toronto. Very properly it placed that school close to the University College, that advantage might be taken of the University professors. But this section of the Province needs such a school more than the West. And, as we have at our own expense built up a University here equal to that which exists in Toronto, supported wholly by the public, we have every reason to request the Government to place beside it an institution in which instruction will be given in mining and metallurgy, in engineering, civil and mechanical, in analytical and applied chemistry and cognate subjects relating to agriculture, manufactures and the general industries of the people. The only benefit to Queen's will be indirect. The benefit to every county in Eastern Ontario will be direct.—*Whig*.

GAELIC GALORE.

READING the Toronto papers the other day I noticed in two of them that the Highlanders of Toronto purposed celebrating the new year (old style) under the auspices of the Toronto Gaelic Society. The notice contained an invitation that all interested would be heartily welcome, whereupon the Highland blood began to circulate in my veins at an abnormal speed. I consulted the Glengarry Highlander who sits at the same desk with me, and found he was in a high state of excitement, as he had also seen the notice. We decided the matter at once and said we would go and see how it was done. Accordingly on the appointed night we went down to Shaftesbury Hall, and having ascended two pairs of stairs

found a bulletin board which announced that the Gaelic Society would meet in room D. We found room D, but alas, it was empty! and we had just made up our minds that something was wrong when a burly Highlander came rushing up stairs, followed by his buxom better-half. They asked us where the dancing was to be, and without waiting for an answer hastened to ascend another stair, up which we followed. Arriving at the top our hearts were gladdened at the sight of a kilted Highlander in a room before us. We pressed on into the room, which opened into another, the latter one being already filled with an enthusiastic gathering of the clans. With difficulty we squeezed inside and got seats near the door. A cleared space had been kept up the centre of the room, and for a purpose, as we soon learned. The meeting was opened by a piper, who played with great spirit as he marched up and down the opening left for him, while the wild enthusiasm of the audience almost drowned out his drones. When he had finished, the chairman, an old gray-haired Gael, gave an address in Gaelic, of which, to my sorrow, I could not understand a word. Myself and one or two others were the only ones out of the three hundred present who could not understand our native language. However, I did not fare so badly, as my Glengarry interpreter was useful when anything was said that roused the audience, so that I was enabled to enjoy it with the rest. I wished for Prof. Nicholson's presence, as I was sure it would have made his heart glad and encouraged him in his hope that a Gaelic chair will soon be established in Queen's. When the address was finished the chairman called for a Gaelic song. On this a wild enthusiast immediately divested himself of his overcoat and rushed to the front, where he relieved his pent up spirits in an excellent song. This was followed by numerous addresses and songs, some in Gaelic and some in English, but all equally well received, especially a short sketch of the Highlander from the time he left the plains of Asia till he left the hills of Scotland to take control of the treasury benches in Ottawa and Toronto. During the evening a ring was cleared in the middle of the room, and the excitement arose to a fever heat as a pair of swords were crossed on the floor and two kilted Highlanders took up a position near them. Then the fun grew fast and furious as the piper blew up his pipes and his companion deftly manipulated his pedal extremities through the mystic curves of the sword dance. There was no controlling the audience, the inner ring who could see sat still, those behind stood on their feet, those next on the chairs, while those on the outside stood on the backs of the chairs, and all encouraged the dancer to the full extent of their respective lungs. I could not help comparing the crossed swords to the co-ordinate axes on Professor Dupuis' blackboard, and the curves described by the dancer's feet about the swords to the curves which the Professor can so skilfully and quickly draw for his classes. It also struck me that it would be an excellent problem for some mathematician to find the equation to

the locus described by the feet of a Highlander on such an occasion. In addition to the sword dance there was also an exposition of the Highland fling and of the Scotch reel, in the latter of which two ladies took part. This very enjoyable meeting was fitly brought to a close with Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem. When it was all over we wended our way boarding-housewards reflecting that there are a few good things to be seen in this world away from one's Alma Mater, and that this was one of them.

QUEEN'S vs. DALHOUSIE.

BY D. W.

THE question has often been asked me: Why do students from the Lower Provinces come to Queen's, when they have a University-like Dalhousie so near them? At first it does seem rather peculiar, but when you take into consideration the advantages that a student gains by coming to Queen's, it is not in the least a strange matter. A student will—if possible—attend the College in which he will gain the greatest advantages. We have been told that Queen's course for B. A. is easier than that of Dalhousie, but the reverse is the truth, as will be seen by comparing the philosophy class of Queen's with the same class in Dalhousie. In Queen's this class includes metaphysics, ethics, logic, and political economy; now in Dalhousie each of these forms a separate class, and the student is allowed to take only one each year. We have also been told that we have only one year's mathematics; yes, that is true, but we do as much work in that one year as Dalhousie does in her two. The same may be said of our Latin and Greek, for we have them every day, whereas in Dalhousie they have the Latin three days in the week and the Greek only twice. Let no one think that because we have only eleven classes to pass for our B. A., and a Dalhousie student has twenty-two, that our course is easier, for as we have shown above one of our classes makes four of Dalhousie's. We do not intend to compare the students of Queen's and Dalhousie, but we would like to point out some of the advantages coming to a Queen's student. And first Queen's has an elective course, whereas in Dalhousie for the first two years a student is compelled to take the classes laid down in the calendar; in the third and fourth year, however, a student is given six subjects from which he has to choose four. When we say that Queen's has an elective course, we do not mean that a student can choose his own subjects, for most of the subjects for a B. A. degree are compulsory; but a student has the privilege of taking them in whatever order and whenever he thinks proper. Another advantage a student gains by coming to Queen's is a large reading room, where he can find most of the papers published in the Dominion. Our reading room being on the second story has plenty of light, whereas that of Dalhousie is a small room with a few papers lying upon a table down in what we would call our cellar. They receive very few papers outside of those sent to

them as exchanges for their College paper. Queen's has a splendid library which students can use at any time. We can use either the library or the reading room to revise notes for study. Now in Dalhousie students have no room that they can use to compare notes or for any other purpose. It may seem strange to some to be told that the library is used as a class room, and if a student wants a book he has to wait till all the classes are over. Such is the state of affairs in Dalhousie. A student meets with more students here than in Dalhousie, for in Queen's we have an Arts, Law, Divinity and Medical Faculty, as well as a Women's Medical College. In Dalhousie there is only the Arts Faculty. It has a Law department, but it is in a separate building at the other end of the city. Dalhousie has a Science course in the same building as the Arts, but the graduates in that department each year generally number one and some years not even one. A few years ago there was a Medical College in connection with Dalhousie, but it has now disappeared, compelling the students now in their Arts course, who intend taking Medicine, to seek some other College. When a student enters Queen's for the first time he is not asked if he is a Freshman, but the students take him by the hand and give him a hearty welcome to the halls of Queen's. This is nothing but right, but when we see it otherwise in other Universities we cannot refrain from drawing the contrast. Queen's has an observatory and museum, both of which Dalhousie lacks; but, as Dalhousie is going to erect a new building next summer we hope to hear of them having a good observatory, museum and a campus for the students. If Dalhousie had all these we think fewer students would come to Queen's from the Lower Provinces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:

SIR, — Already and deservedly QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL exercises no small influence over the thoughtful readers of this country, but we believe that the time must soon come, if it is not now, when something even more pretentious ought to be attempted. The excellency of their papers is a feature of Canadian College life. Toronto, Cobourg, Montreal, Halifax, each has its "organ," crisp and cheery, and each is marked by some distinguishing excellence. Any one having experience in this matter knows that while it is one thing faithfully to portray the under-graduate life of his College, it is quite another worthily to represent the graduates. Thus it is that our contemporaries succeed in some ways where we fail, while, perhaps in others they fail where we succeed. The best College paper will always be the one which properly combines both features.

You will agree with me, I think, that there is a place and a call for a free lance to discuss questions pertaining to the religious and educational life of our young nation.

With the new life that pulsates through Queen's, where else should this work be taken up more eagerly?

For the realization of this no plan can be worked out without the direction of the "Alumni." Only this is certain, that their connection with the JOURNAL must be more living and less mechanical than it is at present. One plan would embrace:—An enlargement of the present JOURNAL, a certain portion to be devoted to articles of sterling worth, representing the relation of Queen's to the national, religious and philosophical life of New Canada; the appointment of a permanent editor by the Faculty and Alumni to direct this department, while the under-graduates still controlled that part sacredly their own. In return for this appointment of a permanent editor the JOURNAL might be supplied on special terms to members of the Alumni Association. I send you these suggestions with the hope that an interest in this scheme may be aroused which will take definite shape at the Spring Convocation.

Yours, truly,

J. J. WRIGHT.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Chironian* (New York) is a well conducted organ of a medical school. There are many useful hints here as to medical and surgical science. The hardships as well as the pleasures that come in the path of the medical student are very well put. We welcome this semi-monthly to our Sanctum.

The *Oberlin Review* next claims notice. We heard of Oberlin long ago as the College in the West in which somewhat advanced and intense evangelicalism had full sway. It was in Oberlin that President Finney delivered his theological lectures. The *Review* is well got up and is a well printed journal. The article on "Honorary Degrees; ought they to be granted?" attracted our attention. The statistics of degree-conferring institutions and the number of degrees conferred in the States are given. The following extract will show how some degrees are obtained: "It is possible for a pastor to get the title of D.D. when apparently he does not desire it, if one of his parishioners is a prospective donor to the extent of five thousand dollars or more." As we read this we asked how many, if any, degrees will be given over the \$250,000 that is to be given to Queen's during the next few years.

Hamilton College Monthly (Lexington, Ky.) This is a Christmas number, beautifully got up and well illustrated. Hamilton, let it be noted, is a Ladies' College. The motto at the head of the magazine is a striking one—"Vita sine litteris mors est." It all partakes of the holiday character. There is a fine picture of Beethoven, the great musician, as one of the full-page illustrations. We congratulate the young ladies of Kentucky on the character of the Xmas number.

The *Bates Student* (Lewiston, Me.) is also a holiday number. The colors on the cover are simply gorgeous, a delight to look on, and inside there is a fine engraving of the editor, we presume. The contents are varied and readable. The whole get-up is *facile princeps* as to paper and type, really luxurious.

The *Niagara Index* comes from the region where the roar of the Falls is heard, and has a "roarer" for exchange editor. In paper and type it is very far inferior to the last mentioned, (*Student*). In none of the College journals is there greater variety. Those of our readers who wish to get posted on Purgatory will get something here; and more from a book that is noticed, which we are told is a complete library on purgatorial literature.

The *Manitoba College Journal* is characteristic of the progress in the great fertile belt. Evidently the theological students have most to do with the conducting of it. The articles that attracted our attention most are the reports of missionaries and an historical sketch of the College. Accompanying the latter is a pictorial view. The College is only 16 years old, yet it has now 3 professors, 3 tutors, 4 lecturers in Theology, 14 Theological students, nearly 50 Arts, 11 occasionals, and a number of preparatory, nearly 90 in all. A funny misprint makes it to have been founded in 1891.

The *Knox College Monthly* (Toronto) comes as usual freighted with solid and instructive reading. Its contributions from graduates form a prominent part. An appreciative sketch of the late Dr. A. A. Hodge is from the pen of Dr. M'Laren. We are glad to see the missionary department occupying so much space. Variety is here, too, when we tell our readers that India, missions to lumbermen, and Pointe Aux Trembles schools, are all dealt with in this number. Book review is a department well attended to, where the Principal comes to the rescue on works of interpretation, and Dr. Beattie on those dealing with mental philosophy.

MEDICAL.

THOMSEN'S DISEASE.

I AM aware that it is not customary to publish purely medical or surgical cases in your JOURNAL, although I see no reason why anything of special interest to your large number of medical readers should not be entitled to a place. It is safe to begin with the following case because of its general interest, and because it is the first case of the disease which has ever occurred on this continent, and only seven or eight have been known to have occurred in the civilized world. A case, therefore, of such unparalleled novelty will be gladly received by your Medical editor. It is a case of Thomsen's disease, an affection of the nervous system just described by a German medical officer of that name at Koppelin.

C. H. G., a native of Perth and now living near Kingston, while working at Cape Vincent last summer, consulted a physician here and gave the following history: He is 24 years of age, a painter by occupation, was born of healthy parents still living, and has had the present symptoms as long as he can remember. They become aggravated at intervals, notably so during stormy weather. His intellect is clear and sharp. He has a general stiffness of all the voluntary muscles, but particularly spasmodic when he rouses their action by a voluntary act. When he closes his eyes some seconds elapse before he can re-open them. When he shut his fist it takes 10 seconds before he can, by a concentrated effort, open it again. He has frequently torn his clothing when putting it on or taking it off. He can only go up one step of a stair at a time. He cannot rise from a chair without a considerable effort. His speech is not affected. It is not hereditary as in Thomsen's case. There is no tremor, no want of co-ordination, the patellar reflex is normal, no electrical stimuli here applied. His nutrition and general health are excellent. On examination the contraction of the muscles is very strong and spastic as if under a strong voluntary effort, though his will is directed to relax them. The physician expects to have him before the class, that the students may have an opportunity of seeing so rare a case. When consulted he tried in vain to find an account in any medical work at his disposal, and only became acquainted with the very rare nature of the case through a New York specialist. When the patient consulted him he informed him he intended going to a mineral spring near New York. The physician, puzzled by the case, recommended him to see Seguin or Hammond in New York. He has exhibited at the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, and his disease defined as Thomsen's, and the first of the kind recorded in America, creating quite a flutter of excitement in medical circles. A short and meagre description of the disease is given in Pepper's Cyclopædia of Medicine by McLane Hamilton, who, although an experienced neurologist, had not seen any case. Your JOURNAL has, therefore, the great honor of publishing the first history of a case of Thomsen's Disease in America.

Such distinguished honor cannot be furnished to you every week. It will be a beginning, and may stimulate the Medical Editor, although he hardly requires any. Had he not "interviewed" me, the case and myself would have remained in obscurity. When one looks at the large number of medical students, their part of the JOURNAL should be the most varied if not the most learned.

"SUBJECTS."

IN this issue of the JOURNAL we have commenced a series of articles on purely medical subjects, and as such we hope that they will especially commend themselves to the large number of our medical subscribers. Within the past few years we have been gaining many friends from that profession, and it has been deemed ex-

pedient to devote a column or more to articles contributed by medical men and of purely a medical character. In furtherance of this object, several of the Medical Professors have kindly offered to furnish us with articles of this nature which will certainly be highly appreciated by our medical friends.

As the JOURNAL is the best available channel of communication between students and Professors we would urge the use of its columns to a greater extent than has heretofore been done. All subjects of general interest to the students as a body will be gladly accepted.

L. M. C. CALENDARS.

WE recently received a copy of the new Calendar of the Ladies' College and were much pleased with its fine appearance. By it we learn that the present number of students in attendance is twenty. It has been proposed by the Board of Trustees of the College to engage the services of lady lecturers as soon as any are available, and thus in time they hope to have it completely a Ladies' Medical College.

CELEBRITIES OF '87.

CELEBRITY No. 3 is one of the most noted and most popular men of his year and throughout his course has been very successful in his classes. As a Methodist minister's son he has conducted himself with due respect for the cloth, and has even gone the length of making a prospective divinity his particular chum. His countenance is marked by an obstinate, determined, never-say-die expression that would well become an opponent of the renowned John L. Sullivan. In stature the subject of our sketch is not very remarkable; he is rather short, but stout and looks as if he and the good things of this world was not very great enemies. In years gone by, as a cheeky Fresh and as a jolly Soph, he took some interest in athletic sports and was occasionally seen on the football field, and once we learn was an able compeditor in the half mile race which took place at our annual sports in '84.

He is the mainstay of the class of '87 in the musical line for, in instrumental and especially in vocal music he is an undoubted authority. He is equally at home on the piano, Jews-harp, tin-whistle, clarinet and big drum, and this talent he is always ready to put at the disposal of his fellow students. His vocal powers have more than a local reputation, and justly so for the whole feeling of his soul is expressed in his singing. He has a rich deep and mellow contralto voice of great range, and when he is tugging away at some of his higher notes his hearers have to get as high as they possibly can to hear him.

Senior though he is, yet strange to say it is reported that he is perfectly heart-whole and is determined to be so for ever. It would not, however, be a very great surprise to his class-mates to hear in a few years that there is a "Mrs. Celebrity No. 3," notwithstanding his present defiant position with respect to the "darling creatures."

PERSONAL.

DR. W. R. P. DAY, '77, is meeting with great success in his new field of labor, Harrowsmith. He has our hearty wish for its continuance.

Harry Shibley, one of our recent graduates, is the Reform candidate for Addington.

Rev. John Young, M.A., of Drummondville, was visiting friends in the city last week.

Mr. M. James is to be the Valedictorian for the graduating class in Medicine this spring.

Rev. Jos. Awde, B.A., '79, delivered a very able and instructive lecture in Convocation Hall, Sunday fortnight.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. S. A. Abbott, '68. He died very suddenly at his home in Belleville, on Saturday last.

The University preachers for the next two Sabbaths will be Rev. Dr. Williamson, and Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Cobourg.

Mr. John Miller, B.A., '86, showed his smiling face in the Halls last week. From appearances law evidently agrees with him, as he's grown almost beyond recognition.

We congratulate Mr. R. Max Dennistoun, B.A., '85, on his success at the recent Second Intermediate Law Examination. We hope before long to see him on the wool sack.

Rev. A. McAuley, B.A., has been granted three months leave of absence from his charge at Snow Road. Mr. McAuley has been troubled with his throat. He is now Secretary of the City Y.M.C.A.

Mr. D. M. Robertson, B.A., '83, the stalwart supporter of the Rugby teams of '84 and '85, has won great success on the campus in Toronto. He represented the Queen's club at the recent annual meeting of the Rugby Union.

We glean the following from the report for '86, of the Campbellford Presbyterian congregation, of which our worthy friend Rev. John Hay, D., is pastor: "All departments of church work are in a flourishing condition. In the Sabbath school there is an increase in average attendance of 64 per cent. over '85. There is \$85 of a balance in its treasury. Finances of the congregation are three times what they were in '84. The increase in membership during the year is 56. The congregation decided to increase Mr. Hay's salary \$200, making it now \$1,100 a year. We hear also that a manse is being fitted up and the JOURNAL boys are longing for brides-cake.

*COLLEGE*WORLD.*

AT the thirteenth annual oratorical contest of Oberlin College, which was held recently, Toyokichi Iyenaga, a Japanese student, secured first place.

Columbia College, New York, is to have a centennial celebration in April—the hundredth anniversary of the change of name from King's to Columbia.

President McCosh, of Princeton College, has been raising funds to erect an art museum to cost \$40,000. Valuable collections are all ready to be placed in the building which will be erected at once.

The school teacher at Osceola, W. T., is a young woman of only 18 years; but she has no difficulty in keeping order, for she threatens to sit down on the first pupil who is insubordinate. She weighs 325 pounds.

The system of government by a joint committee of students and faculty at Harvard gives great satisfaction. This progressive institution promises soon to totally reconstruct or abolish the system of working.

A feature of *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* for 1887 will be a series of articles describing the social life of the students of the various colleges of the United States, each contributed by an undergraduate actually taking the collegiate course.

A Cornell man, says an exchange, wrote a burlesque on the ten-cent novel, calling it "Hildebrand, the Horrible; or the Haunted Pig-Sty," and sent it to a sensational publisher as a rebuke. It was accepted with thanks, paid for, and the writer asked to furnish a second story.

The highest literary honors conferred by Yale College are the six Townsend prizes, given annually to the writers of the best six original orations, the competition being open to all members of the Senior class. The significant feature of the award this year, is that one of the six successful men, Philip Battell Steward, is captain of the base-ball nine, and that another, Frank George Peters, is captain of the foot-ball team.

Jonas Clark, one of the wealthiest men in Central Massachusetts, has signified his intention to found and endow a University at Worcester, Mass., the ambitious scale of which shall not fall behind Harvard or Yale. He has already selected the site for the new University, and he has received the plans of the building from an architect. As soon as the act of incorporation is secured from the Legislature, Mr. Clark will endow the institution with \$1,000,000, and promises more. Mr. Clark has so arranged his affairs that even in case of death his plans will be carried out. He has had the scheme in mind for many years, and has visited most of the principal educational institutions in the Old World and in this country in getting ideas for his pet project.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

ONE of our juniors, who is taking the class in Science, was visiting his "best girl" and at the tea table he took an egg and holding it up, asked her if she knew the scientific way of obtaining the contents without breaking the shell. She replied that she did not. "Well," said he, "you take the spheroidal body in your sinister hand, and with a convenient diminutive pointed instrument, held in the same manner in the dexter hand, puncture the apex; then in the same manner make an orifice in the base, place either extremity to your labials, and endeavor to draw in your breath; a vacuum is created and the contents of the egg are discharged into your mouth." 'La! said the buxom lass, "when I find 'em in the barn I make a pin-hole in each end and suck 'em."

A young lady who went for a drive the other evening with one of the "Celebrities of '87" had her two lips frozen.

Senior in Medicine (in answer to a question asked by a Medical Freshie)—"You had better apply to the Senate about it."

Medical Freshie—"Thanks, I believe I will. Can you tell me where he lives?"

A number of young men of the Sophomore class have formed an Anti-Shaving Society. If there was any evidence lacking to prove that they are just struggling into manhood it is now completed. The Society was formed three weeks ago and the result is now becoming visible.

Soph. (to small boy who makes his appearance covered with snow)—How many teams did it take to draw you out of the ditch?"

Small Boy (triumphantly, after sharply surveying the Soph.)—"Two teams and a *body snatcher*?"

Soph. (in Philosophy class)—"Professor, what is Transcendentalism?"

Prof.—"It is the spiritual cognoscence of psycholocial irrefragability, connected with concutient ademption of incolumient spirituality and etherealized contention of subsultory concreation."

"What kind of a man is Mr. M——?" inquired a Bagot street girl of a city belle.

"Oh," was the indifferent reply, "he'll do; but he has such queer notions of right and wrong."

"In what way? I always thought he was a man of excellent ideas in that regard. Please explain won't you?"

"Why, he wanted to kiss me the other evening, and I told him it was wrong for him to do so."

"Well?" said the other, inquiringly.

"Well, he believed me."

Senior—"I never travel without learning something."
Freshman—"You should travel often then."

Senior (who attends Senior Philosophy)—"And how do you stand on evolution, Miss D——? Don't you believe man is descended from the monkey?"

Miss D——"Oh, yes, I think *man* is; but, what puzzles me Mr. M——, is where *woman* comes from."

"Willie," said one of our city girls to a Senior, "take me sleigh-riding to-night."

"Am sorry, my dear, but I've got an engagement that is very pressing."

"Yes, Willie but what's pressing to squeezing?"

"I'll go."

Miss C——(to 3rd year Divinity)—"You seem to be the best man at all the weddings Mr. G——. When are you going to take a leading part yourself?"

Mr. G——"Oh, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

Miss C——"Yes, but don't you think the bait is getting a little stale."

A sad looking graduate while looking in an undertaker's window on Princess street the other day, was met by an undergraduate, and the following conversation took place.

Grad.—"Congratulate me, old boy, I'm a *paterfamilias*."

Under-Grad.—"Why! . . . jimminy!"

Grad.—"That's it, you've got it!"

Under-Grad.—"Eh?" "What?"

Grad.—"That's it, *Gemini*. There are two of them."

Under-Grad.—"Twins! Oh Gemini!"

Mutual tears.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

LET us court the "Celebrities"—Lady Studes.

"Why aint I courted for chewing tobacco?"—V. S—n.

"Guess that Celebrity will settle McL—n."—R. Wh—n.

"My Don Juan is far superior to Byron's."—W—k—m.

"Now I can *down* J. J. W."—J. M. McL.

"We must have a dissecting room."—Honor Science.

"I give and bequeath my sheepskin moccasins to our missionary."—O. B—t.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, ladies and gentlemen, of the Freshman Class, lend me your ears."—K—n—les.

"I wish someone would send along "another ten thousand" to the College."—Principal.

"Your JOURNAL subscription is due and must be paid forthwith."—Nick. D.

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notice of any change in address.

IT is well-known that Queen's owes its existence to the fact that the University at Toronto was from the year 1828, when it was originally established, wholly in the hands of one Church, and that it was felt by the most enlightened friends of education that there should be an institution in the Province open on equal terms to all the youth of the country. The Synod of the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan Methodist Church took the matter in hand, and the result was the establishment of Queen's and Victoria Universities. A Royal charter was issued in 1841, incorporating Queen's College "with the style and privileges of a University." In the first session, 1841-2, Queen's had eleven regular students, two of these being our present Registrar and

Rev. Dr. Bain. Up to this time the University at Toronto existed only on paper, but in June 1843, it was opened under the style and title of "the University of King's College" by Bishop Strachan, its President. Queen's made rapid progress, but in 1844 the Church that established it split into two, and a majority of the students sympathising with the secession, it was left in such a weak condition that its Principal—Dr. Liddell—resigned in 1846. That session the students numbered only ten. In the meantime the Provincial Government introduced successive bills dealing with the University question, but all proved abortive. At last, in 1849, a comprehensive measure was passed into law, by which King's College was re-incorporated under the name of the University of Toronto and placed under the sole control of the Legislature and of a Senate and officers appointed by the Government. Toronto University having been thus liberalised and at the same time secularized, Queen's was invited to fall in and help to build up a big Provincial University. Dr. Machar, the acting Principal, and Professor Romanes were appointed a Committee to prepare a statement of the views of the Church and of the Trustees on the subject, and their statement was approved by the Board and ordered to be circulated. It is interesting to read, after the lapse of 37 years, the reasons that actuated the authorities of Queen's in rejecting consolidation. We find that substantially they are the same that influenced their successors in rejecting "Confederation" in 1885, with this difference, that the lapse of time has

made the reasons stronger, because based now on facts instead of on predictions. In 1850, the students attending Queen's had increased in number to thirty-five, and the Trustees looked forward to further increase, as the country became more populous and wealthy. The next decade witnessed development in every direction, but this again was interrupted by internal dissensions and disasters from without. Consequently, in 1869, Queen's was weaker than in 1850. From 1869, however, its progress has been uninterrupted.

There are several points of difference between the present time and the crises of 1850 and 1869. On each of the former occasions there were cravens who advocated striking the flag. No such councils have been heard this time, and no wonder. If with 35 students, there was need of Queen's, much more when there are 300. If there was need, when the population of the Province was half a million, much more when it numbers two millions. If the interests of the Province demanded a wholesome rivalry, even when Victoria was in existence, how much more when Victoria has decided to surrender! "In Education," said Machar and Romanes, "a generous competition is of paramount importance. In this department, the deadening effects of monopoly are more apparent than in any other." From the beginning, Queen's has been a protest against sectarianism, partyism, routine, monopoly and illiberality of every kind. *Esto perpetua!*

ONLY two, three, or four men gowned out of a class of twenty is not a very proper, if it is a very common thing at Queen's. This gross offence against the requirements of College life is not too much either to be charged against those years upon whom Seniors are usually so severe, but against Seniors themselves, against some

Graduates and even against many Divinity men. Every one's duty here is sacred, but even if your toga is but shreds and tatters of its former self, remember it is not worn for personal adornment. The feeling that regulates here cannot be confined and manifested in logical form, and the poor dullard by whom it is not already known words cannot help. Men! respect your position and your Professors more than to frequent a lecture room without being gowned. A College man has been born into a new world, and as it would be an offence against society for a man voluntarily to appear without being sufficiently clad, equally so is it for a collegian to come among his fellows in naked nudity so far as academic garb is concerned. Further we would like to ask, and by this we do ask the Senate, is not gown and hood full-dress for College men in College places beyond every other call of society. From this time forth let there be an improvement in this matter, beginning with the occasion of the Inter-collegiate debate or before that time if necessary.

THAT the Kindergarten is extending its territory and increasing rapidly in adherents is a matter of thankfulness, not only to us who have passed through the painful days of the multiplication table and twelve lines make one inch, etc., but much more to those entering these troublous borders. Where the system has been tried with any chance of success it has been proved to be what was, and is claimed for it. It attaches the children, from the first, to the pursuit of learning. It is surprising with what fervour the little ones enter into the subjects taught, and acquire the primary, concrete principles of education. To learn and not to know you are learning a task is certainly a desideratum, and this is universally the case with the pupils of the Kindergarten. Urchins of six, with surprising eagerness,

will illustrate to you with match-like sticks what are parallel lines, squares, angles, etc., with a very lively sense of their meaning. In these schools there is less of parrot-like acquirement than in any other. Their many advantages can only be appreciated by a student of the system, but any onlooker can see the cultivation given to their ideas, and that it comprises, in one, lessons 'in imagination, grammar, language, expression and arithmetic.' More, there is a priceless training in grace of motion, politeness, kindness, cleanliness, orderliness, and moral responsibility. And with all their getting they are happy, which is of great importance. The Kindergarten, like any innovation on established custom, is very much misjudged, because misunderstood, by the general public. A teacher of a real Kindergarten will explain to you by visible handiwork the very tedious and lengthy training necessary that she may fill her position with any measure of success. It is not a mere medley of play and song, of aimless stories and pictures, but gradations of simple facts made simple by exemplification. Nothing is without point, without purpose; even apparently casual remarks are bits of knowledge given unawares. The native trees, their uses, and characteristics, the different colors, the histories of many birds, etc., are all taught in an objective way that gives realization instead of accumulated names. One objection has been often raised, that having been fed with this honeyed knowledge up to seven years or so, they will be loath to enter on the dry routine of the higher schools. It has not been so proved by experience—it could not have been, since trial has never been made of the whole system on which the Kindergarten is founded, and of which it is the first step. Its foundation is that objective teaching should, as far as possible, pervade the whole educational system, and that education, as carried on in the Kindergarten

now, is the 'magnum bonum' which should leaven the whole. This is at last being tried in Boston, Dedham, and other American cities. There, it is said, the majority leave school about midway through the Grammar School course, and up to this status the trial is made. The benefits gained to society will be matter for future proof, but who can doubt that the pupils of such broad training will enter life's battles better, because more intelligently equipped, than those who have had to believe by much repetition and many penalties that five times nine are forty-five, etc., etc.

The theory has been a factor in education since the lover of children, Pestalozzi, first agitated it in its fundamental principles; and as we are able, and only as we are able, to have teachers of the right sort—of the right training—in these schools to further the idea, to make practically plain the theory, will we be able to appreciate its virtues in their entirety. For in the Model Kindergarten as in the ideal higher schools, everything done is done with a purpose—nothing is wasted—but every item unites to the development of the pupil physically, mentally, and morally. Moreover the pupil is happy and interested in his or her work, and what is learned happily is remembered.

A WRITER for the *National Review* has undertaken to give a description of life at the Scottish Universities, particularly at Glasgow and Edinburgh. Yet none, we are sure, will be more astonished at the description which he has evolved than those whose life he has described. We fancy we can see alternate waves of amusement and indignation pass over the features of the average Glasgow or Edinburgh student as he runs his eye over this article, from which he learns that quite a considerable proportion of his fellow students are existing in some rather forlorn lodgings in a lonely, isolated condition,

keeping body and soul together with a not-too-plentiful supply of oatmeal, the result being, in the words of the writer, that "a very large proportion never emerge from the struggle at all. There is not a church-yard on Scottish soil which is not the resting-place of some bright-eyed youth who has paid for his ambition with his life, who has been vanquished in the fight, and has crept wearily home to die." We cannot imagine the source of the writer's data, but, whatever may have been the case in former years, it is certain that such is not the case at present, except in isolated instances. It is quite true that a number of students at these Universities are making their own way, but we are not aware that this is a feature of University life peculiar to Scotland, nor have we any reason to believe that such students are engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with poverty. We believe that the endeavor to rise superior to the mere limitations of circumstances is one of the best features of the Scottish character, and we do not believe that any serious consequences have resulted from this characteristic. Again, the writer of the article in question seems to regard it as a very doubtful advantage to society that so many men should be able to escape from the social condition in which they were born and rise to higher spheres of action. To quote him again—"It is very doubtful whether it is for the advantage of the community that the professions should be crowded by competitors from the classes below; the result must inevitably be to lower, in some respects, the standards of the professions themselves." And a little lower—"But the question is whether these more important labors might not have been as well or better performed by those who were, in a manner, born to them." We really thought that the advocates of caste had ceased to make public their sentiments in the face of modern intelligence. Who are those born to per-

form the more important labors of society if not those, from whatever social stratum they emerge, who develop suitable intellectual and moral capacities for the work? By such men the standard of their chosen occupation will never be lowered; by all others it will at least not be improved. But according to the writer the Scottish Universities are commonplace, vulgar institutions; and the theory upon which they proceed cannot meet with the approval of the man of pure heart and aristocratic pretensions. "To throw a youth of gentle nurture into the mixed company he must meet with at a Scottish University, would probably result in some deterioration of his manners for the time being, unless he chose to live in an unhealthy isolation, or unless he had opportunities for mixing in better society than the great majority of his fellow-students could afford him." What think ye of that, ye dwellers in the modern Athens, or in the smoke-enveloped city by the Clyde? Let us hope that no youths of such gentle nurture may ever find their way to your Universities, lest the curse of their corruption rest upon you. Let them by all means go to the "English Universities," which will "give them a liberal education, and turn them out in three years' time, well mannered young men, accustomed to the society of their equals, and (to use a convenient phrase) 'free from vice.'" It would be interesting to know where these particular "English Universities" are. He cannot refer to Oxford and Cambridge, for there are too many low-born Scotchmen there; and, moreover, many scions of nobility and others of "gentle nurture" have left their halls tolerably familiar with several varieties of vice, though this familiarity may have been acquired outside of the University, probably by accustoming themselves to the "society of their equals." However, seriously speaking, the writer of the article referred to certainly

quite misrepresents life as it at present exists at the Scottish Universities, and seems to be quite unaware that a very large proportion of the Edinburgh students at least are not of Scottish birth, but come from all quarters of the world. As far as the general culture of the students is concerned, although the average is doubtless not so high as at Oxford or Cambridge, yet it will compare favorably with other Universities; while, in moral qualities, though not quite "free from vice," the students rank higher than those of most Universities.

WE are convinced that the students who neglect to attend Sunday afternoon service in Convocation Hall are losing valuable opportunities of coming under educative influences which would be both stimulating and elevating to their intellectual and moral natures, and in a manner different from those of their more rigid class studies. The varied nature and high average tone of the addresses there delivered render them instruments of general culture, not by any means everywhere available. The speakers are some of the best representatives from the clergy of the larger Protestant denominations of the country, and their discourses are interesting discussions of living and pressing social and religious questions. Any student who neglected to hear the two discourses which Principal Grant gave in reference to our duties as citizens missed something of the highest importance and of which we too seldom hear. These services are intended primarily for students, and if they are to be continued the students must show their appreciation of them by at least attending them. We hope that in the future greater numbers will avail themselves of the privileges afforded by these services of hearing the representative men of the different Protestant denominations in Canada.

POETRY.

TWILIGHT.

A CURTAIN dropped from Heaven's lofty walls,
Soft o'er the still earth the gloaming falls,
And through the rents made by the gleaming stars,
Which triumphant burst the cloudy bars,
We catch one glimpse of supermundane light,
The glory of the Future, fiercely bright;
And so when all this sphere is wrapped in peace,
And all employments for the nonce do cease,
The mystic gloaming links the earth and sky,
Angels descend and mortals soar on high.

WHAT LOVE IS.

BY J. H.

It's a sort of palpitation,
Passionate reverberation,
In the vital habitation
Of the heart.

Effervescent osculation,
Inexpressible sensation,
In continuous rotation,
Forms a part.

A respectful invitation
To a choice collation,
Lovely ride of long duration,
In his cart.

Confidential conversation,
No attempted ostentation,
Never-ceasing admiration
On his part.

Passionate reciprocation,
Caramels without cessation,
Forms, in my inspiration,
Cupid's dart.

LIFE A LOOKING-GLASS.

BY N. F. H.

Life's pretty much what we make it —
It's only a looking-glass true,
And reflects back, shadow for shadow,
The very image of you.

The good deeds will always be smiling,
The bad will look vicious and vile,
The face you behold in the mirror
Is only yourself all the while.

And the longer the shadow's reflected
The deeper the impress will be,
It shows for good or for evil
As it sends back the features you see.

You're only to take the world easy,
Mingle only with the good to be had,
And the face you see in the mirror
Will always be happy and glad.

LITERARY.

EDUCATION.

FEW subjects at the present day occupy a larger share of the attention of thinking circles than education. It is well that this should be so: and indeed the results are apparent in the efforts that are made to make education as general as possible among the masses. Our native Canadian population is probably the best educated of any equally numerous people in the world. But though so much attention is given to education, a great deal of that attention, though well meaning, is very unwise and unphilosophical. We think there is manifested too largely a spirit of revolution—too much hankering after change based on insufficient grounds. This subject it shall be our duty to treat in due time in this article. Let us notice, however, that our education in Canada is essentially British in its character. Our own University is modelled after the University of Edinburgh; University College after the London University; while the calendar of Trinity seems to indicate plainly enough that its model is Cambridge. We think it only right that we should thus reverence the mother-land. Of course we should by no means sink our own individual national character in deference to any nation; but at the same time respect for the solidity of old country scholarship—and this respect certainly well grounded—is sufficiently deep here to justify the course taken by educators in this country. The spirit of this age is certainly very surprising. Not only in politics do we see the most violent anti-conservatism, but even such phenomena as a proposed total subversion of property-holding; while in religion the respect for old creeds—once so firmly held and insisted upon—is fast fading before what is called by its adherents a “larger hope,” or a “better day in Theology.” Discoveries of a most remarkable kind history shall record to the honor of this century; many philanthropic movements are on foot, which are being pushed forward with a vigour perhaps formerly unknown, at least so far as their extent is concerned. This latter characteristic of this century—for such we are inclined to call it—originates, we believe, in the fact that men never so fully and so generally recognized their true position to their fellow-men. It is no part of ours to despise the advances made in this century: such would be conservatism of a most foolish sort; but rather to make it our aim to choose the good and throw away the bad, which seems to be granting all that is due to the spirit of progress, while guarding effectually against undue innovation.

Education may be roughly divided into three divisions—intellectual, moral, and physical. It must not be supposed that we mean that these are absolutely separate; for indeed we believe that as there is a connection among the sciences, so there is a connection more or less direct among the different phases of education.

With reference to intellectual education almost all

people are agreed that it is a desirable thing to have a cultivated mind. True, many people have a very vague idea of what culture means. Yet as a rule uncultivated men do not deny the fact that the educated man has a *something* which they do not possess, and that that *something* is worthy of their respect.

The home is the starting point of intellectual education. By degrees the child grows in mental wisdom as he plays about, learns sundry elementary truths which it is of direct, practical importance that he should know; and thus, by the time he is seven or eight years of age, how different is he from the infant of two or three years! But the wisdom he has gained thus far is but a foundation for future acquisition. Imitation enters largely into his movements at this period of development, and his text book is likely the conduct of his parents. Thus Wordsworth, in his Ode on Immortality, gives us the following picture; and though the stanza is somewhat long, we are satisfied we shall be excused for quoting it *in extenso*:—

Behold the child among his new-born blisses,
A six-years' darling of a pigmy size!
See where 'mid work of his own hand he lies,
Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses,
With light upon him from his father's eyes!
See, at his feet some little plan or chart,
Some fragment from his dream of human life,
Shaped by himself with newly-learned art;
A wedding or a festival,
A mourning or a funeral;
And this hath now his heart,
And unto this he frames his song:
Then will he fit his tongue
To dialogues of business, love or strife;
But it will not be long
Ere this be thrown aside,
And with new joy and pride
The little actor cons another part;
Filling from time to time his "humorous stage"
With all the persons down to palsied age,
That life brings with her in her equipage;
As if his whole vocation
Were endless imitation.

Such, however, must be his position for a short time. Something of the realities of life are experienced when the tender child is sent off to one of our Public Schools to prepare to play the part Providence has marked out for him in life.

Simple studies occupy his attention for many a year;—he learns to read, to write, and acquires a fair knowledge of Arithmetic and Geography, besides some other elementary subjects.

His next step will be to the High School, where his studies will be more severe, and rightly so, for he is stronger minded now than before, and possibly like many others he may long to dive into greater depths of learning. In the High School he will be expected to advance further

in Mathematics, in Geography, in History, and in his native English tongue, besides studying something of the time-honored languages of ancient Greece and Rome.

That this is the true principle of sound mental growth we believe most fully. Yet many gentlemen who profess great zeal for Education are ill at ease to get political economy or some other pet subject introduced into our High or even (*mirabile dictu*) into our Public Schools. We should be very sorry to impugn the motives of such gentlemen; but of the imprudent character of their theory we entertain no doubt whatever. It ought to be clear that political economy is not a suitable subject of study for an immature mind, and such the minds of our Public and High School children must be. We believe that Mr. J. S. Mill in one of his works speaks approvingly of Mathematics as a suitable mental educator to enable the individual to grasp "those more difficult Sciences of Government," etc. But visionary innovators long to turn children out political economists, with the hope we suppose that they shall be better citizens. They should remember, however, that neither scholars nor good citizens are produced in a day, but that we become such by a long period of mental and moral nurture, wisely and progressively administered.

We would wish it to be understood that our remarks are chiefly made with reference to prospective University men. Now when a youth comes to a University it will be quite time enough for him to enter upon those "more difficult" branches.

We believe therefore that the old system of Public and High School Education is the best, at least so far as substance is concerned. Faults it has; and let them be duly pruned away; but let us ever beware lest our zeal for change be found a "zeal not according to knowledge." Let us also not ignore the fact that the fruits of the old system are glorious enough to speak for themselves, and in silent tones should awe any rash innovator.

Many people who claim to be of a practical turn of mind boldly assert that the ancient Classics are useless subjects of study in a High School and University course. They cry out for something more practical (?). Perhaps they would substitute Modern languages—French or German say. But it is our firm conviction that Classics and Modern languages have been sufficiently tested as mental cultivators, and that the Moderns have been found wanting. And therefore we must remember that to displace a superior educator for an inferior would be the most "unpractical" in the true and higher sense of the term. We think we are doing those gentlemen justice—yea, far more than justice—when we deal thus gently with them.

How often do men tell us to study our own language and leave the Classics alone. But what are the facts. We venture to say that there never was a good English speaking Classical scholar who was not at the same time a *first-class* English scholar. These gentleman who advocate the exclusion of the ancient Classics seem to for-

get that English literature, and indeed every modern European literature, is based upon the Classics. Who can appreciate so well that great Epic *Paradise Lost*—so deeply imbued as it is with Classic imagery—as the man who has read the corresponding epics of Homer and Virgil, as well as Dante. But let none suppose that the student of the ancient Classics is devoted to them alone. Such an assumption would be a gross perversion of facts. The Classical scholar longs to make the modern literatures his own, and in this—that is, in the correct comprehension of modern literature, in its true sphere with reference to other ages—he is amazingly aided by his Classical scholarship.

Furthermore, the man who desires a truly noble mental culture should set all the world before him as his field, and more especially that part of the world to which we owe in such large measures our civilization. What a lesson there is to the student of the ancient Classics in the great events related in their pages! How clearly we see the real principles of human nature unfolded, and viewing them from afar we can behold them with unprejudiced eyes! How we see Kingdoms, Empires and Commonwealths, oligarchies as well as democracies, commencing their course in righteousness, truth and purity, but falling at length, because they had forgotten the reverence and awe due to that Being of whom perhaps our simplest conception is that He is above us. "Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?"

But let us pass on to consider briefly the question of moral education. Moral education also commences in the home; and there the most blessed or most pernicious seeds may be sown. We are little inclined to believe that the new-born child has no innate tendency in him, in other words to believe that such mind as he has is perfectly passive, to be moulded exactly as the discretion of the parent may direct. Nevertheless it is clearly the duty of parents—and indeed this has its analogy in nature and our every day life—to do their utmost to implant in their children those immutable principles of righteousness which constitute the best safe-guard against the many wolves in sheep's clothing which wander about in the moral world. This being done, we can do little more. But then the subject of this careful nurture is responsible to the Divine Being, and therefore to his fellow man.

Hence, how proper that a man who would be a true man should cultivate patriotism, and at the same time a cosmopolitan spirit, not thinking himself merely a citizen of this or that state, or as connected simply with this or that grade in society; but rising far beyond such narrow bounds, make the good of the human family in general his highest and most glorious aim!

How also should he cultivate toleration of differences in religion and other subjects, while he avoids giving rein to vice and foolish free (?) thought! How he should aim to think justly of other men, and justly of himself; in short to be a true citizen, both of his own state and of the world, ever remembering that the Divine Being is to

be chiefly revered and obeyed. This moral education we think can be greatly furthered by mental education, and must ever be incomplete without it. The experience of ages is our heritage, and we should surely profit by it.

"Go up and possess the land," is the voice we here crying out of the thick darkness that surrounds the Eternal.

Physical education is also to be aimed at. In Canadian Colleges where our sessions are so short the pressure of work is great on many students; the result of which is soon seen in injured and sometimes ruined constitutions. We hope time will help this difficulty, and that as our country grows older this phase of evil will be less common. But we regard it as a sacred maxim that a sound body is most conducive to the free, cheerful, and vigorous operations of a sound mind.

Accordingly we believe a student should aim not necessarily to be an athlete, but at all events to have as vigorous a constitution as possible, that his work in the world may be done vigorously and well. That sanctity which lacerates and starves the body, to such an extent as to injure it, is surely unwise.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

No. II.

THE writer of the article in No. 3 of the JOURNAL respectfully asks the insertion of a rejoinder to the lengthened reply, which appeared in a later number of that magazine. It is alleged that my essay did not throw any light on the subject, and that it was wandering and illogical, yet a reply of twice the length was deemed necessary. The readers of the JOURNAL will not be slow to see who it was that wandered most. I trust I shall not follow the tempting example of the writer that replied so as to be discourteous in tone. Defective as my article was, not a fact, not a figure, not an inference based on the experience of half a century, has yet been refuted, some of them have not been noticed. I showed that not a constituency in Ulster, of which a majority of the population is Protestant, has returned a Home Ruler, and I showed that two of which a majority of the population is Roman Catholic, returned members who are opposed to Home Rule. Has this statement of fact been refuted? No, the writer like other writers and speakers simply ignored it. With a lofty wave of the hand and in *ex cathedra* style he proposes to explain away the facts put forward, but the explanation is so far not forthcoming. As to the fears that are entertained that education would be made sectarian, the writer admits that they are well founded. I did not expect that admission, at least not yet; I am very thankful for it. The people of Canada will take note of that. The aim clearly is to abandon the mode of education that is in harmony with the progress of the latter part of the nineteenth century and revert to that which was suitable to the dark ages. A few more admissions like that and the sympathisers will dwindle away very considerably.

There is another admission made, and I thank the writer for it. It was illogical of him to do so, but even those that never forget nor forgive, make a slip sometimes. It is that fair-minded men in this country share the views expressed in my article. *Ergo*, the writer of that article, is fair-minded. True, he may be deplorably ignorant, but no matter, if he be fair-minded there is hope that the ignorance will be dispelled. The best epithets that were heaped on us before this, even by such men as Davitt and McCarthy, were Orangemen and Orange Fire Eaters. To be called fair-minded is a very great improvement. We shall see, however, who it is that is so deplorably ignorant before we have done.

The writer also admits in a sort of way, though he afterwards does his best to lessen the force of the admission that an intelligent and influential section of the people of Ireland is opposed to Home Rule. But in an uncandid and unfair way he leaves the reader to infer that the whole objection of that section to Home Rule is founded on the fears that are entertained of education being tampered with. I did not say that it was the sole ground of opposition, the inference from what I said is clearly that it is one of many. The progress of reasoning by which he arrives at the conclusion that that section is not influential is a very amusing one. Each province in turn in the order of its importance is brought up, a word is uttered and it is dismissed again with a majestic wave of the hand. This is unanimous, that is unanimous, the other is unanimous, and the fourth is majority in favour of, *ergo*, there is no influential section left. Wherein consists the unanimity in the members returned? There are in the three unanimous provinces thousands of voters who are opposed to Home Rule, but as in no constituency were they numerous enough to put in a member, they are ignored as if they did not exist. Trinity College, Dublin, cannot be mentioned without a sneer and a jibe. Those who read the papers at the time will remember who were responsible for the "scandalous rowdism" that the writer rolls so unctuously under his tongue. Assuredly the cultured sons of Trinity were not. But in Ulster there is a majority. How large, pray? Could it be smaller if there were one at all? I stated before that of the 33 constituencies, only 14 have a majority of Protestants, while the remaining 19 have a majority of Roman Catholics. Yet there are 16 members that are opposed to Home Rule.

Then he proceeds to divide the Protestants so as to conquer them the more easily, not a new device by any means. He gives particular attention to Presbyterians, whom he would cajole with the one hand and whip with the other. His stock of epithets is various, if it be not very choice. They are Presbyterians, they are Calvinists, they are Westminster, they are Geneva. No Presbyterian is ashamed of any of these names. In a sort of way he admits that they are liberal-minded and tolerant, but over against that during the last few decades they have been dishonest, they have believed one thing and professed another. Then he proceeds to make statements

which he supports with alleged facts. Here he fails egregiously for not one of his alleged facts has any reality in it.

We are told that the Presbyterians as a body are not opposed to Home Rule. That is his *ipse dixit*. There was a meeting of the General Assembly held last June, in Belfast, one of the best attended that has been held. There were 926 members in attendance, including laymen from all parts of the country, from Cork to Portrush. Here is what that Assembly put on record and only one dissentient out of all that number: "We would deprecate in the strongest manner, as disastrous to the best interests of the country, a separate Parliament for Ireland, or an elective National Council, or any legislation tending to imperil the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, or to interfere with the unity and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." There is much more to the same effect, but what is quoted will suffice. We submit the above as proof of what the Presbyterians as a body think in opposition to the *ipse dixit* of a writer in Kingston. He has proofs, as he thinks; let us see what they are. He says: "Their approved leader stood for a constituency quite recently with Mr. Parnell's approval." I claim to know the Presbyterian Church quite as well as the writer of the words just quoted, and I unhesitatingly declare that the assertion is wholly unfounded. There is no approved leader. If it be Thomas A. Dickson, of Dungannon, that is referred to, I will give indubitable proof that he never was an approved leader at any time, and still less is he that now, when he has obtained the approval of Mr. Parnell. In the general election before last he stood for Mid-Antrim, and at that time the smile of Mr. Parnell did not rest on him. Mid-Antrim has a population of 56,729, of whom the Presbyterians number 34,402. Had he been an approved leader his success was certain. Yet he was defeated. At the last election Mr. Parnell did not give him one of his pocket constituencies, but as we are now told approved of his standing for a Scotch one, yet the approval of the dictator did not win him a seat. Thomas A. Dickson is still a private person. Such men as Thomas Sinclair, Sir James T. Cony, and James H. Hazlett are better entitled to the name of leaders, but their attitude to Home Rule is well-known. Another alleged fact is that ministers of the Presbyterian Church were members of Parnellite Committees in the last general election. There is not a word of truth in such a statement. I challenge the writer that says so to give the names of ministers in active work in that Church who were on a Parnellite Committee. Until the names are given I pronounce such an allegation to be a falsehood.

As to the attitude of the Presbyterian Church to non-sectarian education there is nothing more pronounced than their published and official declaration on the subject. For the last half century there has been a uniform testimony born in favor of united, secular and separate religious instruction. Herewith is one of the resolutions

passed at the last Assembly, and it is in harmony with all past utterances: "That the present system of National Education, which secures equal rights and privileges to all, maintains parental authority, affords reasonable facility for imparting religious instruction, provides adequate safe guards against proselytism, and brings together in friendly intercourse the young of all denominations, is one well suited to the wants and conditions of Ireland." In the face of that the writer has the hardihood to say, "That all parties in Ireland have long recognised that education ought to be under the control of the Churches." Where is the deplorable ignorance now? To insinuate that the Presbyterians are insincere in their public utterances is not to be met by argument; it is only to be repelled with righteous indignation.

As is often done, a whine is raised over the state of things "in that distressful country." The quotation is made from some quarter or other. Well, the next time the writer joins in the whine, will he be good enough to tell the world how it is that in one part of the island there is prosperity and contentment! The Province that once was the poorest, as well as the most lawless, has for generations past been growing richer, and there is peace and security, save where party feeling on both sides leads to what all of us deplore. What can be the cause of it? The same laws were in operation in the north as in the south. Is it race or religion or both that is the cause? We ask for information.

An apology is due for the length of this rejoinder, but we could not be shorter and follow the wanderings of the friend that did us the honor to criticise the essay which we wrote.

INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE TEACHING.

NO. I.

MATHEMATICS and the so-called pure Sciences, have so long formed the staple of academical instruction, that to enquire at this late day why they are taught may seem altogether unnecessary. In discussing the influence of Science teaching, therefore, I have chosen to limit the term to those departments of natural or applied Science, which like Chemistry, Botany and Physics, are largely based on experiment and observation. That the Natural Sciences should have been so long neglected, and are even now accorded only a reluctant recognition in the schools and Universities of the Old World is easily understood when we consider the estimation in which they have hitherto been held. From time immemorial almost the essentials of a gentleman's education in England have been Classics and Mathematics. The study of the Classic Literatures, besides training the memory and judgment, was supposed to give a polish and a culture not otherwise obtainable, while the pure Science of Mathematics it was said afforded the highest exercise in accuracy and continuity of thought.

Mathematics was thought to possess a monopoly of absolute certitude. The other Sciences were empirical,

and their principles, mere generalizations from experience, could have no more than a limited application, were only valid to the extent of our own observations, and finally were just a trifle material and commercial. The Sciences of Chemistry and Physics were a little too closely related to industrial processes, and were not, on that account, the proper subjects for the liberal education of a gentleman. This objection, however, would have long ago been overruled, but for the persistent refusal of certain scholars to acknowledge that certainty could be arrived at in Chemistry or the other Sciences of nature. To enumerate a physical or chemical law was to be met with the question, how often have you observed your supposed law to hold good, and on what grounds do you believe that it will hold good in the future. To the scientist this has always been a troublesome and embarrassing question. So much so, indeed, that in the last century the advocates of Science in despair of showing that scientific laws were as worthy of belief as the truths of Mathematics, were fain to urge the practical argument that the Sciences at any rate contained a mass of information of the utmost importance in the practical affairs of life.

To us who come after, the distinction of Mathematical truths, as absolute, from those of Science as relative or contingent, is essentially absurd. We have learned to recognize as truths all well established results, whether of demonstration or of experiment. Scientific laws have been discovered as harmonious and as far-reaching as are those of number and quantity, and instead of relegating Chemistry and Physics to the tradesman and the manufacturer, we consider them equally essential in a comprehensive and well considered educational course.

Education is a term that has been variously employed by different writers. Owing to an absurd psychological division of the mind into distinct faculties and the consequent separation of moral and intellectual action, some educationalists have given greater prominence to the culture of man's moral nature, others to the training of his intellect, others again disregard any disciplinary effects from a course of study, and only value it in proportion to the number of facts which it has made available for the practical duties of life. It has been in this latter class unfortunately that Science has heretofore found her most ardent admirers, who by their inordinate praise of her mere practical utility have almost made us forget her real educational value as a system of beautiful and harmonious natural laws. Is it not positively illogical then to argue the merits of this or that subject of study, having no clear conception of the end to which they are relative? It is a truth that lies on the surface that before we can determine the relative importance of different subjects of study we must clearly understand what we mean by Education. The answer we shall give to the question, whether the object of Education be perfection of character, or a high state of efficiency of the intellectual faculties, or simply to impart the greatest amount of useful information, will determine the time and attention to be given to

the various studies. Nay more, it will largely determine our choice of studies, for if we were to adopt the practical view, Science and Mathematics only would be included in our course of study. The true Scientist, however, is unwilling to accept the assistance of the practical man, and prefers to defend the study of Science on higher grounds. The practical and merely utilitarian idea of Education is surely due to an imperfect conception of man, his duties and his aspirations. The history of man's undertakings throughout the ages, is more than a record of actions, that have had no influence on those that followed. It is a history of progress, a story of constant effort to realize an ideal of himself, as better and wiser and nobler. Circumstances of time or of place have no doubt often thwarted this tendency, and it may even have been explicit only in the minds of a few, but on the whole from the primitive man's crude morality and childish and superstitious awe of nature on the one hand, to the higher and more complex moral ideas of modern society and the intelligent application of natures, forces to our own use; on the other there may be traced a regular and continuous development. Old customs and institutions have given place to the new, but the new are not absolutely new but have grown out of the old. The replacement has also been development. The fact cannot be gainsaid by pointing to the prevalence of evil at the present day or to noble men who have lived in a former age. Evil will exist in any age, but will anyone comparing the present standard of duty with that of any former age, conscientiously declare that the world is not getting better. The idea of human progress has a most important bearing on the work of Education. Children come into the world with no ideas, but only the capacity to develop into moral and intelligent men and women. Their earliest notions of right and wrong have all the imperfections of the undeveloped mind. Compared with ours, their early ideas, theoretical and practical, are analogous to those of primitive man. They have to overtake us, so to speak. In the few years that intervene between childhood and adult life they have to reach a stage of development which in the history of the race is represented by thousands of years. During this period it is the function of the School and University to raise the child by the discipline of various studies to that higher moral and intellectual plane which we occupy, or should occupy. The answer to the question "What is the object of Education," which we found necessary to ask is now easy. The object of Education is not exclusively moral nor exclusively intellectual, but the proportionate development of the whole man. If we increase a man's capacity for knowledge and do not at the same time give him clearer conceptions of duty we have but increased his capacity for evil, while that morality on the other hand is of the lowest type which is unaccompanied by the intellectual power to conceive of our relations to our fellowmen in a higher way. The end of Education as thus understood is not wholly within the teacher's jurisdiction. Our homes and every

experience that in any way modifies our ideas of conduct, or our conception of things can be said to have an educational effect. In its widest sense Education will include all the influences during life, which tend to bring us to a clear consciousness of what is implied in nature and ourselves, and the highest Education will culminate in Philosophy. While the school can only control some of those influences, and for a limited time the teacher ought always to remember that the work of the school is relative to this single end, and his selection and gradation of studies should be such as would gradually prepare the pupil for that higher Philosophic conception of the world and of duty. Will any one tell us that this is best effected by the mediæval discipline of Classics and Mathematics. Of Classics we have little to say, most teachers are agreed that while they have no doubt some value to the Philologist and the Philosopher, Classics belong rather to the luxuries of Scholarship. The study of Classics dates from the time when anything worth reading was written in Latin or Greek, but since then there has grown up a rich modern literature and all the benefits of Classic culture, which are simply literary, can be obtained much more easily by a critical study of our own language.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:

CAN you inform me as to whether Prof. Parker is going to lecture on Elocution this session or not? If he is, it is time he was here, as his lectures should close before the excitement of exams. begins. The benefit of the lectures in Elocution—especially to Divinity students—is very great, and many inquiries are made concerning the re-opening of the class. If Prof. Parker is not to return, why not employ Prof. Clarke? I am sure Prof. Clarke could be induced to open a class in the College. Why, therefore, should it not be done at once? A professor is available and the students are anxious, and consequently there can be no excuse. If we are to excel in the Inter-collegiate debates we can not afford to neglect this important branch of study.

Yours,
VOICE.

[Since we received the above, Prof. Clarke has begun lecturing in the College.—ED.]

* MISCELLANY.*

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

THE following letter was sent along with the resolution of the City Council to the members of the County Councils in the neighborhood. The response has been singularly prompt and unanimous. The Councils of the eleven counties around Kingston have endorsed the resolutions and appointed delegates to press the matter on the Provincial Government:

KINGSTON, Jan. 17, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Our City Council, at its meeting on the 11th inst., passed resolutions asking the Provincial Government to establish in Kingston, for the benefit specially of the industries of Eastern Ontario, a School of Practical Science. These resolutions have been sent to the clerk of your County Council to be submitted to you at your first meeting, and we take the liberty of asking your attentive consideration of the same.

Kingston is indicated as the place where the school should be placed, because Queen's University is here, and a School of Practical Science beside a University costs much less than it would elsewhere. Queen's is a self-governing institution, and there will be no more difficulty in an institute under the Department of Education co-operating with its Board than is found in the case of the School in Toronto co-operating with the Senate at Toronto University.

It is hardly necessary to point out to you how beneficially a school dealing with the applications of Science to the arts and industries of life would tell upon the material development of this section of the Province. Courses of lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Botany, and cognate subjects, would benefit our farming and fruit growing, and this side of the proposed institution could be extended indefinitely. Our farmers' sons, unwilling to take a full University course, are yet craving for instruction with regard to their life-work, and they could easily attend short winter courses that were suited to their needs. The variety of industries in Eastern Ontario are already considerable. Our mining, ship-building, engineering, mechanical and chemical works all need men who understand Modern Science and its applications, and who are able to utilize and to make new discoveries and inventions and for whom an education should be furnished at home.

When the Government recognizes that it is its duty to establish such institutions, it should establish them where they can be most economically conducted, and where the people have already done their part most fully in encouraging higher education. Already nearly two millions of public money have been given to build and endow Toronto University. Toronto has also Upper Canada College and the School of Science. The Government is contemplating a large additional expenditure, especially to extend Science teaching in Toronto. It cannot be right that the part of the Province that has done most for itself with its special needs should be completely ignored and that all the means of obtaining a practical scientific education should be centred in one place.

There are at present about 200 students in Queen's University in the Faculty of Arts and Science; and nearly 200 more in the professional Faculties. The great majority of these young men are from Eastern Ontario. Many demand a more practical education than a University is about to give. We are thus in a position to assure the Government that from the day that a School of

Science and Technology is opened in Kingston there would be classes ready to take advantage of it, and as already mentioned, the opportunity afforded to farmers' sons and others to attend winter courses in their special subjects would undoubtedly render it in a short time one of the largest and most popular of our educational institutions.

We trust that you will give the subject a generous and intelligent consideration, and that your Council will unite in taking action in the matter.

J. L. WHITING, Mayor.
J. MCINTYRE,
C. F. GILDERSLEEVE.

MEDICAL.

ABERRATIONS OF THE WILL IN MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

BY PROF. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D., MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

NO. 1.

"Aye! who doubts that, a will, a wicked will,
A woman's will, a cankered grandam's will."

IN considering morbid mental processes, or pathological conditions of the mind, we should first acquire a general knowledge of the normal mental processes, and also agree upon the meaning and scope of those terms which are used to define each step in the course of mental action. Then we may readily note departures from the normal standards of thinking and acting, and by due comparison estimate aright such departures.

Mental operations are carried on in the following manner:

First, Impressions are made upon the brain cells through what are called the five senses.

Secondly, The perception by the mind of an impression made upon the brain is termed consciousness. Consciousness is a simple cognizance of the fact that the external impressions have been made.

Thirdly, When the mind becomes conscious of the fact that two or more impressions have been made, the mental process styled comparison, is inaugurated. In making comparisons the faculty of thought is stirred into activity. As a result of thought, ideas—mind images—are generated. Our thoughts and ideas may be based upon both present and past impressions. The retention of a past impression by the mind is termed memory. Memory is simply the power of reproducing, in the mind, impressions which have been made upon the brain cells in the past. Knowledge is a consciousness of material facts. The alleged knowledge of immaterial facts is a product of the imagination based upon analogous material facts. Imagination is the mind's faculty of creating new and immaterial images, but these airy creations of the mind are based upon impressions produced by things which are actual and real.

Fourthly, By instituting a comparison of ideas generated in the mind, and by seeking to ascertain the truth or

falsity of propositions based upon perceptions and ideas, we have a process termed reasoning. A comparison of actual impressions stimulates thought and promotes the formation of ideas. The comparison of ideas, and the estimate placed upon their origin, value, power and uses, is made and determined by what is called reasoning.

Fifthly, As a conclusion of that active and healthful operation known as reasoning, we come to what may be properly termed the understanding. Consciousness is the primal and simple perception of an impression. Understanding is a conclusional perception of many impressions, a knowledge of associated facts, and a final and truthful estimate of the value and importance of such facts.

Sixthly, After arriving at an understanding of the ordinary propositions of life, we form a secondary conclusion in our minds, which conclusion is termed the judgment. The judgment is the final verdict passed upon the effects of impressions, upon the bearings and tendencies of generated ideas, upon the conclusions of the reasoning processes, and the consequent enlightened state of the human understanding.

Seventhly, An opinion having been formed, that is, a judgment having been concluded, the final and highest type of mental action is called into action for the purpose of executing the determination of the mind. Here we find the human will, without which there could be no impulse to action, and no conservative force to restrain from unwise and illogical action.

Having glanced for a moment at the seven normal processes by which the human mind performs its functions, we shall invite your attention in the next issue of the JOURNAL to those disturbances of the will which indicate the highest forms of disordered condition of the mental powers.

A. M. SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the above Society was held Saturday evening, January 22nd, the President in the chair. A large number were present and there was a decided improvement in the manner in which business was transacted. A few changes were made in the personnel of the JOURNAL staff, the names of Messrs. Marshall and Poole being added.

Several matters relating to the approaching Inter-collegiate debate were taken up and disposed of.

A notice of motion was tabled whereby it is proposed to fit up and furnish the Sanctum. This is a matter of great necessity and it is hoped the Society will deal liberally with and do all in its power to assist the staff that has done so much for the JOURNAL.

The usual programme was carried out, which consisted of a song by Mr. Phelan, and a song by Mr. Koyl. The debate was:

Resolved—That a lawyer is justified in defending a client whom he knows to be guilty.

Mr. McLennan—Affirmative.

Mr. Logie—Negative.

The attendance and the interest displayed in the meetings this year surpasses anything within the memory of any student now attending classes. We are glad to see this as it is great encouragement to the Executive Committee in the performance of their duties.

The Vanderbilt Observer comes all the way from Nashville, Tenn. It contains well written sketches of several literary men, and the usual variety.

Many of the students will no doubt be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Cephas Mills, of Iroquois, who was one of the victims of the recent Vermont Railway disaster. Mr. Mills was the father of Miss Florence Mills, who delighted the students and citizens of Kingston by several beautiful vocal solos at the Medical Conversazione. Miss Mills has the deepest sympathy of all the students.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

"PA," said a Princess street beauty to her *pater*, "my chin feels sore as if I were getting some kind of a skin eruption." "How long have you had it, Maude?" "I've only noticed the pricking sensation during the last few days." "Tell that red-headed *Divinity* who calls to see you so much to shave. That's what's the matter."

They had been attending the lectures of the Y.M.C.A. Convention, and she, feeling cold at the gate, invited the Senior into the parlor.

"Papa says he likes to have me attend those lectures, although he does object to you, Robert. He says I always bring home so much useful information from them."

"Yes," said Bob, as he heard the old man's footstep in the hall, "and a young man to boot."

Said a maid, "I will marry for lucre,"
And her scandalized ma almost shure;
But when the chance came,
And she told the good dame,
I notice she did not rebucre.

Senior (who is taking the class in Elocution) to his Belle—"Do you notice how sepulchral my voice is?"

Belle—"That is quite natural, my dear; it comes from the place of *departed spirits*, you know."

The young lady who recently sang, "I seek for thee in every flower," we are glad to say, has at last found the object of her search.

His name is "Sweet William." No cards.

"Patrick, you told me you needed the alcohol to clean the mirrors with, and here I find you drinking it."

"Faix, mam, its a drinkin' it and brathin' on the glass oim adoin'."

A German looked up at the sky and remarked: "I guess a leedle it vill rain somedime perty queek." "Yees do, do yees," replied an Irishman. "And phat business has yees to purtend to know about American weather, ye furrener."

The bottom has fallen out of the Anti-Shaving Club, formed by the Sophomore year. The young ladies, at the sight of them, took the other side of the street and that settled it.

"Ergo," remarked the Professor to his class, after a long preamble. "Ergo—" then he stopped to take breath. "Well, let ergo," sang out one of the gay and festive Juniors, and the conclusion was ruined.

A student at Yale startled the class at recitation the other day. "What stars never set?" asked the Professor, "Roost ars?" was his prompt reply *sub voce*.

A FRESHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

I kissed her hand, and Oh the thrill,
Is warm within my memory still!
It stirred the sources of my blood,
That seemed to quench my heart's sad drought,
And woke emotions in a flood;
I kissed her hand. She slapped my mouth.

As an inducement to the members of the Chemistry class to pursue original investigations, synthetic and otherwise, we offer the premium of a tooth-pick, comparatively new, to the first student who will bring to the Sanctum for our inspection a good specimen of C. O. F₂ E₂. The winner's name will be announced in our next issue.

Not long ago a certain Junior was heard saluting a gray-haired sire of our Church with "Hello, Dr. —, how are you?" If he had been a Freshie we might have passed it over unnoticed, but as it is the outcome of an "inexhaustible fund of knowledge with eloquence to express it" we cannot help crying out "where is the *Concursus*?"

Two Divinity students and an under-graduate in Arts attended the meeting in the City Hall on the 4th inst. When the collection plate came around the Divinity students dropped in their offering, the first saying, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and the other, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The plate next came to the under-graduate, who was puzzling his brains for a text, when a happy one struck him. Dropping in his money he exclaimed triumphantly, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

One of our most fascinating Seniors went to see his "best girl" on Saturday evening last. Her head was pillowed on his breast, and looking up in a shy way she said:

"Do you know, dear George, that —"

"You mean dear Willie I think," he interrupted, smiling fondly at her mistake.

"Why, yes, to be sure. How stupid I am. I was thinking this is Friday evening."

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"I am quite an authority on Greek verbs."—W. S—k.

"Oh where is my little dog Schneider?"—J. W—e.

"Did you get that letter?"—N—sh.

"What letter?"—H. P. T.

"Let her go, Gallagher. Ha—a—a."—N—sh.

"Did you hear about my surprise party?"—S—lt.

"Light the lamp quick. I am excited, too."—H. A. M.

"The camera stood it."—Leeds Boys.

"California Jack, is our game."—Fergy and Jack.

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notice of any change in address.

AMONG the many good friends of Queen's
in Ottawa is McLeod Stewart, the de-
servedly popular Mayor of the city. His last
kind act is the presentation to the Library
of a complete set of the Scientific Reports
of the Explorations for the first railway from
the Mississippi to the Pacific, consisting of
thirteen volumes on the Geology, Botany,
Zoology and Archaeology of the intervening
regions. Such Ottawa friends as His Wor-
ship the Mayor, the Chancellor, Dr. Robert
Bell, Allan Gilmour, not to speak of the
officers and members of the Q. U. E. A.,
are always showing their faith in Queen's by
their works. To each and all we say with
Virgil or some one else "*Macte Virtute.*"

LATELY, in a communication, Mr.
Wright suggested that the JOURNAL
should be taken over by a small joint-stock
company and a permanent editor appointed
as a measure preparatory to extending its
sphere of usefulness. At present, with not
only the sub-editors, but also the managing
editor and treasurer, changing from year to
year, it is remarkable that the paper should
survive at all; and certainly a uniform grade
of excellence can never be maintained, while
any systematic improvement is out of the
question. The finances, too, are equally
precarious. Hence the wisdom of Mr.
Wright's proposal in order that the JOUR-
NAL may acquire a general stability and be
prepared to make advances. With every
advance the student element should be well
represented on the editorial committee, and
hence in the paper. But there is no reason
why the student should cease to take an in-
terest in the JOURNAL after he has passed
beyond the College halls; therefore we should
like to see it not only a student's but a gra-
duate's paper, discussing not only those
College questions which interest the under-
graduate, but those wider educational, social,
literary, scientific and philosophical ques-
tions—not without interest to the student—
which appeal to those who have passed out
of the sheltered eddies of student life and
entered upon the broader duties which throng
life's central current. While performing the
world's work which falls to his discharge no
graduate worthy of his degree will cease to
follow up his college studies, but will devote
many a spare hour to some favourite one
among them, thereby not only profiting him-

self, but, possibly, discovering much that may be of value to others. Again, there are many social and educational problems before this generation, and to the educated members of society they appeal for solution. Now we see no reason why the JOURNAL should not become a medium through which our thinking graduates could compare notes and give expression to suggestions which may have come to them in their reflections on these and other subjects. While leaving to the larger reviews the more elaborate treatment of the important questions before the world, there is yet a special function to be served in the discussion of minor questions and of special features and aspects of the larger ones. For many reasons the ordinary newspaper is not a suitable medium for such purposes, and in Canada we are almost without such intellectual media as in other countries afford means of development not only to readers, but, in a more eminent degree, to thinkers and writers. Beginning in a modest manner and advancing as success warrants, we believe that the JOURNAL, if placed on a suitable basis, could be made one such medium to the advantage of our graduates and doubtless many others. We should be pleased to entertain the opinions of the graduates on these suggestions.

THAT Christians are under law to their Master to preach the gospel to every creature is undeniable. That the conditions of modern life make it possible to carry out this command to an extent and with an ease not dreamed of before is plain. That the Churches cannot send a sufficient number of salaried missionaries to all the fields that are now open is evident. What, then, must be done? Christian chivalry will surely rise to the occasion. Young men and women will offer themselves for the work provided only they have a competent leader who will indicate the place that needs them, and

either go with them as Bishop Taylor has gone with numbers to Africa, or open the way and provide initial expenses, as Hudson Taylor has for the inland China mission. Dr. C. S. Ely, who did so much during the last year or two to interest the Methodist Church of Canada in their Japan mission, has a letter in the *Christian Guardian* of Feb. 16th, in which he points out that there is room and adequate maintenance for missionaries of this class in Tokyo. He calls for a supplementary force of self-supporting missionaries, healthy and apt to teach. A young man or woman, he says, can earn from \$600 up by teaching in schools and privately, and can live on that sum in connection with the mission. Perhaps some sons of Queen's may heed this call. There is room in Japan, and evidently a welcome for the right kind of men.

A CORRESPONDENT, in our esteemed contemporary the *News*, breathes out threatenings and cruelty against the JOURNAL because in a late editorial it offered a gross insult to the citizens of Kingston in general, and Mr. Metcalfe in particular, by saying, as it reads in the *Whig*, that that gentleman's return for this city was a mere accident. The *Whig* did put our words in that light, agreeing that the case came under the category of sad accidents; but this was written in such a playful spirit that, coming from the beaten party, we thought it quite cheery and refreshing, and we are almost prepared "to stake a house to a hen" that no one appreciated it more than Mr. Metcalfe himself. What we did say was that in considering the establishment of a school of Science here the Government would consider the fact of the representative being in opposition as a mere accident. We are sorry that any Queen's man should have couched a letter in such terms without being quite sure of his ground. If a man *will* wear very

red spectacles he is pretty certain to see very red rags hanging from every bush. If any man contemplates publishing himself we do ask that he be careful of the spirit in which it is done. If we have striven after one thing this session it is the independence of the JOURNAL. We are trying to find the good, the true and the beautiful that may be in each political party, and beseech gentlemen not to make our task any more difficult and disheartening than it already is.

IT is sometimes asked, "What substitute do you propose for Party Government?" An answer to this question will be found suggested in the following quotation from the sermon preached by the Principal on Feb. 13th, in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto:—"Partyism poisoned the wells. It falsified the evidence which was being presented to the national reason, in order that the national verdict might be given on the duty of the hour. Partyism meant war and the Gospel was peace. We were bidden to pray for peace, for without peace there could be neither healthy development nor prosperity of any kind. Of course, the people were told that there was no choice between belonging to this or that party, and that there was no such thing as political independence possible. He asked his hearers to prove in their own cases that independence of party was possible. They should do their best always to bring to the front as representatives the ablest and most independent men the country had, no matter where these were to be found. Honest men belonged to both parties, and they might honestly support either of the two. But they might support one to-day and another to-morrow. Let them beware of yielding themselves slaves. A patriot must take his stand always on the commonwealth, and must never believe that the good of the country required his lie or his tacit assent to anything wrong. If they

thus acted, they would gradually drive out unworthy men from their party or they themselves would be driven out. And so, when many good men had been driven out from both parties, they could unite and form a third party, which would aim at clearly defined ends, and which might take as its supreme end *the abolition of government by party and substitute for it government by the people*. In such case they would have Parliament appointing the executive, and not, as now, an executive using every conceivable means to appoint and keep subject to itself the Parliament. In such a case they would have an executive which would give all its time to the work of the country, instead of an executive four-fifths of whose time must be given to maintain itself in power."

ONE of the arguments that has done duty in the University confederation cause has been that if we pooled all our Colleges, the product would be so imposing that none of our promising students would go to the States or Europe. The argument is worthless all round. The product would be far from imposing, judged by the test of wealth, which was usually the one test appealed to. Our best students should go to Europe for post-graduate courses, and they will go in increasing numbers as the wealth of the country increases and more men can afford to go. For one Canadian student that now goes to United States Colleges, twenty Americans go to Europe. This year 194 American students are attending the University of Berlin alone. But, that by no means proves that there is no good University in the United States.

The fact is that while a new continent has advantages of its own, it is folly to suppose that it can compete with Europe in those possessions that make a University rich. We must be satisfied if we are growing. And that growth is best which "hastens slowly."

THE proposed School of Science meets with universal approval. The press has found time, even in the midst of the throes of a general election, to discuss it and in every case with favor. The articles in the *Canada School Journal* and the *Toronto Mail* are specially worth noting, because of the independence of locality, and the thorough knowledge of the subject displayed. Even when the *'Varsity* complains of the inadequate equipment of the School connected with Toronto University, the *Canada School Journal* says, "There ought surely to be at least two well-equipped schools of this kind in Ontario." As there are half a dozen in New York State, and four in Massachusetts—a state less populous than Ontario—this may surely be admitted.

A gentleman, who is at the head of the Ottawa Normal School, has written the Premier that Ottawa is the centre of Eastern Ontario. The councils of the counties think differently. An Ottawa association with at least an hundred members, has petitioned the Government to establish the School in connection with Queen's, and every town and city that has spoken officially has said the same thing.

DR. ALFRED R. WALLACE, who originated, independently of Darwin, the development theory as the best explanation of the facts of species, is visiting Canada, and we are glad to learn that he has been secured for a lecture in Convocation Hall on the 8th inst. It was a great pleasure to listen to a general *litterateur* like Justin McCarthy, or even to an orator like Joseph Cook, whose foible is omniscience; but to every student it will afford a tenfold pleasure to hear the greatest living naturalist expound the Darwinian theory. The phrases "struggle for existence," and "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest" are so completely current coin now that we are apt to forget

who first minted them. It will be worth paying our last dime to hear from Darwin's fellow an account of how they first dawned on his mind as explanations of the facts of variations. Even in a University there are vague notions as to what is meant by the Darwinian theory and whether it can be demonstrated. Let us be thankful that Wallace has crossed the Atlantic to tell us distinctly, and when he comes to Kingston let us give him the welcome he deserves.

THE suggestion has been made that a couple of numbers of the JOURNAL might be issued during the summer months. These might, as a leading feature, contain notes of interest as to the whereabouts and doings of the students while away from College. Of course they would be expected to contain also some articles of general interest, and any information regarding matters affecting the College which might be obtained in the interval. We believe the suggestion to be a very good one, and are confident that with the students at least such numbers would be among the best appreciated of the series. We would suggest that the matter be brought up for discussion in the Alma Mater Society, so that action might be taken with regard to it before the session closes. If it were decided to issue the extra numbers, the students by leaving their addresses could have the copies forwarded to them, and it would be expected that each student, during the summer, should send in to the editor some account of his location, and the mode of his existence. If this departure should procure success it might be well in future to issue say three of the twelve numbers during the summer. This arrangement, we opine, would admit of considerable improvement in the JOURNAL, and would be appreciated by both graduates and students. Let the matter be considered by all means.

POETRY.

FATE.

O falacem spem—CICERO.

I TRACED my name on the shining sand
That skirted a silvery sea,
And a mariner, sailing from foreign land,
Read it, but never dreamed of the hand
That wrote unconsciously ;
And the rippling waves just kissed the strand
And blotted the name forever ;
And I, starting, woke from my visions grand
That were realized, ah, never.
A thoughtful boy deep carved his name
On a towering sea-cliff brow,
And resting his hand he dreamed of fame ;
Where is that dreamer now ?
'Ere the dream was ended, the storm came,
And the boy's bright hope and the solid rock
Were crumbled down 'neath the earthquake's shock.
A simple maiden, so young and fair,
Enshrined in her bosom of snow.
A lover's vow, and in love's bright glare
Unconscious all of the hidden snare,
She cherished the promise recorded there,
And with rapture her heart was aglow.
But the love proved false, and the vow a lie,
And she woke from her dream in agony.
Vain seem the brightest hopes we cherished,
Yet hopeless, all things else are vain,
O thou, whose earth-flowers all have perished,
In heaven will see them bloom again.

—ANON.

LITERARY.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND AND EDUCATION.

NO. III.

I COME now to the second part of the essay that was written to refute the statements that I made respecting the probable results of Parnell Home Rule on education. Here are more misstatements or fallacies which are unworthy of a man who professed to be well informed as to facts. Whether these misstatements are due to deplorable ignorance or inveterate prejudice, or both, I leave the readers to judge. The old calumny is repeated and reiterated that the Queen's Colleges and the Model Schools are "godless." At the same time we are told that the Queen's College, Belfast, is, to all intents and purposes, a Presbyterian institution. Presbyterians cannot but appreciate the compliment that is paid them when they are told that they have a College when they did not know that they had one, and more especially when that College of theirs is one of a set of godless Colleges. I hardly think, however, that they will be flat-

tered on the one hand, or annoyed on the other; flattered because a full equipped College is handed over to them, or annoyed because of the implication that they are a godless kind of people. A conclusion that is reached by such fallacious premises will neither tickle nor sting. A few statements of veracious history and fact may be necessary for residents on this side of the Atlantic, so that they may see the real nature of that monster which is alleged to be at once both Presbyterian and godless. As to the Presbyterian side of Queen's College, Belfast, a majority of the students has been and is of that denomination, the President has always been and is now a Presbyterian, and possibly about a third of the Professors may be Presbyterian—very likely less than that. Beyond what has been stated its Presbyterianism does not go. All appointments are in the hands of the Government of the day, and I regret to say that Presbyterians have never figured largely among the men who have been on the Councils of the Empire. It is well known that the Senate of the University with which the Colleges are affiliated is composed of men half of whom are Roman Catholics, and one-half of the remainder are Presbyterians, and sometimes hardly that. The Professors, before they enter on the duties of their office, have to sign a declaration binding themselves not to teach within the walls of the College anything that would give offence to the religious feelings of any denomination of Her Majesty's subjects. That disposes sufficiently of the assertion that the Belfast College is, to all intents and purposes, a Presbyterian institution. As to the "godless" side, it would be necessary to know what the writer means by the word. As that cannot be ascertained until we hear from him again, let me tell the people of Canada what is done, what has always been done, that the mouths of calumniators might be stopped; but they are not stopped, as all see. In each College there is appointed by Government a clergyman of each religious denomination, whose duty it is to look after the religious instruction of the students. I have before me the names of the clergymen who officiate in the College at Belfast, and the same rule holds good in the other Colleges. The title by which these clergymen are known is that of Dean of Residence. A similar arrangement prevails in the Model Schools. That is to say a clergyman from each denomination meets with the children weekly, or oftener, to read the Scriptures and to teach the catechism, if he pleases, of the body to which he belongs. If these are godless marks of an institution, there are many of us that think the colleges and schools of Canada would be none the worse but the better were they more godless than they are in the direction indicated. Furthermore, the godlessness or the godliness of an educational institution may be judged by its fruits. It goes without saying that a large proportion of the present ministers of the Presbyterian Church have had their training in the national schools and the Queen's Colleges. How then does the present generation compare with the previous generations, in piety, in orthodoxy of belief, and

in evangelical fervour? Has there been any decrease in these items because of the godless institutions through which they passed? No, no decrease, but an increase in all of them. I now ask the readers of the JOURNAL to say whether a man who writes in such a strain and makes such statements is a reliable witness as to the effects of Parnell Home Rule on education in that country?

We are told that of the population of Ireland the Roman Catholics are the most self-reliant, the Episcopalians Protestants the least so, while the Presbyterians occupy an intermediate position. The writer, I doubt not, laughed in his sleeve as he penned this bit of information for the native greenhorns of Canada. *Judaus credat.* The only shadow of a ground for such a statement is in the fact that previous to 1886 one of the bodies above named was endowed by the State, another was partially endowed, while the third, that which is declared to be self-reliant, was not. Even that is hardly true when it is remembered that the College of Maynooth got as much from the State as all that the Regium Domini amounted to. Supposing, however, Maynooth were out of the question, there is another side to the case. Had the state emoluments been voluntarily renounced some three centuries ago, then the boast of self-reliance would have been something to be proud of, but such was not the case. Moreover, there are other aspects in which that noble trait of self-reliance may be viewed. The funds of the campaign in favor of the so-called national cause come largely from this side of the Atlantic. Is that characteristic of self-reliance? Is that in accord with a pure and lofty patriotism? The pockets of the sons and daughters of toil in the United States and elsewhere are depleted to enable men that pose as patriots to live in luxury, and to provide for moonlighters and assassins. While these words are being written a newspaper has come to hand showing that during the latter half of 1886, for every dollar of the kind referred to given to the poor misguided farmers that were evicted, sixteen dollars were given to maintain the members of parliament. I am not saying that it is wrong in members of parliament to take money for their services, but the less said about self-reliance the better. There is still another phase. We know of cities and communities on this side of the Atlantic that are all the time clamoring for state aid to build elevators, to construct docks and wharves, to deepen harbours and rivers and so on; while there are other cities that do these things for themselves in whole or in part, and so broaden out the channels of commerce. We need not ask which of these lines of action is the self-reliant one. There are contrasts such as these in Ireland. Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway are examples of the one; Belfast is a conspicuous example of the other. Look at what they were 50 years ago, and consider what they are to-day. Those that had the start as to age, and had all natural advantages, have declined and are declining; that which was utterly insignificant, whose harbor was literally a mud bank, and whose surrounding coun-

try was the poorest, has overcome all obstacles, and is to-day a great port and a great manufacturing centre as well, Liverpool and Manchester combined. It is true one of the four divisions of Belfast returns a Home Ruler, but the self-reliant men of Belfast, the men that made Belfast what it is, are not in favor of Home Rule. They dread the result of it; they believe that were the Parnell party at the head of affairs the prosperity of the city would be doomed.

PHILOSOPHY IN UNDRRESS.

No. I.

"PHILOSOPHY in Undress!" Is that irony, or a brand new instance of the Hegelian "union of contradictories?" Is your philosopher ever divested of his official robes? Is he capable of speaking in language that may be "understood of the people," and of condescending to lay aside the uncouth jargon in which his soul delighteth?

Perhaps not, gentle reader (as dear old Elia would have said); perhaps the *ex cathedra* philosopher is as wedded to his barbaric terminology as the mathematician to his "tangents, co-tangents, co-secants, co-sines"—if we may adopt the pleasant jingle of our good old College song—or the chemist to his troop of verbal skeletons, Ca, Cl, Au, and the rest of the alphabet, or the physicist to his "mass" and "energy," his "kinematics" and "kinetics." But then we are not all philosophers, but only humble individuals interested in philosophy, and perhaps we may succeed where the masters would fail. We mean to try at any rate. One of our medical correspondents has suggested that the Royal College should "resolve to confer, and hereby does confer" upon itself the glory of being *facile princeps* in Anatomy; and we don't see why Queen's should not decide—and then, of course, the thing is done, for Queen's has a way of getting her own way, being a lady—that she will be distinguished for her philosophy in the future even more than in the past. We do not know whether the Royal has hitherto shown any special brilliancy in Anatomy—not that that is any objection, for her light will be all the more dazzling when it leaps from the surrounding blackness—but we do know that Queen's has turned out not only students of philosophy, but even authors and professors. Witness Dr. Jardine and the dear fellow who sits in the chair of Philosophy in the University of New Brunswick, and who is already known by his articles in the old world as well as the new. Well, to come back to our muttuns. We think that a corner in the JOURNAL may as well be occupied with stray ideas about philosophy and books on philosophy as by anything else. True, there are students who hate the name of philosophy; but then there are students, and it may be the very same students, who hate the name of Mathematics, and Classics, and Physics; in fact they are men after Dr. Johnson's own heart—we mean the Big Dictionary man—they are "good haters." But we don't

write for these. As Leslie Stephen remarks, it is very bad taste to say what one knows to be objectionable to a man in a drawing room, for he can't escape from us, but one may write what one pleases, because nobody is bound to read what one writes. We give the duffers fair warning that, although we are in undress, we are going to write things that, if they read them, will make them twist and strain "what they are pleased to call their minds." If they don't read what we write—and they needn't, you know—they may preserve their stoic calm. We don't much care, so long as they pay their subscription to the JOURNAL (which they seldom do).

We hope we of Queen's are not all duffers, at least that there are degrees in our dufferdom. And so, to return once more to our sheep, we are going to do a little philosophising in a quiet way. We, the editors of this department, ask and beseech questions and contributions of all kinds bearing on philosophy, and in our united wisdom we shall do our best to answer what is asked, and to understand what is understandable. Take off your coats, boys, and go in for a good philosophical wrestling-match; it will do you good, and it can at the worst only waste our time, and perhaps fray our temper (not being full-fledged philosophers, we have a temper.)

Having declared the festivities open, in imitation of our urbane and able Governor-General at the Montreal Ice Carnival, we might retire for this occasion. But we wish to say something, and so we proceed. We like to see the young men coming to the front. It knocks the theory of the old fogies on the head, that nobody knows anything but themselves. In philosophy the young men are coming to the front in fine style. Perhaps they are a trifle bumptious, but they will mellow, boys, they will mellow! Our editorial "mind's eye" is at this moment fixed on two American young men, who, if we have any "gumption"—and we modestly but confidently think we have—will make a name for themselves yet. As it happens they are both Assistant Professors—if we are right in supposing that "adjunct" is Quaker for "assistant"—the one in the University of Pennsylvania, and the other in the University of Michigan. Both have written in the philosophical journals, and each has just published a book. ("Psychology," by John Dewey, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Michigan University. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1887. "The Conception of the Infinite and the Solution of the Mathematical Antinomies; A Study in Psychological Analysis," by George S. Fullerton, A.M., B.D., Adjunct Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1887.) The young man from Philadelphia—we rather think he was educated in Yale, though—is George S. Fullerton, and his work is "The Conception of the Infinite;" the other is John Dewey, author of a text book on "Psychology," which a competent critic has called "the best text-book on Psychology in the English language." Well done, John! You are a product of American soil, but you do credit to your

English forefathers. There is a swing and a dash about this young man's work that is quite refreshing. Nor is he afraid to "tackle" a doughty antagonist. Shadworth Hodgson, who unfortunately has written books that nobody seems to read, but who is yet a veteran in philosophy and a very able man, writes a criticism on two articles of our young friend, which appeared in *Mind*, Nos. 41 and 42, and David—we mean John—is by no means daunted by this Goliath—Shadworth, we should say. Here are two pebbles from his sling, flung with good aim and true: "What seems to Mr. Hodgson a lack of logic on my part seems to me a misunderstanding of logical bearing on his part." A neat throw, John, a very neat throw! "It was open to Mr. Hodgson to reply that I misinterpreted the standpoint of British philosophy. But objections like those of Mr. Hodgson, with all due deference, seem to me a huge *ignoratio elenchi*." Well hit again! We hope to return to these articles. Meantime we may say that, while the conclusion they seek to establish is doubtful, they are written with great ability. Mr. Dewey, we believe, got part of his education in Johns Hopkins.

The other young man is of more placid temper, but he has equally the courage of his opinions, as will be understood when we say that his quarry is Sir William Hamilton, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer. He delivers his strokes with a neatness and dexterity that one cannot but admire. His main contention is that those big men have confused the Infinite of Quantity with the Infinite of Quality. But we shall not say any more at present, lest we prove all too soon that philosophy cannot be in "undress." In a future number we shall perhaps seek to allay the "divine thirst" of our budding philosophers by telling them what exactly Mr. Fullerton's solution of this knotty point is.

Questions and contributions may be addressed "Editors, Philosophical Department."

* MISCELLANY.*

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE.

IT is a long time since the students of Queen's, as a body, have manifested so much interest in anything as they did in the Inter-Collegiate debate, which took place in Convocation Hall on Saturday evening, February 12th. The debate was to have been held on Friday evening, but a terrible snow storm delayed the train by which the Toronto men were coming, and also blocked up every avenue of approach to the University buildings, so that it was considered wiser to postpone the debate until Saturday evening. Many were the regrets heard from those students who had to leave town on Saturday. But the Fates had so decreed, and at 8 o'clock Saturday evening found Convocation Hall filled to its utmost capacity, the body of the Hall with the most intelligent of Kingston's citizens, the gallery with students,

and the platform with Glee Club, debaters, judges, &c. All were in high spirits, expecting a keen debate, and a time of intense interest for those who love the sword-play of the intellect. Nor were they disappointed. The debate was good and the music was good. All went away delighted, the boys saying, "That's the best night we've had at Queen's yet."

The students in the gallery, though full of fun, showed themselves to be gentlemen. From the moment the debate began they gave the best attention, and not until after the decision was given could a stranger have devined with which side they sympathized. Then their enthusiasm for Queen's could no longer be restrained, but burst forth in cheers, wild, loud and prolonged.

But no less hearty was the response when the judge for Queen's suggested three cheers for the representatives from Toronto. Messrs. Acheson and Ferguson, of Toronto University, are "jolly good fellows" in every sense of the term, and the Alma Mater and students of Queen's know how to treat them as such. Messrs. Gandier and Rattray represented Queen's. In the absence of Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons, who had made special arrangements to be present on Friday night, Judge Price occupied the chair. Mr. John McIntyre, M.A., acted as Judge for Queen's, and Mr. Balmer, B.A., for Toronto. These gentlemen chose ex-Mayor Whiting, B.A., of Victoria, as Referee. The debaters were allowed twenty-five minutes each and the leader of the affirmative ten minutes extra at the close to sum up. The speaking on both sides was good, though Queen's seemed rather to do the heavy firing. No doubt the fact that our men were at home gave them more complete control of themselves than they would have had if, like the Toronto men, they had been among strangers.

The unanimous verdict of those in the audience best capable of judging was that Queen's gained a most decided victory. This arose not so much from the strength of the arguments put forward by Queen's men as from the weak position taken by their opponents.

The resolution affirmed by Messrs. Gandier and Rattray was:

"That it is desirable to secure the permanent unity of the British Empire, and in order to that some form of federation or alliance, to defend common rights, secure common interests, and discharge common duties, is requisite sooner or later."

Had Messrs. Ferguson and Acheson taken the position that the permanent unity of the empire was not desirable, but that the independence of Canada or annexation to the United States was to be preferred, they might have made a very strong argument.

They chose, however, to admit the position of the affirmative that the permanent unity of the empire was desirable, and based their arguments against Imperial Federation on the ground that present relations between the mother country and the colonies have in them the elements of permanency.

The speakers of the affirmative had not much difficulty in showing that for present relations to continue much longer would be contrary to the genius of free or representative government, that before long the colonies would be equal to Great Britain in population, wealth and power, and must, therefore, come by degrees to assume their full share in guiding the destinies and bearing the burdens of the empire, if unity were to be maintained.

The speakers of the negative then aimed to show that Imperial Federation was impossible, but failing to accept the only other issue, viz., independence or annexation, their argument became simply an effort to point out the difficulties in the way of effecting any particular form of Federation.

But the affirmative gathered up their arguments—permanent unity is desirable both for the sake of the different members of the empire and for the sake of the world as a whole. If unity is to be permanent we must have some form of Federation sooner or later. Once the people of the Empire are convinced that unity is desirable and that it can be maintained only by some form of Federation, who will dare to say that it is impossible for them to effect such a Federation?

Federation is impossible only if we, who constitute the different members of the Empire, lose our lofty ideals and become narrow and self-seeking.

While the judges were coming to a decision, the Glee and Sextette Clubs entertained the audience with some excellent College music.

After the decision hearty cheers were given all round, and a very pleasant evening ended with "God Save the Queen," sung all the more heartily because the contestants on both sides of the debate had been loyal to the unity of the Empire.

We believe this debate has done much to awaken, not merely a friendly rivalry, but a deeper sympathy, between the two Universities. Queen's students will not soon forget the visit of Acheson and Ferguson, and *they* also will long remember their visit to Queen's. It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of an annual Inter-Collegiate contest which will develop the oratorical powers of the College boys as the foot-ball contests do their muscular powers.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the Chancellor and Principal representing Queen's, of Wardens, Reeves and Mayors representing the eleven Counties round Kingston, and the cities and towns of Kingston, Belleville, Deseronto and Picton, and influential gentlemen, lay and clerical, representing the Q. U. E. A. of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and Brampton, waited on the Provincial Government on the 9th of January to ask for the School of Science. All the members of the Government were present.

Ald. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, was the first speaker. He said the deputation was present with the view of en-

deavoring to induce the Government to establish in the City of Kingston an institution similar to that which it was understood the Government intended to establish in connection with Toronto University and Victoria College as confederated at Toronto. The friends of Queen's University in Eastern Ontario had stood by that institution in her time of trial and succeeded in putting her in a position of which they had reason to be proud, and Kingston City Council took action by passing a resolution asking the Government to establish a School of Practical Science in that city in connection with Queen's. That resolution has been endorsed by the councils of cities and towns in that section. As they understood it, it was proposed to enlarge and extend the present School of Practical Science at Toronto in order to meet the increased wants under the college confederation scheme. The friends of Queen's considered the confederation scheme as carefully as it was possible to consider anything, and came to the conclusion that it was impossible for Queen's to remove from the locality in which it had been so long established. It was felt that it would be impossible to raise the money necessary to bring the institution to Toronto, and therefore it was out of their power to remove, even if that were desirable. But there were further reasons. It was felt that the work which Queen's had so long and so well done in Kingston would not be so well done in Toronto. It was felt that a large number of those who had passed through Queen's would not have received a University education at all if the College had not been located at Kingston. This being the state of affairs, they had come to the conclusion that the most practical way of meeting the difficulty was to establish at Kingston, contiguous to Queen's University, a School of Practical Science similar in character to the one to be established in Toronto. Before establishing such a school they believed the Government must be persuaded that such an institution would be successful from the start in regard to the number of students in attendance. They could assure the Government that in this respect the school would be a success from the beginning. From among those attending Queen's and the affiliated schools the School of Practical Science could draw a number to make a good commencement. But outside of the College they believed that the needs of that section of country were such that the school would be of the greatest possible use. That section of country was a mining one, and they felt that a great deal of the money spent upon mining works there in the past had not been wisely spent, because of lack of knowledge in regard to such matters. Such a School would supply this knowledge. Kingston was also a marine station, and the classes of people employed in navigation would be benefitted. In addition to all this, the farming population were now desiring increased knowledge in agricultural matters. Farmers' sons from the district around would attend classes in such a school during the winter months. They in the East claimed that the confederation scheme was not ap-

plicable to Queen's, that it was impossible for that institution to move to Toronto, and that it was the duty of the Government to meet, as far as was in their power, the want which they felt in that section. If all the Colleges had entered into the confederation it would have been necessary to have the School to be established in Toronto of a size sufficient to meet the wants of all, but as Queen's could not enter the confederation it would not be necessary to expend so much money.

He thought the friends of Queen's could clearly make out a case for that portion at any rate, but they believed that they could make out a very much better case than that. They believed that no Government of the Province was prepared to take any course which would have the effect of crushing private effort. If the School at Toronto were on so large a scale that anything in the shape of private effort, such as Queen's, would be overshadowed, students would be withdrawn from it, and ground would be lost. They believed the Government would be the last to desire such a result as that. The friends of Queen's had confidence in their ability, if left alone, to carry on the institution, and were now engaged in increasing the endowment, and felt that Kingston would be a centre of University education the same as Toronto. It was their desire to attain that result, and they felt that anything that would take away from the accomplishment of that purpose would be an injury to them. They believed that the desire of the Government was rather to help private effort.

Mr. Mowat asked if an estimate of cost had been made.

Ald. Gildersleeve replied that the Principal and Chancellor had considered that matter, and they thought that \$30,000 would put up a building, and from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year would carry it on. Queen's was prepared to say that the services of any of her Professors which the Government might desire to use could be obtained. Then there was a Military College at Kingston, and perhaps the services of some of the officers of that institution might be secured. The main objection which had been urged against the Government doing anything outside Toronto was that they would not know where to stop in case demands were made in the future for the establishment of schools elsewhere. As against that, he would suppose that the Government might either take the ground that they established the school to meet a felt want in the country, and that they would not pledge themselves towards any future schools unless the conditions were similar, unless any University, established in the future, should grow to such proportions as to require the establishment of such a school in connection with it. Such was not likely to occur in the near future, because the growth of a University was largely a matter of time.

Mr. Fraser—Do you think a school of technology should not be established except where there is a University?

Mr. Gildersleeve—We believe it can be established there more economically.

Mr. Hanley, Warden of Hastings, presented a memo-

rial from the County Council of Hastings in favor of the establishment of a school. He advocated a school at Kingston because of the benefits which it would confer on the mining and agricultural interests.

Mr. Aylesworth, representing the same county, said that at Deseronto many skilled workmen were employed, but none of them were Canadians. A School of Practical Science would fit Canadians for doing skilled work.

Mr. Sprague, M.P.P. Prince Edward County, presented a memorial from the Prince Edward Council for a school.

Col. Ross, of the same county, spoke briefly in support of the memorial.

Mr. Murton, Warden of Frontenac, spoke for the residents of that county. Their desire was that a Science School should be opened at Kingston.

Mr. Sanders, representing Leeds and Grenville, presented a memorial from that county to the same effect.

James Maclellan, Q.C., selected to represent the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, presented a similar memorial to the foregoing.

Mr. Sandford Fleming said he desired to speak on behalf of Ottawa and the Ottawa valley, stretching up as far as there was settlement. The Ottawa branch of the Queen's College Endowment Association had appointed Mr. Bronson, M.P.P., and himself to appear there. The one point he desired to lay before the Government was this, there should be expended in Kingston, on higher education in some form, a sum which would bear an approximate proportion to the amount to be expended on Toronto University, and which had been expended, and which would bear about the same proportion as the Arts students at Kingston bear to the Arts students in Toronto. As there were representatives present from similar associations in Hamilton and Guelph, he would give place to them.

The Attorney-General remarked that the time was limited, as there were other deputations to be heard, and suggested that it might be arranged to have the points stated without repetition.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell said they would all be satisfied if Principal Grant spoke for them. Principal Grant proceeded to state the points on which all were agreed. In the first place they were all agreed that the Government of Ontario had been aiding and was now aiding higher education. Next, the Government intended to do more in connection with the scheme of University federation. Again, Queen's could not possibly come to Toronto. Further, the best way for the Government to encourage higher education in a new country was in the direction of practical and applied science. He knew of no \$7,000 which was put out to such advantage as the \$7,000 which was spent annually on the School of Practical Science in Toronto. The school, if not beside Toronto University, would cost \$20,000 instead of \$7,000. It would be better to have such a school independent of a University, but in a new country due regard must be paid to economy. He

thought all would admit that \$7,000 a year was a ridiculously small sum for the Province to spend on Practical and Applied Science when they considered the immense natural resources going to waste. The improvements which would be caused by a larger expenditure in this direction would repay the amount tenfold. If they compared what was spent in this direction in Ontario with what was spent in the neighboring State, they would see how insignificant Ontario's expenditure appeared. He thought that a clear case had been made out for the establishment of a school for Eastern Ontario, and therefore confined himself to two points: The first was, What possible objections could there be? He could conceive of only two, and if these were removed, then it followed as a matter of course that such a school should be established. One objection was that it would be more economical to have only one school in Toronto than to have one in Toronto and one in Kingston. The other objection was that the establishment of such a school at Kingston might be taken as a precedent for further expenditure elsewhere. With regard to the first his opinion was that it would be as economical and more in accordance with the general interests of the people to have a school for Eastern Ontario as well as one in Toronto. It would be equally economical for the Government and much more economical for the people of Eastern Ontario. If Queen's came to Toronto they might take it for granted that a site would be given them. They were told that that was equal to \$30,000. That would be the cost of the building, and the number of professors and instructors would be determined by the number of students. Thus it could be seen that what they were proposing would be as economical for the Government. Removal to Toronto would cost the friends of Queen's a quarter of a million of dollars. Therefore what they were proposing would be more economical for the people. The second point he submitted was that it would not be a precedent for unwise expenditure. The friends of Queen's took the position that it would be wise in the Government to establish similar schools whenever and wherever conditions existed similar to those before them, but they thought they could prove that such conditions were not likely to exist for a very long time. He hoped the Government would be able to indicate how far they agreed with the positions the deputation had taken.

Dr. Geikie in a few words pointed out the advantage which a School of Practical Science would be to the medical students of Kingston.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the deputation, said: I am not in a position to discuss the points the Principal has spoken about, but I admit the force with which he has presented them, and the force with which they have been urged by other members of the deputation. The matter is one which we will have to consider immediately, and they may rely upon it that we will consider it with that care with which we consider all questions coming under our jurisdiction.

Y. M. C. A.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec, which was held in this city, February 3rd to 6th, was pronounced by all the most enthusiastic and helpful that has yet been held in Canada. One marked feature of the convention was the large increase of delegates from college associations, and the large proportion of the time allotted to the discussion of college work in its different phases. University College, Toronto, was represented by 10 delegates; one was present from the United Association of the Toronto Medical Schools; 3 from Albert College, Belleville, and 5 from the Association of McGill University, Montreal, three of whom are Medicals.

On Thursday evening the college delegates were entertained at tea by representatives from Queen's, so that all the student members of the Convention got into full sympathy with each other before the sessions of the Convention began.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. J. K. Unsworth, of McGill, read a paper on "The Maintenance of Inter-Collegiate Relations." He said that McGill had endeavoured to do her duty in the matter of regular correspondence with Queen's and Toronto, but these Associations had not responded. He felt their should be at least a monthly letter between the colleges. Possibly our college was being blessed, when the workers becoming discouraged and cold. Blessings are always increased by being shared, and the disheartened brethren would be strengthened. He suggested a Monthly Bulletin for the College Associations of Canada, in which a certain space should be allotted to each college.

At 4 o'clock all the college delegates asked permission to withdraw from the Convention, and made their way to the University building to attend the weekly meeting for praise and prayer. The largest room in the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. L. D. Wishard, International College Secretary, led the service and asked the boys to speak freely. Representatives from the sister Colleges spoke with warm fellow feeling of their brothers in Christ at Queen's, to which a number from our own Association responded with delight.

At this point Dr. Grant entered the meeting, bringing with him Hon. S. H. Blake, whom he introduced to the students. After a very hearty reception, Mr. Blake gave some earnest pointed counsels, which the boys will not soon forget. He said the hope of the country and the extension of Christ's kingdom depended upon the Christian young men, and especially those of intellectual ability.

In the evening grand addresses were delivered in the City Hall by Rev. Dyson Hague, Principal Grant and Hon. S. H. Blake. Mr. Blake's appeal for the cause of the Young Men's Christian Association was the best we have ever heard, and his pleadings with young men to accept Christ were almost irresistible.

On Saturday morning, Orr Bennett, B.A., President of

our Association at Queen's, read a paper on "How to increase the membership among new students." It was ably prepared and contained much practical advice on this important subject.

In the evening a "Song Service" conducted by college students, was indeed an outburst of praise to our common Redeemer. Following this a paper was read by J. McP. Scott, of Toronto University, on "The work of the College Missionary Committees." This paper was fully discussed by the students of Queen's and McGill, and many valuable hints gained as to the best way of awakening a missionary spirit in the colleges.

On Sunday morning the delegates and many Christian young men assembled at 9 a.m. for a consecration meeting, which was conducted by W. McCullough, General Secretary of the Toronto Association, and L. D. Wishard. At this meeting many young men learned the folly of repeatedly asking God to consecrate them wholly and fill them with His Holy Spirit, when in reality they did not want any such thing.

In the afternoon a young men's meeting was held in the City Hall, largely attended by college students. Earnest addresses were delivered by Messrs. Laflamme, Williams and Unsworth, and at the close of the meeting a number of young men expressed their desire to join in the service of Christ.

At a quarter past eight o'clock the farewell meeting was held in the City Hall. Long before the time all sitting and standing room was filled and hundreds had to be turned away. After an address by Mr. Wishard on the rapid growth of Y. M. C. A. work, Mr. Meyers sang several solos, the congregation joining in the chorus. Then the meeting was turned over to Mr. Wishard, who asked all the delegates who had, as a result of the Convention, some fixed resolve to carry out when they returned home, to stand up. A great number arose and thereafter a half hour was spent in hearing the testimonies and resolutions of the devoted young men. Many were the words of comfort and encouragement passed from heart to heart.

Then the farewell came and it was a time of sadness. Mr. Wishard in a deeply affecting way spoke of the delights of the conference and of the kindness of friends. The delegates could never repay the citizens of Kingston for the goodness manifested, but in heaven they would rejoice together. He pathetically pictured the time when he, as well as many young men without homes, would keep open house for a thousand years in one of the many mansions Jesus had gone to prepare. Then the delegates, members of the local associations, and all young men who desired to be Christians, encircled the hall clasped hands and with great power sang, "Blest be the tie that binds." The scene was so impressive that many dim eyes were noticed in the audience. A fervent prayer was offered by Mr. Wishard. Rev. Dr. Jackson added the benediction and the seventeenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of Ontario and Quebec stood adjourned.

MEDICAL.

ABERRATIONS OF THE WILL IN MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

BY PROF. SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M.D., MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

No. 2.

"Aye! who doubts that, a will, a wicked will,
A woman's will, a cankered grandam's will."

IT is easy to recognize the fact in ordinary human experience that healthy and sane individuals are gifted with either strong wills or weak wills, or fickle and changeable wills. But beyond these natural varieties we may pass to a consideration of those wills which have been disturbed or diverted from their natural tendencies by the influence of disease.

Making all due allowance for the erratic and weak wills, we find in numerous instances that when the disease known as insanity has taken firm hold of the individual, the will powers appear to have changed quite perceptibly from their normal courses. Sometimes the will is stimulated by the disease to intense and unusual action. Then we may see the individual not only conceiving larger projects in business than he had ever dreamed of before, but sometimes you may find a remarkable force and energy of will developed in the execution of those projects. Under the influence of a hyper-stimulated will, preceded and accompanied by an insane delusion, a man went West and in less than ten years accumulated a handsome fortune. Then he died, under the visitation and effects of that insanity which had stimulated him to action, leaving his property to the fools that came after him.

Sometimes there is a faltering of will-power, as in the case of imbeciles, who are the victims of checked growth. In many cases of moderate but persistent brain disease the patient perceives fairly well, enjoys an undisturbed consciousness of his surroundings and the impressions which they make; thinks with moderate accuracy, generates ideas with gentle activity, reasons logically but without much positive force, and judges with average correctness concerning his ordinary and every-day experiences. Yet, on account of the fact that his will falters and hesitates, he becomes a helpless, inefficient and useless clod in society. The non-activity of the ordinary imbecile illustrates this truth; while the will-failure of the common drunkard is somewhat proverbial. The latter, under the influence of disease, self-induced, cannot regulate, restrain or control his action.

The usual evidences of insanity are said to be "departures from the normal mental status, and changes in the states of feeling and modes of thinking common to the individual when in health." Delusions, which are false

beliefs; hallucinations, which are false perceptions by any of the senses; these are commonly considered as among the most important evidences of insanity. These relate to impressions, to consciousness, to thought, to reasoning, to judgment; and, through the disturbance of all these primary functions of the mind, the final and directing function, called will-power, is at last itself disturbed.

Impairment of will is one of the most serious and positive evidences of insanity. It is this impairment which produces that loss of self-control which makes it imperative for society to step in and protect the lunatic from doing harm to himself or others. This impairment of will is one of those evidences of insanity which has not always been fully or thoroughly recognized. There are many cases of disputed insanity where a correct verdict could be obtained if the impairment or loss of will power through the effects of disease were properly and justly recognized at true value as a diagnostic indication. The time will come when the insane person will be judged just as much by his actions as by the utterance of wild delusions. And when the impairment of will is discovered before dangerous action has resulted, and proper restrictions placed upon the patient, then a larger safety for society may be hoped for. Many a dangerous man with a disordered will runs at large without let or hindrance, until, by some erratic and irresponsible action, either the possessor of that disturbed will or his neighbor is suddenly destroyed. Such "accidents" should be guarded against by the wise and intelligent physician through timely advice to the friends of the suffering and dangerous victim of disturbed will-power.

As an example of paroxysmal infirmity of will we might quote the action of the woman who shot O'Donovan Rossa. Here was a person with an apparently fixed and determined purpose to rid the world of a being whom she regarded with aversion and horror because he was said to be an inciter of the ruthless murder of helpless women and children. Stimulated by such a belief, a belief as earnest and lofty as that cherished by Charlotte Corday, the assassin of Marat, she attempted to kill O'Donovan Rossa. Before the work was half completed she desisted from shooting. She gave, as an excuse for stopping in the midst of her deadly work, the chivalric reason that she could not shoot at a man after he was down. But had the spirit of chivalry really ruled her entire action, she would not have taken her victim unawares, nor would she have shot him in the back. The reason she gave for her sudden cessation of shooting was, in fact, an illogical reason; for she had already displayed her ability to violate the creed of British chivalry by shooting unawares, and by shooting at her victim from behind. Having violated the creed upon two points, she certainly might have continued its violation upon another point in order to accomplish what at the outset she believed to be a grand and righteous undertaking. It seems to me that a sane woman, having worked herself up to the point of assassi-

nation, and excusing herself for performing such a deed upon the grounds of the despicable nature and the fiendish motives, actions, and words of her victim, would have been determined to finish the work at all hazards, and to cease from her labors only when she felt sure that death had claimed her antagonist for his own. Stopping short, with the work half done, knowing that it was uncompleted, and seeking the shelter of an excuse behind a creed already twice violated, is to my mind an evidence of such infirmity of will as is possessed only by a person afflicted with insanity.

Another curious case of paresis of will has recently come to my notice. A gentleman residing in one of the Western States wrote to me for advice, and in the letter describing his case (which he gave me permission to use among my confrères) he says: "I am haunted day and night with the fear that when I am left alone with my wife at night, in a fit of transitory mania I might strangle my dear wife. I labor under this fear a great deal, and oftentimes, after the toils of the day are ended, I fear to go to bed lest in an unguarded moment I might harm my wife. I never trust myself with a revolver, knife or any weapon at such times." This patient suffers with paresis of will and has fears relating to himself, and he says: "I never allow myself to stand in front of a high window or door, for fear that I may jump to the ground. I never wish or think I ought to harm myself or any one else. I never willingly contemplate such a thing, still I am haunted continually with the fear that I may." Again he says: "My daily routine of business makes it necessary for me to cross two high bridges over deep rivers. I cannot swim. The bridges both have railings, and quite often in crossing I am so fearful that I may lose my will power and jump in that I grasp the railing to restrain myself as I go along." If possible he gets some one to accompany him in his work, and then he feels stronger and better able to resist the temptation to self-injury. This man does not wish to harm either himself or others, but his will has become so impaired by overwork, anxiety, worry and disease that he is unable to use fully and readily the ordinary powers of self-restraint or self-impulsion.

The object of this brief paper is to call attention to a few of the states of disturbed or impaired will power which are so common in those who suffer from mental or nervous diseases. It seems necessary that the attention of physicians should be directed to this matter, because impaired will power is not always recognized as it should be, and thus dangers arise and disasters occur which might have been avoided. As physicians it is proper that we should consider not only the objective and readily apparent conditions in diseases of the brain and mind, but we should push our investigations to the utmost limit, and seek always to ascertain those mysterious causes which impel human action for wise or otherwise purposes.

A consideration of the subtleties of will-power may inspire those who are educating the young to pay more at-

tention to the training and development, culture and growth of the normal, healthy, and active will.

A consideration of the aberrations of the will may lead physicians to discover the existence of mental or nervous disease at an earlier date than now obtains, thus acquiring better opportunities for successful treatment. And, again, by a shrewd discernment of the existence of an impaired will, in a person suffering with incipient insanity, you may be able the better to protect the individual by necessary and suitable environments, and to guard society against those disasters which too often occur upon our streets and in our homes, and which lead with startling frequency to the destruction of human life and to the untimely blasting of human happiness.

PERSONAL.

MR. JOS. FOXTON, B.A., '88, has changed his Californian home from Los Angeles to Riverside.

The Rev. John Hay, of Campbellford, will be the University preacher on next Sabbath.

Dr. Ed. Foxton, we learn, returns to Canada next month to settle in Winnipeg.

Prof. N. F. Dupuis has, we regret to say, been confined for a few days to his room by a bad cold.

Dr. F. C. Heath, '86, paid a flying visit to his home and Alma Mater last week. He is meeting with splendid success at Brantford.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. F. Johnson has been made the recipient of a purse and address at the hands of his parishioners at Chaumont, where he is deservedly popular.

Mr. Geo. Varcoe, 90, who was laid up in the Hospital for a short time with a mild attack of diphtheria, is, we are glad to say, fully recovered.

Mr. John Boyd, '89, conducted the funeral services of the unfortunate victims of the late accident at the Wilbur mine.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Dr. McTavish is still growing in the esteem of his congregation. Last week he and his wife were each presented with a pair of handsome Persian-lamb gauntlets.

Rev. Jno. Hay, B.D., of Campbellford, was the recipient of a flattering address accompanied by a purse of \$70 from the people of Seymour East, a few days ago. During the long period in which St. Andrew's Church, Seymour, has been vacant, Mr. Hay has very kindly given his services on many occasions and the people rightly considered that such self-denying efforts should not be unrewarded.

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

WHEN a Boston merchant said to Agassiz, "Why don't you take a \$20,000 position and make money?" He answered, "Sir, I have not time to make money." When some of the students said to a Senior Divinity, "Why don't you take a \$20,000 congregation and make money." The Senior answered, "Alas, I never had the chance."

(SCENE—Convocation Hall, Feb. 13th.)

"Where's Bob St—rg—n?"

"Gone fishing."

Chorus—"Hi-Yi, Ha-Ha, Chesnuts, Yeow-ow!"

(Dude in the audience to his companion)—"Sa-ay, what's the row?"

Companion—"Oh! I guess it's some local joke, ye know."

A few evenings ago two Sophomores hailing from a boarding house off Division Street, intending to call on a certain young lady on Earl Street, made a mistake and rang the wrong door bell. They were shown into the parlour and entertained by "grandma" for about an hour while waiting for the said young lady to make her appearance. But she failing to materialize, the crestfallen Sophs. decided to "call again," but at the next door. They will probably make sure of the door next time.

THE FRESHIES.

Our Freshies are most verdant lads,
But some have names of high repute;
First comes John L——, the slugging man,
With a lot of sense to boot.
There is a bad boy such as Peck('s),
Another who most Curt is;
One more there is who plays at Pool(e),
And that's where all the hurt is.
Another who in summertime
Amongst the green and verdant Knowles
Oft thinks of his loved Demosthenes,
And the Bell that Daly tolls.
And one there is renowned as Smell-i-e,
Captain of the foot ball team.
And also one we come acRoss,
Who in court is most serene.
The namesake of a Scottish chief
Stands all brilliant in the ranks,
And by his side sits old King Dodds,
Who's known among the cranks.
Of embryo parsons we've enough
To suit every church, we hope,
Of real churchmen, but one, alas,
His office is that of Pope.
Not least, but last the Coleman comes,
Who is bravest of the lot,
For he swore he'd shoot the Senior year
Without a second thought.

Great Scott and his son Jack

At a certain house in the city board two Juniors, who intend entering Divinity Hall, and also two very bad Seniors. In the goodness of her heart the landlady had been accustomed to leave a pitcher of lemonade or some other refreshing beverage on the sideboard for the benefit of the students in the house. It was noticed lately by the Seniors that the prospective Divines were very devoted in their attentions to the said pitcher, so, with a cunning worthy of a better cause, they resolved to play a joke on the unsuspecting Juniors. A large bottle of brandy was procured and while the Juniors were exercising themselves in the Gym. one afternoon the contents of the bottle was transferred to the pitcher. On coming home, an immediate attack was made on the refreshments on the sideboard, and although the taste of the lemonade was somewhat peculiar, yet ample justice was done to it. The effects began to be shewn about the regular supper hour, when one of the Juniors insisted on the stove coming in to tea with him, and the other was trying to catch the piano, which he declared was moving around the room. They were finally quieted and taken to their rooms, where they remained for a week. They have since sworn off lemonade.

ONLY A SOPHOMORE.

Only a Soph. with glancing skates,
Skimming around the rink;
Only a maid with sparkling eyes,
Tipping a tiny wink.
Only the raising of a hat,
Mashing the maiden fair;
Only a Soph'more on his back,
Swearing a college swear.
Only the smiling maiden fair,
Skating serenely by;
Only a Soph'more rising up,
Heaving a sad "Oh my!"
Only a fascinating smile,
Receiving a look of scorn,
Only a Soph'more sad at heart,
Trudging home all forlorn.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

"You ought to have seen me swear that Grit candidate when I was scrutineer down East."—Billy N—h.

"It's about time that we were getting down to work in earnest."—The Meds.

"Them's our sentiments, too."—Arts.

"I think I will go on the Grip staff."—Scotty G——.

"The College Orchestra is a great success."—The Citizens.

I think dogs will beware of me after the way I fixed the last.—John.

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TO those who understand the difference between educating and cramming, it must be obvious, on an acquaintance with our school system and its products, that what this country chiefly requires is some means of education for its youth. If even a very moderate percentage of the common and high schools of this province were to become educational institutions, there would undoubtedly result a marked improvement in the rational condition of our citizens. If we had but a few schools which lived by their reputation, and whose reputation depended on the training and education which they imparted to the youth attending them, whose teachers were free to educate their

pupils, and not bound by any government enactments and fear of losing their positions to simply cram pupils for special examinations, then we might expect to have a considerable proportion of our youth trained to independent thought and action. They would entertain for their instructors a lifelong feeling of reverence and gratitude for the awakening and humanizing influences of their instruction. In such estimation is many an English teacher held by the country's most illustrious men. But how rare to find in Canada any, even among our young men, who can recognize particular educational benefits derived from a common or high school teacher. This is not because we have no good teachers, though they are far from over numerous, but rather because they are not permitted to educate, being required to cram. The situation is simply this: from the character of the present system of examinations it is not possible to test the education which the pupil has received, but it is possible to test the amount of prescribed text book which he has committed to memory. If a teacher were to attempt the educating process it would take him much longer to get over the prescribed work; for, instead of attempting to cram the pupil with so many particulars, he would be endeavouring to train his rational nature, his powers of observation and comparison, of induction and deduction, of making explicit what is implicit; he would be teaching him to refer to his reason oftener than to his text book or his memory. Seemingly the text book is the source of truth, and memory the instrument of knowledge, that

the pupil when taken beyond the region of his text book and the scope of memory is completely at sea, hence the small practical benefit of many a pupil's school studies, and were it not for the education which he gets beyond the school walls he would be a sorry creature to begin the discharge of life's duties. The teacher has simply to choose between educating without cramming, or cramming without educating. One cannot both surfeit a person and aid his digestion at the same time. If he preferred to educate, his pupils would not do very well at the examinations now in fashion; as a result his school would not receive so large a grant, nor rank so high in comparison with others. The average trustee and parent would vote the teacher a failure, and he would either have to give up educating or give up his profession as a teacher. If he gives up the attempt to educate, studies carefully the peculiarities of examiners, calculates judiciously the portions of the text books upon which questions are likely to be asked, also the kinds of questions, takes up a good deal of time in telling the pupils how to proceed at examinations, how to answer such and such questions, in short makes the object of his instruction the preparation of his pupils for certain examinations, they will soon recognize, as nine tenths of them do, that the real object of education is the passing of examinations, and anything which does not conduce to that is a waste of time. If the teacher really understands the science of cramming, his pupils will pass the examinations in a comparatively short time, his school will rank well, parents and trustees will be delighted, those who desire to teach, or rather to make money by teaching, and who wish to obtain certificates in the shortest possible time, will flock to his school from all parts of the country, he will be desired in all schools, and to him will belong the rewards of the profession. Such teach-

ers are not lacking in ability, and are not like a great many in the profession who can neither cram well nor educate well, in fact they might have made good educators under different conditions, but the authorities have determined, and what can they do? Notwithstanding the vigorous protest of some of the more enlightened among our teachers against the prevailing slavery and drudgery the Education Department grows daily more enamoured of its system, and adds rule after rule and form after form narrowing down into the deadest uniformity that which should be the freest of all processes—the education of the youth. The effect of such a system upon the student before entering college is precisely what we might have expected. Those who have received all their training in the government mills exhibit, notwithstanding their widely differing capacities, a remarkable uniformity in the lack of education, even though their information be considerable. Thus a good deal of the work of the university, if it be not of the same nature as the schools, must consist in undoing what the schools have done. The tendency to memorize everything, and the aversion to rational processes, and the tacit assumption that when examinations are passed the object of study has been secured, have to be broken up, a tedious process and not appreciated by the students at the time, How long must this melancholy condition in educational matters remain, and how much further would the Education Department have the country sink before it could be induced to alter its tactics? The system which the Department is elaborating is no new one, it has been in practice in China and the East for a thousand years and more. It destroyed the intellectual life of Greece and Italy, brought on and maintained the dark ages in Europe, and is capable of accomplishing much in the same direction still.

“ONE University for the Province” was the cry raised by advocates of University Confederation. It looks as if the very first step towards the fondly desired goal was going to give us a crop of Universities of a peculiar kind. The Baptists were the most ardent advocates of Confederation, and they are now applying for a charter for a McMaster University, to consist of McMaster Divinity Hall, and the Woodstock institution, both of them already affiliated to Toronto University. But this is nothing to a new proposal that has been sprung. The Toronto School of Medicine, which is affiliated to Victoria and Toronto Universities, has tacked on to a Bill for giving it power to hold land, a modest clause constituting it a University *quoad* Medical Degrees. This is decidedly rich. If the Legislature passes the Bill as it stands, every Medical School in the country will have to get a similar charter, and then a Medical School will be started in every city, and we shall have Universities *quoad hoc* by the score, and Canadian Medical Degrees, which have hitherto ranked so much higher than those of the States, will sink even lower. A Dutch auction for cheapening degrees will be instituted and the bidding will be lively.

IT is well for Mr. Grant Allen that he is at present safely beyond the seas and not within reach of Kingston's citizens; for at the present time many an otherwise mild Kingstonian is breathing out terrible threatenings against him. In fact he is “wanted” in this vicinity to make explanation as regards some very hard sayings to which he has lately given expression. In these he has blackened the name and blasted the fair reputation of Kingston and the whole country for miles around. He has reduced our goodly city, the oldest in the province, to the status of a common town, and has then given it over, in his own words, “to a vast

orgie, a saturnalia of unobstructed and undeterred drunkenness,” occurring, he says, every day or two. Just imagine the feelings of a respectable Briton as his imagination endeavours, under Mr. Allen's instruction, to grasp the following picture: “On Orangemen's day, and at other great gala seasons, the entire male population of the county seemed to reel about the streets *en bloc* in a high state of vinous exhilaration.” We have sometimes read of savage tribes in the centre of Africa and elsewhere thus giving themselves up to a unanimous carouse, and we have shuddered at the conception of such total degradation and considered seriously for a time the question of contributing to foreign missions. Now, however, we feel very sorry for all this, and would desire to beg these very respectable people's pardon for the opinion we have hitherto entertained of them, for doubtless they have been vilely misrepresented, and we extend them our sympathies.

And yet it seems marvellous that Mr. Allen should so grossly misrepresent a place which he ought to know so well. To our mind it shows very forcibly to what a deplorable condition of disregard for fact some of these pseudo-scientific theorists can come. For them theory seems everything, fact nothing. Mr. Allen appears to have become so accustomed to make fact square with theory, rather than theory with fact, that in order to support a little theory concerning the operation of the Scott Act, he very placidly, and we have no doubt without any particular malice towards Kingston, fabricates the necessary data, recognizing no limits but the necessities of his theory. However, we would suggest to Mr. Allen, or any one of similar tendencies, that it is one thing to create data of a biological or psychological character where the subject matter is more or less impersonal, but quite a different matter to take such pleasant liberties as

the location of very objectionable data within a definite city or county whose inhabitants may thereby be very much injured in the eyes of the world. Mr. Allen may spin his little fictions and amuse himself, or even make money, by setting up airy theories regarding the flowers, the insects, or the rabbits, or, to vary the amusement, he may reduce if he will, in theory, the human mind to a condition of utter imbecility, but he should not forget himself entirely and begin locating any unsavory myths in the midst of a people who have some sense of self respect and who cannot suffer such total misrepresentations to go unchecked.

WE are pleased to observe that Prof. Huxley is beginning to realize his philosophical whereabouts. He has been studying Scholasticism lately, and makes the discovery that that philosophy is very much like his own in essence, though somewhat different in subject matter. Such we gather from his contribution to the February number of the *Nineteenth Century* on "Scientific and Pseudo-Scientific Realism." Professor Huxley, however, is not the first to make this discovery. It has been suspected by others for some considerable time that he is, philosophically speaking, among the Scholastics. He finds that the Schoolmen and he are at one regarding their opinions as to a very fundamental point, both maintaining that there are two worlds, the physical and psychical, opposed to each other, "and though there is a most intimate relation and interconnection between the two, the bridge from one to the other has yet to be found; that their phenomena run, not in one series, but along two parallel lines" (p. 192.) As between the Nominalist and Realist divisions of Scholasticism Prof. Huxley sides with the Nominalists, and in supporting his position transfers the discussion from the middle ages to the present day. He speaks

of the general tendency to create entities out of what are mere relationships, and gives instances showing how natural laws have come to be regarded as such entities, capable of action and reaction upon each other, of coming into conflict, and even of destroying each other. It might almost go without saying that those instanced as the chief sinners in this respect are his friends the clergy. We entirely agree with Prof. Huxley as regards the points which he makes against this species of Realism. The only objection we have to make is that he does not carry his principle far enough. By all means let us give up the idea of vital energy as an entity, and cease to regard the law of gravity as a thing-in-itself; but let us not forget to be consistent; let us also cease to regard any other form of energy or energy in general as an entity. Let us never be found using expressions which indicate that modes of energy are convertible into each other. Let us have simply the fact that a certain manifestation known as electricity succeeds in causal sequence a certain manifestation known as chemical action, and that these manifestations are capable of quantitative comparison by means of a common relationship; and last of all let us drop all conception of an entity called matter, for that is on precisely the same level as those other relationships which Prof. Huxley rightly regards as wrongly crystallized into independent entities. If Prof. Huxley would but follow his own line of argument thus far, he could hardly avoid seeing that his Scholastic views regarding the gulf between the physical and psychical worlds must be given up, because without such entities as matter, force, or energy, we have simply intelligible phenomena all of one world. The physical and psychical worlds would thus have their "intimate relationship and interconnection" without any insuperable barrier.

POETRY.

THE following lines were quoted by Joseph Cook, at the conclusion of his lecture on "Certainties of Religion," in the City Hall last December:

NOW !

Choose I must and soon must choose,
Holiness or Heaven lose ;
If what Heaven loves I hate
Shut for me is Heaven's gate.

Endless sin means endless woe;
Into endless sin I go,
If my soul from reason rent
Takes from sin her final bent.

Balance lost, but not regained,
Final bent is soon obtained ;
Let him choose, who has the power ;
Man is flexible for an hour !

As the stream its channel grooves
And within that channel moves,
So doth habits deepest tide
Groove its bed and there abide.

As the potter moulds the clay,
So us truth in season may ;
But as clay grows hard and old,
So the full heart fixed and cold.

Light obeyed increaseth light,
Light resisted bringeth night ;
Who shall give me power to choose,
If the love of light I lose.

Speed my soul this instant yield,
Let the light its sceptre wield,
While thy God prolongeth grace,
Hark toward His holy face.

THE FALLS OF RIVIERE DU LOUP.

The rolling river leaps and heaves the spray
As 'neath the bridge's arch unchecked it drives,
And then with power divine it smoothly dives
Into the waters, boiling all the day,
And through the night keeping tumultuous play.
Nor does it stop with this, but ever strives—
Like men plunging in vice, dreading their lives—
To hold a downward path that naught can stay
Now with wild beauty its impetuous course
It hurls along, until its mighty head
Burst o'er yon rocky ledge its way would block,
Not smoothly as before, but, by the force
Of jagged rocks overhanging from its bed,
The waters foam, upheaving with the shock.

LITERARY.

INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE TEACHING.

No. 2.

MATHEMATICS, however, has usually been thought to cultivate the mind as did no other subject, and in fact to leave little else desirable, but that this opinion has not been universally held, I quote Sir Wm. Hamilton, as follows : If we consult Reason, another common testimony of ancient and modern times, none of our intellectual studies tend to cultivate a smaller number of our faculties in a more feeble or partial manner than Mathematics. This is a harsh and somewhat exaggerated criticism, but there is no doubt that ever since "Let no one but a geometer enter here" was inscribed over the portals of the old Academy, Mathematical training has been greatly overestimated. Although the Mathematician now disdains experimental Science there can be no doubt that the origin of his own Science is to be traced to the first crude generalizations by which the ancient geometer sought to formulate his knowledge of frequently occurring geometrical forms and relations. As Mathematics deals with the simplest and at the same time the most universal relations of objects, viz., extensions, these generalizations, comparatively few and simple, were soon arrived at, and gradually took shape as we know them in the axioms and definitions. Having obtained these first principles the method of Mathematics has since been that of deduction, the method of bringing a new particular case under some general principle with which we started. It is not meant that Mathematics consists merely in an analysis of notions or first principles, for in that case it would never get beyond them and would not be a Science at all. What is contended is that the new particulars by which Mathematical knowledge is extended are not particular cases which the Mathematician has met with in nature, but are ideal particulars constructed to exhibit spatial relations only. The spatial relations which have to be attended are not relations which have been detected under a multitude of other relations. To make this clearer by an example in the fourth proposition of the first book of Euclid. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal to one another they must have their third sides equal and the two triangles must be equal and the other angles must be equal each to each viz. those to which the equal sides are opposite. You will observe that the form of this proposition is hypothetical. *If or given* two triangles, etc. The Mathematician does not concern himself with the question, whether there are any triangles or not, and as far as he is concerned their existence is a pure assumption. He constructs his figures and proceeds to his conclusions without troubling himself with the question at all. This is not a question as to the application of Mathematical formulæ to the real world. We have not the slightest hesitation in say-

ing that every Mathematical proposition could on occasions be objectively verified, and it is no doubt desirable that so many spatial relations should be available in the abstract form to which they have been reduced by the patient labor of generations of Mathematicians, but as dealing with abstractions the Mathematician has only been trained to reason correctly from premises to conclusion. In the ideal world in which the Mathematician moves he has not been trained to observe a constant relation among a number of varying particulars. He has accepted, not arrived at his general principles. It is owing to this characteristic defect of an exclusively Mathematical training that the most logical reasoner is often the honest observer and the readiest to leap to unverified generalizations. It has even been said that the mere Mathematician is usually the most credulous of men. Mathematics we are ready to admit has its own educational value. Its tendency is no doubt towards accuracy and close thinking, but so far from being all that is desired as a means of education, Mathematics has only dealt with the relation of externality of one object to another; and at the stage of Mathematical knowledge our conception of the world is the conception of an aggregate of objects related spatially. It is only in the inductive Sciences endeavoring as they do, to lead order and harmony into the changing Phenomena of nature that the correction can be found for a one-sided Mathematical training. It is as the complement of Mathematics in a complete Educational course that the teaching of Science is to be justified. Herbert Spencer divides the human activities into five great classes:

1. Activities which tend directly to self-preservation.
2. " " " indirectly.
3. Duties as a parent.
4. " " " citizen.
5. " " " man of leisure.

And he goes into an elaborate defence of Science as supplying the information most serviceable in the different spheres of action. Spencer indeed like the Mohomedans with the pig, contrives by one pretext or another to include the whole sphere of knowledge within the meaning of the term. All our old favorites are still taught, and he does speak of a certain disciplinary effect from them, but these disciplinary effects are always subordinate to the different modes of activity for which the man is to be prepared. I consider Spencer's fundamental mistake to be the idea that Education is a special technical training for the business of life, rather than the harmonious unfolding of the highest powers of the child, postponing the training for the special business until the faculties had to some extent been developed. If the object of teaching Science be the purely practical one which Spencer sets before himself it must be admitted that our schools are wonderfully deficient in that department. But Spencer's theory is absurd. On his own showing the ramifications of Science are so numerous that

to attempt to teach more than the rudiments of three or four of them, to say nothing of the others, would be impossible within the brief compass of a school life. Spencer tries to show from the example of Physiology the benefit that would result from a more general study of Science, and he further says that many unprofitable business undertakings would have been prevented by a knowledge of Science. I am afraid that the little school knowledge of Science might rather prove a dangerous thing. The amount of Science that can be taught from the time a pupil enters school till he leaves it is very valueless, considered solely with reference to what he can remember and make ideas of. To teach Science for any practical purpose our whole Educational system would need to be changed. We would have to establish Schools for this and that Science, and since a lengthened period of apprenticeship is necessary it would burden the parent with the enormous responsibility, of determining before hand, the business his child was to follow. Briefly then if the object of Education be merely practical, and if Science is taught because it is at the bottom of all the processes of production and distribution, and to teach it is to fit a man for the business of life in that narrow sense, then, I say that our Science teaching is a failure. It is simply impossible in the limited time at our disposal, to teach Science sufficient to be of any practical use. On the other hand, if the object of Education, as conducted in school, be rather to develop the faculties which lie dormant, to produce active, intelligent and observant men, then, I say that the school can make a most valuable use of one or more departments of Physical Science. Mathematical training as I have tried to show, is abstract. Its teaching is towards logical and close thinking, but the Mathematician is never brought close to nature and is apt to regard the world as a Mathematic total, an arbitrary collection of individual objects. The Scientist on the other hand starts with no general principles. Of course every generalization where properly established becomes a general principle, but the relations with which the Chemist, the Physicist, or the Botanist deals are not so universal, and are much more intricate than those with which Mathematicians deal. That is to say every real thing has size and shape, but every real thing is not an acid. Any Chemical law, for example, that Sulphuric acid and Zinc produce a certain re-action may be considered a general principle, and we can proceed deductively and say in any particular case of Sulphuric acid acting on Zinc that a certain result will follow, but the laws of Science are so numerous that the deductive method is not so effective as it is in a Science dealing with the wider relations of space.

In Science therefore, we are always working towards general principles. The method of Science is inductive. The method of seeking the one in the many. It is in Scientific investigation that we are led to see that:

"The very law that moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its course;

That law perserves the earth a sphere,
And guides the planets in the course."

In order to detect the Universal Law of which the varying Phenomena are only so many illustrations. Science calls into activity the highest powers of the mind. The power of fixing upon the points of agreement with the implied discrimination, constitutes the essential nature of thought itself, and not even in Mathematics is there required a more concentrated attention to the agreements and differences of objects, nor is this power ever exercised upon more intricate details. When it is apparent that Science employs the highest powers of judging and comparing, why will anyone say that Science has not an important Educational effect. There is room for as logical and continuous thinking as in Mathematics, while the scientific conception of the world is much higher. Mathematics takes you no farther than the conception of an aggregate, Physics first introduces the student to the study of relations more intricate than those of space, which study is carried to a higher form in Chemistry, but in Botany the student observes certain Chemical and Physical processes going on in the roots and body of the plant, but an analyses of those processes is not a sufficient explanation of the Phenomenon of life. Those processes apparently are all relative to the one end, the life of the plant. For the full explanation the student requires to bring to his observations the idea of an end or purpose, to which end or purpose all the Chemical changes and all the movements of the material in the body of the plant are subordinated. The same thing holds of any Science of organized matter, and it is at least suggested to the student that all nature is relative to one supreme end or purpose. But we have not exhausted the good effects of Scientific study when we have said that the tendency of Science is to arrive at the conception of nature. As a rational system the habits of study, application and regard for truth, which are formed in the Scientific quest for uniformity, are as invaluable in other departments, but especially in the various duties of life. Virtue may not be habit. Virtue, I suppose, is a sort of combination of knowing thought and doing it, but the formation of good habits is one of the safeguards of virtue and good habits of application, perseverance, patience, and regard for truth, are certainly formed in the study of Science. If I may be allowed a rather questionable mode of expression, truth appears to be truer when it is a truth of nature. It is there eternal and immutable and it will profit us nothing to try to reason it always. It cannot be made a matter of words as it too often appears to be in other departments. The Scientific inquirer must not be discouraged if he cannot at once reconcile his theory with facts. He must try and try again. It is the truth he is in search of and he knows it will in the end be discovered if he were to explain anything by the easier method of an hypothesis. If he does make use of an hypothesis it is always with the clear understanding that it is only a temporary expedient which in the end must be replaced by a

truer account. In brief the Scientific man's whole habit of life is a reverence for what is true, and a patient effort to discover it. The necessity of taking into account everything that can in any way alter our result and the habit of testing our conclusion by repeated experiments, will have a decided effect in preventing over hasty generalizations. How often do we hear judgments passed on men and things, upon very insufficient data, a people judged by our experience of a single individual—judgment which the Scientific spirit would have told us were not warranted by the facts.

PHILOSOPHY IN UNDRRESS.

No. II.

WE managed to get along well enough in our last article without putting the title of this section of the JOURNAL to any severe strain. One can always talk about philosophy and philosophers without giving much trouble to those whom earlier thinkers, with a slight suggestion of contempt, apt to be resented by those concerned, called "the vulgar." But, perhaps, when one leaves such superficial talk and comes down to "hard pan," the matter is not so simple. "Eh, man!" said Carlyle to a popular novelist, "your books are very amusing, just amusing, but when you come to write a real book, ah!" "Your philosophy" objectors may say, "gets on well enough in 'undress' when it is not philosophy, but when you come to give us real philosophy, ah!" We fear that there may be something in this, and that we shall be "hoist with our own petard." Be it so; we shall only share the fate of better men, and as we find ourselves soaring skywards, we shall try to bear the elevation with the equanimity becoming in a philosopher even "in undress."

We casually mentioned in our opening remarks that our young friend, Mr. Dewey, had written two articles which showed great ability, although, perhaps, their main contention was doubtful. Mr. Dewey, despite his enthusiasm and his capacity for hitting from the shoulder, is evidently a kindly soul. He would like to persuade the English empiricist not to knock him on the head. And so he will go about with him, and lead him by a way he knows not of until he suddenly rubs his eyes and finds himself very far from home indeed. For it is Mr. Dewey's aim in *Mind* No 41, to show that Locke and the whole of his English followers really are Absolute Idealists, if only they knew it! They appeal to "experience," don't they? Well, then, "experience" is knowledge. Knowledge is of the true or "universal;" there is no knowledge without a knowing subject, therefore, "experience" is never merely individual experience, but experience of the universal. Q. E. D. This is very pretty, but is it convincing? When the English psychologist recovers a little from his astonishment at finding himself in so queer a position, and actually arm-in-arm with his hated foe, the Transcendentalist, he will, we suspect, utter protestations and emit ejaculations of a somewhat vigorous character. "I object," he

will say with a sputter, "to all this hocus-pocus. I am not going to have the wool pulled over my eyes in that way. You may call your transcendentalism psychology if you like, but I will none of it. By psychology I mean the science of the *individual* consciousness, and you tell me that there is *no* individual consciousness, but only the universal realizing itself in the individual. You mean that my consciousness is God in me. Say so if you like, but don't call your metaphysics psychology!" And really, you know, the English psychologist has some ground of complaint. To have one's theory turned upside down, and to be calmly told that it is still the *same* theory, seems an outrage, naturally provocative of strong language. Let us see, however, how our young friend performs the trick of conjuration by which the plain stubborn English psychologist, who prides himself on "sticking to facts," is made to discourse with honeyed mouth of Absolute Idealism.

Enter Locke, "I thought that the first step towards satisfying several inquiries the mind of man was very apt to run into, was to take a view of our own understandings, examine our own powers, and see to what things they were adapted (Book i., ch. 2, §7.)" Now hear Mr. Dewey's interpretation of the passage: "We are not to determine the nature of reality, or of any object of philosophical inquiry by examining it as it is in itself, but only as it is an element in our knowledge, in our experience, only as it is related to our mind, or is an 'idea.' As Prof. Fraser well puts it, Locke's way of stating the question 'involves the fundamental assumption of philosophy, that real things as well as imaginary things, whatever their absolute existence, exist for us only through becoming involved in what we mentally experience in the course of our self-conscious lives, (*Berkeley*, p. 20.) Or, in the ordinary way of putting it, the nature of all objects of philosophical inquiry is to be fixed by finding out what experience says about them. Now that Locke having stated his method, immediately deserted it, will, I suppose, be admitted by all. Instead of determining the nature of objects of experience by an account of our knowledge, he proceeded to explain our knowledge by reference to certain unknowable substances, called by the name of matter, making impressions on an unknowable substance, called mind. Any attempt to shew the *origin* of knowledge or of conscious experience, presupposes a division between things as they are for knowledge or experience, and as they are in themselves." But this is "a meaningless and self-contradictory conception of the psychological stand point."

All this is very ingenious and subtle, but is it sound? We fear that John D., like Joey B. in Dickens' story is "aly, sir," (the reader may mentally supply the rest.) But, after all, what does it come to but this, that Locke and Mr. Dewey both appeal to conscious experience, but mean by conscious experience the exact opposite of one another? Let Locke's "conscious experience" = x, and Mr. Dewey's = not-x; then the one appeals to x, and

the other to not-x. Really, the two Johns are at daggers drawn, and it is only politeness or finesse in the one to say that they are fighting on the same side. We don't think that our young friend, charm he ever so wisely, will set to sleep the English psychologist's ever watchful distrust of Absolute Idealism. That line of policy we believe to be a losing game. We prefer the method of Heine, who said that "he always called a spade a spade, and Herr Schmidt he called an ass." An *eirenicon* based on the principle of shearing away all differences, and calling the beggarly remnant truth, is not likely to succeed. It has recently been tried in another realm by the author of *Ecce Homo*, in his "Natural Religion," where it is claimed that even to admit "Nature" is to accept the foundation of religion, but we doubt if "Natural Religion" has convinced either the one side or the other. So here when Locke proposed to "take a view of our own understandings," he assumed that there is a reality with which mind has nothing to do, and his problem was to find out how far our human intelligence can bring us into contact with such reality. Mr. Dewey says that, "having stated his method, he immediately deserted it." Not at all: he followed his own method, *as he understood it*. You change his method, and then you say that he "deserted it." In short, "experience" is one of those ambiguous words that may mean anything. When we know the sense in which it is used, then we know what it means. In Locke, and his English followers, it means "states of the individual consciousness," as opposed to things in themselves; in Mr. Dewey's use of words, it means the consciousness of things in themselves. No amount of leger-de-main can reconcile two such opposites. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Dewey has "misinterpreted the stand point of British philosophy."

In next issue we may have a word to say on his view that psychology is the method of philosophy. Meantime we cordially recommend both articles (*Mind*, Nos. 41 and 42) to all interested in philosophical speculation.

A SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

BY PROF. W. L. GOODWIN.

IT is acknowledged by all who have given the subject careful consideration, that, other things being equal, the arts and manufactures flourish most vigorously in countries where liberal provision is made for diffusing a knowledge of the principles and applications of science. Many facts might be adduced to illustrate this. English calico printers have come to the conclusion that they are falling behind the United States manufacturers, and this is ascribed to the superior general and technical education of the American artisans. Probably the best instance is that of the sugar industry. Formerly, sugar was almost exclusively manufactured from the sugar-cane, which flourishes only in tropical countries. The process employed was a comparatively rude and wasteful one. Very little progress was made—improvements suggested them-

selves very slowly to men who were not brought into competition with the ever-advancing methods of science. Then, the exigencies of European warfare gave rise to the beet-sugar manufacture. Liberal inducements were offered to men of science, and the problem was at least partially solved. But the method at first used for the extraction of sugar from the beet was very imperfect. France and Germany, ever in the front rank in encouraging scientific research, found men who were able to make great improvements in the machinery, and to suggest the adoption of new principles. But, note the unexpected directions in which a knowledge of the principles of science leads men to look, when an industry is to be developed. The physicist and the engineer had done their part, and now the chemist and the botanist took up the work, and showed that by using certain fertilizers the percentage of sugar in the beet-root could be largely increased. These improvements in the European sugar industry have forced the West Indians to make similar improvements, and those who have failed to do so have gone to the wall. It is not surprising then to hear, from time to time, of the establishment of botanical gardens in various of these islands; and we can also easily understand the anxiety shown by large employers of labour in the same part of the world to facilitate the founding of schools for the education of the labourers' children. They know that, as a rule, education means advance in intelligence, and that this brings with it increased efficiency in *any* kind of work. The industries of a country advance with the technical education of its inhabitants. Imperfect training means imperfect, wasteful methods of doing things. Good training in any branch of industry includes the acquisition of the principles which underlie the art. In order that progress may be made, it is not sufficient to know only the methods at present employed; it is also necessary to know where improvements are needed, where they are possible, and the best way to attempt them. We do not need to go far afield to find instances of disastrous failures in manufacturing enterprises, due to reliance on empirical knowledge.

It is a fact of every-day experience that the method of carrying on any manufacture or other industry must be varied to suit a great many varying circumstances. Mere experience of what has been done will not enable a man to grapple with these pioneer problems. He must get down to principles. If a man has that commanding native genius which enables him to grasp principles and applications at a glance, he may succeed in surmounting every obstacle to an enterprise: but these men are rare, and the community's prosperity depends on the average man. If the average man depends on knowledge gained from a necessarily limited experience, he is not as likely to be successful as one who has added to experimental knowledge an acquaintance with the laws and those generalizations called laws, which underlie and connect all phenomena. For example, a copper mine is discover-

ed. The ore is very rich, and contains silver as well as copper. An attempt is made to work the ore by a process which has given excellent results with other ores. Expensive plant is set up, but the results are found to be unsatisfactory. This is a *new* ore. There are substances in it which make the old process inapplicable. The average empirical man is floored. He can do nothing without the advice of a scientific metallurgist. The thing is *new*, and requires a reference to the general principles of chemistry and metallurgy. At the Montreal meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a very noticeable feature in some of the departments was the prominence of great manufacturers as readers of papers and sharers in the discussions of scientific questions. These men dealt with both practical and theoretical questions in a way which convinced the hearer that they were thoroughly at home in both domains. When one listened to such men, and knew who they were, one could better understand the position which England holds as first in metallurgical and in many chemical industries. In the latter, however, Germany is perhaps in advance. Her technical schools are numerous and efficient, and the names of Siemens and Hofmann attest to her influence in English industrial arts.

Canada, with her vast agricultural, mineral, and other resources, surely needs to make more adequate provision for technical education than is now available. The wealth of a country can only be increased in one way, and that is by increasing the rate of production. This can be done by increasing the number of productive labourers, and especially by increasing their efficiency. Wealth must be raised from soil, rock, and sea; or it must come from the laborious hands of the skilled artificer. It is useless to look to any policy of government for material prosperity, until we have attended to this point, viz., to see to it that the *producers* are as efficient as possible. To this end, we require technical schools. We have one in Toronto, and now we ask for one in Kingston, for the eastern part of the Province, to train our young men for their inheritance. Here is great mineral wealth. Here is room for the planting of manufactures which shall meet the wants of our increasing population. In a word, there is good reason for the prayer of the city and county councils of Eastern Ontario, as embodied in the resolutions which we have laid before our readers in previous issues.

"SHE."

IN a practical age with ever increasing practical tendencies there can, no doubt, be much said in favor of those subjects and objects, every day lessening from neglect, that might and should cultivate the imagination. But we have arrived at such a height or depth of practicality that it is hard to strain the imagination to appreciate the far-flights of 'She.'

It has been said with some justice that there is now a relapse in fiction lovers from the real and life-like pictures

of Thackeray and Howells to the weird and unnatural of such as Verne or Haggard. Much, no doubt, can be said in favor of a healthy imagination, not alone to the possessor but to others, inasmuch as it alone can give one the power to "put yourself in his place" without which charity would go halting. But imagination in however wild a flight still loves the plausible, and recognizes the natural. To misplace well-known cities or disallow direct and consequent natural phenomena seems but a step removed from ignorance of the same.

That the writer has a brilliant and wonderful imagination is very clear, but it is too great an effort to appreciate a long and varied list of supernatural events without any common agent or connecting thread. On the Indian Ocean as in the heart of Africa, without as within the jurisdiction of this 'impossible She,' the wildly imaginary takes place. Without sequence and without gradation we are led from one awesome and uncanny thing to another and feel conscious of a strain which is never the result of reading a worthy production of imagination. But, aside from the weird part of all, the hotpotting, the revived corpse, the mountains and volcanoes ramified with caves and passages stuccoed with embalmed bodies, after all it is chiefly the moral of the book that we quarrel with most.

In any book that endures, in any book that takes any lasting hold on people, we believe there is some good moral purpose. In 'She' this desirable object is lacking. If there is any moral teaching we are blind to the fact, and after reading we cannot but think '*cui bono*.'

It holds up for our admiration in the hero a fine physical animal, but one who has little force of character otherwise, who is capable in the presence of his dead wife of succumbing to the charms of her murderess, "even there in the presence of the body of the woman who had loved him well enough to die for him, he falls into her rival's destroying arms," while in the preceding moment he had sought to be revenged.

We are expected to be interested in and admire a superhuman woman with very human faults, a person who lies most glibly for most human ends, who murders ruthlessly anyone who crosses her will and, withal, is conscious of the crime. "She had been wicked, too, in her way, but alas such is the frailty of the human heart, her wickedness had not detracted from her charm. Indeed I am by no means certain it did not add to it." There are so many things said and done in this nineteenth century to obscure the line of demarcation between the false and the true, that the haziness in which it now lies makes it unseen and unfound by many. But when a writer simply states in this open way that immorality is an added charm to the attractiveness of his heroine, our sense of the desirability of truth and goodness receives a shock. After all, wonderful as is the genius of the writer, and gifted as he no doubt is with a vivid imagination, no one who is careful for others would place such a book in the hands of youth.

* MISCELLANY.*

GOVERNMENT AID.

(The following petition explains itself.—Ed.) :—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario :

The petition of Queen's University Endowment Association.

Humbly sheweth :

THAT His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature, on the tenth of February last, made special reference to the Universities of the Province, and gave expression to the intention of the Government to submit a measure for extending their usefulness ;

That your petitioners are deeply interested in the maintenance and prosperity of Queen's University, Kingston ;

That Queen's University, under the Royal charter granted by Queen Victoria, in the early years of Her Majesty's reign, provides for and embraces a complete course of literary and scientific education ;

That the founders of Queen's University, at a period in the history of Canada when there was a perfectly free choice of localities, selected Kingston on account of its central and salubrious position ;

That two years ago, on all the constituents of Queen's University being specially and individually consulted, they unanimously determined that Queen's should remain permanently at Kingston carrying on University work ;

That the charter of Queen's is older than any other existing provincial University charter ;

That, for nearly half a century, this institution at Kingston has taught general literature and science to all on equal terms ;

That in an early address of its founders, issued to the public in 1839, the doors of Queen's were opened to all the youth of the country without distinction of creed, or class, or race ; that from the first day of the establishment of Queen's, this broad principle has never been departed from, and that at the present time the Arts, Science and Medical classes alike rank among their students in attendance, Anglicans, Romanists, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians ;

That the whole of Eastern Ontario is deeply concerned in the prosperity of Queen's University ;

That a large and valuable property has been acquired at Kingston ; that new, commodious and permanent buildings have been erected with funds furnished by the citizens of Kingston for the University : that the Municipality of the City of Kingston, together with twelve County Councils, have unanimously passed resolutions in its support ;

That Queen's University counts among its friends the great mass of the population from which the students are chiefly drawn ;

That your petitioners learn with great satisfaction that

the extension of University education is engaging the attention of the Government, and it is their earnest desire that the public importance of Queen's should be well known and duly considered ;

That it has been publicly announced that additional revenues are required from the Province for carrying on University work in Toronto ; that while your petitioners entertain the most friendly feeling towards Toronto University as a sister institution and sincerely wish it every possible prosperity, they trust they may point out that so far as Queen's is doing the same kind of work as Toronto University, and doing it equally as well, she establishes the strongest claim to receive recognition in some form ;

That the work done of a purely public character by both institutions may be fairly measured by the number of students in the Arts classes where general Literature and Science are taught ;

That during the session of 1885-6 the under-graduates and other students attending Arts classes in Queen's and University College, Toronto, were respectfully as follows :

	OTHER ATTENDING		
	Under-graduates.	Arts classes.	Total.
University College, Toronto	321	141	462
Queen's College, Kingston	160	107	267

That your petitioners have been unable to obtain the number of students attending Toronto University during the present session ; that the returns when made out will in all probability show an increase ; that in the case of Queen's the increase this session is marked ; that the number of under-graduates attending has risen from 160 to 181, and that the total number of students enrolled is 367 ;

That since the first establishment of University College, Toronto, the total number of students who have graduated in Arts (B.A. and M.A.) is 909, and that since the first establishment of Queen's University the total number of students who have graduated in Arts (B.A. and M.A.) is 498 ;

That according to the calendars for the present session, issued by the authorities of both institutions, the total numbers of graduates of all kinds, from first to last are as follows, viz. :

Graduated at University College, Toronto, total . . . 1,041
Graduated at Queen's University, Kingston, total . . 887

That these statistics, obtained from official sources in both cases, will convey to your Honourable House a correct idea of the important work being done for the community by the two Universities at Toronto and Kingston ;

That, however, the two institutions are doing their work under entirely different circumstances ; forasmuch as the University at Toronto is and has always been wholly supported by public funds, the University at Kingston has had to depend on local aid and the generous support of its numerous friends ;

That while your petitioners fully recognize the high value of Toronto University, they claim that Queen's University occupies a scarcely less important place in the intellectual and moral development of the community ; that, therefore, while your petitioners would deeply regret to see Toronto University crippled in her noble work for want of sufficient revenue, they would equally deplore to see Queen's University left wholly unrecognized. In the opinion of your petitioners it is of the highest importance to the whole community that so marked an instance of local and private effort should be fostered and recognized ;

That as the Arts teaching at Kingston is identical in character with the University teaching at Toronto, it would be wise, reasonable and just, when further public assistance is granted for the extension of Toronto University, in some way to aid in extending the teaching of Science and Arts at Kingston, and that the amount of aid so granted should bear such an equitable proportion to the additional expenditure at Toronto as the number of Arts students at the one University bears to the number of Arts students at the other ;

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that in any measure relating to the Universities, justice may be done to Eastern Ontario and to the many thousands of people whose private means go to the support of Queen's University, and that in the event of the Endowment of Toronto University being increased, a proportionate expenditure be made, in connection with Queen's University at Kingston ;

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray ;
On behalf of Queen's University Endowment Association.

SANDFORD FLEMING,
President.
March 1st, 1887.

R. VASHON ROGERS,
Honorary Secretary.

ARE THE TIMES DEGENERATING ?

SOME philosophers, men of great learning and deep thought, tell us that the men of to-day are not as brave or manly as those of former years, that the young men who are growing up are not possessed of that same indomitable spirit so characteristic of their Saxon ancestors,—in short, that the times are degenerating. Such cannot surely be ! Doubtless the stirring events in our great North-West two years ago sufficed to prove to many the courage, the valor, of our citizen soldiery, and that, should duty call, an army could at once be mustered from the ranks of the young men of our country, as ardent, brave and eager as ever faced a foe in battle. Nor is the true manliness of our race displayed in war alone : it is even more perceptible among the uneventful times of quiet peace. It is then displayed by each one working out his own little part in life's panorama with patience and assiduity. Be that part great or small, it matters not, for how very small are the works accomplished by the greatest man, or by all men, compared with the

mighty works of our Creator. Our rewards shall be according to the way in which our part in life is taken, not according to the position itself.

It is now not only the privilege, but the bounden duty, of the young men of our country to show the sage old demagogues of philosophical thought, who thus speak, by actions as well as words, that such utterances are unfounded and such ideas false. The rising generation has in its ranks men with as brave spirits, and women with as large hearts, as any of their long line of valiant forefathers. They are the noble sons of a noble ancestry. Woman in her various relations to man exerts untold influence over his mind and character, and surely those of our day cannot be at all inferior in imparting that sympathy and encouragement so necessary to the sterner sex. Of them one has well said that, "Those disasters which break down the spirit of man and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and lend such elevation and intrepidity to their character that at times it approaches sublimity."

Those who, regardless of deep and philosophic thought, or historic traditions, view the present generation in the broad light of day, believe them not degenerate, for they often learn to know the true brave hearts that beat beneath unpromising exteriors, hearts as willing as hands are ready to do and dare aught for their country's safety, and they are forced to believe that they will do honor and credit to their worthy ancestors.

BOOK REVIEWS.

WE take the following concerning one of Prof. Watson's works from the Xmas number of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, Princeton:

"Schelling's Transcendental Idealism. Grigg's Philosophical Classics. By John Watson, LL.D. (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Publishers.)"

Dr. Watson recognizes three phases of Schelling's philosophical faith; first, the period in which he refused to admit the reality of any Supreme Being other than the moral order of the world; secondly, the stage at which man and nature are regarded as two coordinate manifestations of a single activity that is revealed in each with equal fulness and perfection; and, lastly, the crowning stage, in which an attempt is made to prove the personality of God, while preserving the freedom and the moral responsibility of man maintained in the earlier stages. As each fresh stage of his advance was signalized by a new treatise, it is obvious that we have the material for an intensely interesting study of the gradual development of a great philosophical system. This critical exposition of Dr. Watson presents all the important ideas of Schelling in a clear, condensed manner, and at the same time shows their relations, limitations and value.

"A history of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, Montreal;" by the Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., of 1858.

We have seen advance sheets of this work, and find that its interest extends far beyond the local and congregational. Old St. Gabriel's is identified with much that makes the history of Montreal rich and peculiar, such as the fortunes of the gallant Highlanders who founded the North-West company, the early American settlers, the kindly relations between the Récollet fathers and the heretic Presbyterians, and episodes of Social, Industrial and Church life interesting to every one who cares to trace Canadian development. A congregation that had at different epochs such members as the heroic Earl of Selkirk, the founder of McGill College, and our greatest geologist—Sir William Logan, and others like the Youngs, Allens, Redpaths, most intimately associated with the industrial and commercial life of the whole country, deserves to have its centennial celebrated and its history recorded. The controversies regarding the Clergy Reserves, the Temporalities Fund, the Union of the Presbyterian Churches are also woven skilfully into the volume. Mr. Campbell is a born historiographer, and he brings to the execution of this task a zeal that shrinks from no labor necessary to verify facts and an enthusiasm that can hardly be suppressed even when he treats of details necessarily somewhat uninteresting to outsiders. The volume can be ordered from W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following letter was received by one of our students, who was appealing for help for our Missionary Scheme. It speaks for itself. It suggests what has resulted from the good example set by one of our graduates, and we hope it will appeal strongly to the rest:

DEAR MR. S—,

HERE IS MY MONEY 66 CENTS, AND GRACE'S 48 CENTS, AND BABY'S 53 CENTS, TO SEND MR. SMITH TO CHINA.

ISABEL MORDY.

MEDICAL.

A REQUEST.

THE students of the Royal College are preparing a petition to present to the Faculty requesting that a receptacle, wherein subjects for dissection may be preserved, be placed in the dissecting room. The request is a perfectly legitimate and most timely one. The want of material is often severely felt by the students, as work cannot be prepared in a satisfactory manner without practical study. The cost of furnishing the receptacle would be small indeed as compared with what it now

costs the students to obtain that which the Faculty is morally and in duty bound to supply.

It is not necessary in support of the petition to point out the manner in which subjects are sometimes procured, the waste of time, the danger, and the many other inconveniences consequent thereon. In former years when the number of students was small, the demand for material was not so great and was easily supplied as occasion required. But now, when the attendance has increased five fold, it becomes almost imperative that the Faculty should take some steps to provide the students with this most important accessory to the study of medicine.

HARD STUDY NOT UNHEALTHFUL.

THE exercise of the brain, under the proper conditions, is no more unhealthful than the exercise of the arm or any other part of the body. It was made for use. Its functions are as essential to life and health as are those of the stomach or lungs, and its full and powerful development is essential to the highest health and perfection of the bodily powers. Like all other parts of the body, the brain is subject to waste and demands nourishment, more, in proportion to its size, than any other organ of the body. The fresh air, general exercise, and proper alternations of activity and repose required for the health of all other parts of the physical system, are also requisite for a healthy brain; and these being withheld will kill a student as quick as it will another man, but not quicker. That many students lose health is owing not to hard study, but to close confinement without fresh air, and to insufficient general exercise. Intellectual efforts ought to promote health, and doubtless do when other portions of the body are not sacrificed for it. We are not so badly constructed that, in order to be fat, we must consent to be fools; nor is a dyspeptic stomach the necessary companion to a wise head.

Only the best and the worst students usually show injury—the best because of overwork and under-rest, bad air and inaction; the worst because of illness and dissipation. Students between the two classes usually escape injury, except as they approach either one or the other of the extremes named.

Desire for change seems natural in the human mind, and needs to be provided for like other instinctive likes and dislikes. There are instances where energies are crushed, capacities deadened and lives despoiled of happiness by a monotonous, hum-drum existence, relieved by no shifting of scenery, no change of place, no respite from the dull routine of hard and perhaps distasteful labor, except in the unconsciousness of sleep.

And now we come to our system of marking in examinations which, while it has advantages which our professors are ready to perceive and use, yet is fraught with so many dangers and positive evils that it can scarcely be defended. Still we must be thankful we are not so bad in this respect as most colleges. The system of col-

lege honors such as medals, scholarships, &c., which usually stands connected with and crowns the system of marking, is one of the bad and dangerous usages to which we, as students, are exposed, and certainly is as unfriendly to sound scholarship and real intellectual power as it is to good health.

EXCHANGES.

THE March number of the *Canada Educational Monthly* opens with an article on "The Teaching of Reading," by J. A. McLellan, M.A., LL.D., Director of the Teachers' Institutes in Ontario. The article is a vigorous denunciation of certain new theories of teaching reading.

Prof. Goodwin, of Queen's College, contributes an article on "A School of Science for Eastern Ontario Located at Kingston," which will be read with much attention. An excellent article on "Science Teaching in Schools," by D. F. H. Wilkins, B.Sc., Science Master in Prescott High School, and another on "A Neglected Work in our Education System" are worthy of the high reputation of Canadian teachers and of the *Monthly*, which is the foremost educational and literary Magazine in Canada.

The *Monthly* supplies its readers with articles, original and selected, of the highest literary merit, and also furnishes many pages replete with matter most useful to teachers in the class-room. The happy union of these two features makes this Magazine unique. We advise all educators to subscribe to this excellent journal.

The *University Herald* hails from Syracuse, N.Y., just across the way. Its contents are well arranged under general headings, such as—Editorial, Fine Art College, Medical College, Local, Literary, Personal, General College News, and Exchanges. It is one of the brightest and best printed of the exchanges that come into our Sanctum. There is quite a strong protest in it against compulsory attendance at chapel.

The *Manitoba College Journal* for November turns up next. But let me see. Did we not notice a *Journal* already? Yes, and it must have been a later one than this. That rascal, our Sanctum boy (we must give him a *mill-ing* to make him attend to his work better), must have turned up the wrong end of the barrel. Nestor's missionary reminiscences of fifteen years is very good, not unworthy of being put side by side with Dr. King's lecture. Let us quote the last sentence: "Allow 'Old Nestor' to say to young missionaries that while hard study and preparation of sermons, and faithful and sympathetic visitation are very properly urged upon by their professors, his experience goes to show that one of the chief preparations of a missionary for effective gospeling is a good horse." Was it Orr's pony that he referred to?

DE*NOBIS*NOBILIBUS.

A THEOLOGUE on being asked to preach in a certain place where he had formerly been, answered the note of invitation as follows: "No! I promised to see my girl on Sunday evening, besides the Q— people gave me an eternal farewell the last time I was there. I told them in my peroration that we would never again meet on earth, and I hoped that they would be on time and make connections with me in the "happy land." Were I to go back again now they would think the millenium had come."

"What is the leading branch in your school?" asked a lady of a teacher who lately graduated at Queen's.

Before the teacher could vouchsafe a reply, a little boy interrupted the conversation with:

"I know!"

"And what is it little boy?" asked the lady.

"That switch in the corner, ma'am."

"Do you know, Thomas," said a meek eyed maiden to her gum-drop on Gordon Street, "what mamma says is the difference between my style of dress and hers when she was my age." "Well, really, I could not say, dear." "She says she used to wear her dress up to the neck and gloves with only one button, but that I wear my gloves up to my neck and my dress with only one button."

"You like my style best don't you, Thomas?" and Thomas said that although it was against his principles, yet he did.

(Mother to Ella, aged six.)

"Go to bed now, dear, say good night to Miss — (a lady medical boarder) and give her a kiss."

Ella—"No mamma, I don't want to give her a kiss."

Mother—"And why not dear?"

Ella—"Because when anyone gives her a kiss she boxes their ears, ask pa if she doesn't."

A subscription list is being handed around to procure a gown for one of the leading lights of the Senior year, the one he has at present being principally made up of holes. Subscriptions may be paid in to P. O'Donahue, Tres. National League.

To those of the Royal who intend walking the English Hospitals, the following account of an Xmas dinner will demonstrate fairly well the eating capacity they will have to acquire. Some two or three Grads. of the Royal, now in London, sat down to an Xmas dinner and were treated to the following: Fish, oyster soup, liver, potatoes, roast turkey, bacon, potatoes and greens, goose, potatoes, vegetables, roast beef, plum pudding and dessert. After three hours hard work they had to give up, completely exhausted and were only able to blurt, "N'more, thanks, —hic!" Perhaps the Medico who enveloped five Xmas dinners last year would have been better able to have done justice to this English dinner.

Sm—e: "Did you get hurt when you fell down stairs?"

Co—e: "No, there is too much *grit* in me for that."

In one of the boarding houses the students are in the habit of sitting up late at night and not rising very early in the morning. The host tried in vain to get them up in time for breakfast. A few days ago he surprised them, when they came down unusually late, by saying during family prayers: "O Lord, keep us from turning night into day, and day into night."

One of our Seniors, in one of his semi-weekly calls on a city belle, when he was leaving, took her hand in his and said:

"I wish this were a chesnut bell."

"Why so?" she blushing asked.

"Because I would ring it," he answered.

"You may consider it so," she said.

We have been told that the day is fixed.

FADE.

"He's a fade."

A what?

"A fade, f-a-d-e, fade, are you not on to the fades? One of those young men who wear a No. 10 cuff for a collar and bang their hair (sometimes dye it) and often wear eye glasses—not that they need them—but to be in keeping you know! Fades are much like Dudes, only some Dudes are too old and big to be Fades. All Fades are Dudes, but all Dudes are not Fades.

Again, a Fade is a Dude who never smiles, is inclined to be sickly, and seldom talks. He is present at all the balls and parties to which he can possibly secure invitations. His most notable characteristics are his melancholy mien and silence on all occasions.

"They don't talk very much," said a society belle. They are called "fades" because they just come up before you, are introduced, and then, before you have had time to talk to them, they are gone to be introduced to some other young lady. They are perfectly harmless, and never make any noise or trouble, and seem to "fade" away when you begin to talk to them. They are not common in this country, though they are gradually increasing in number. I saw a few very fair specimens at the Medical Conversazione, but I think they were "made" for the occasion, they did not look natural, but Kingston has a few really fine specimens. At the Montreal Carnival I saw the most perfect type of "fade" I have yet seen in Canada."

"Ma," said a little boy, "pa's in the soap barrel up to his ankles!" She replied, "Oh, well, sonny, if he's in no deeper than that he can get out." "Yes, but his head is turned the wrong way," said the boy."

We would respectfully remind our readers that our subscription is payable in advance.

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IN a university city like ours where the
citizens, as a rule, take such a live inter-
est in the university and its work, it seems
but right and just that it should afford to
those citizens interested in the acquisition
of knowledge some opportunity to take ad-
vantage of the instruction which it provides.
In the university towns and cities of Britain
such provision has of late been made in the
shape of special lectures on topics of general
interest coming within the scope of univer-
sity work. These have been steadily grow-
ing in popularity with the most beneficial
results. Last session Prof. Watson under-
took to provide the intellectually athirst of
Kingston with opportunities to learn some-

thing of the Ethics of Hedonism, and though
those who attended that course of lectures
were very much pleased with the result, yet
many abstained from attending through a
vague fear that the subject was one beyond
the scope of their understandings. Certain-
ly knowledge worth having can not be
absorbed with as little effort on the part of
the recipient as the entertainment of a comic
opera or ordinary concert; but if those who
were not afraid to do a little thinking had
overcome their fears as to the unfathomable
depths of the subject they would no doubt
have found the lectures much more interest-
ing than they had anticipated. However it
seemed that for the present the demand for
philosophy, in however mild a form, was not
very pressing, hence no attempt was made
to follow up the departure during the present
session. Still, as it was thought that there
might be a demand for something which
had not such a profound aspect on first
sight, and which might appeal to a larger
fraction of the citizens, it has been decided
to open the summer Botany class to all who
wish to attend it. It is almost universally
admitted that there is no more interesting
field of study as an introduction to the
science of nature than that of Botany. How
few Canadians there are who know any-
thing, even so much as the ordinary names,
of our common wild flowers; and yet there
can be few more interesting studies for the
average person who aspires to know a little
of nature than that of the flowers of field
and forest which deck his or her native land.
There is certainly no study which can be
prosecuted with less inconvenience and ex-

pense, and none where the material for study is so plentiful and easy of access. Then, too, Botany is primarily a summer study; to be worth anything to most persons it must be studied more or less practically. In the summer class at the university the lectures will be illustrated as far as possible by means of actual specimens of Canadian wild flowers. Botanical excursions will also be arranged for the purpose of making the members of the class familiar with the ordinary wild flowers, &c., and the manner of identifying them. The class opens on May 2nd, and, in order to meet the convenience of as many as possible, it will be held in the morning from eight to nine. Further information can be obtained from the Registrar.

THE *Canada Educational Monthly* and the *Canada School Journal* are old and well established organs of the teaching profession in Ontario. Recently, however, a third known as the *Educational Weekly* stepped into the field as a competitor. One would have supposed that a journal originated in such circumstances would be an opponent of all monopoly and in favour of free and fair development of our educational institutions. But the men who control it seem unable to rise above localism of the paltriest kind. There is one university and its name is Toronto. There is in Ontario, they say, "a centralizing tendency and there is also a disintegrating tendency." That is, unless you centralize everything in Toronto, you are in favour of disintegration. This is a terrible dilemma to those who know that centralization is bad, but it would appear that there is no escape. The dilemma applies not only to Universities but to Colleges and Science Schools. A whole section of the Province, consisting of twelve counties, has asked for a School of Applied Science in Kingston. Cities and towns as far apart as Trenton and Cornwall, Belleville, Almonte and Ren-

frew have united in saying that Kingston is the right place. But the gentleman who writes for the *Weekly* waves this united testimony aside with a serene air. "Coboconk or Bondhead—Parkdale could probably advance most valid arguments" for the same thing, and snobbery which is worse than Philistinism, can no further go.

But, what giants we have in Toronto! Formerly, the superiority of the School of Science in Queen's Park to everything else of the kind was among the credenda. Now when it is desired to shut off an application from the educational centre of Eastern Ontario, we are told that the staff "may, without any exaggeration, be said to consist of one professor and one assistant." As the salaries of these two amount to \$1,700, may we ask what becomes of the little balance of more than \$5,000? The Government certainly votes six or seven thousand annually for the school? This one professor, too, does "the work of half-a-dozen men." It used to be a cockney article of faith that one Englishman could lick three Frenchmen. We do better than that. We raise professors that do the work of half-a-dozen. Mark Tapley came across nothing like that in his experiences out west. Mr. Chollop should take lessons from the Editor of the *Weekly*, and in the meantime take a back seat.

THOSE who have read Mr. Walter Besant's vigorous and thoughtful novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," will no doubt be pleased to know that the idea therein suggested, in connection with the establishment of some general institution devoted to the recreation and instruction of the labouring and poorer classes, is actually finding an amplified and concrete realization in the east end of London, chiefly through the exertions of Sir Edmund Currie. This institution is to be known as "The People's Palace," and, in order to give those for

whose use it is intended a stronger interest in it and to avoid the appearance of mere patronage of the poor by the rich, the management of the Palace is to be under the control of a board selected from those for whose benefit it is to be established. This feature, together with the introduction of amusement and recreation as important elements, will constitute the experiment a novel and very interesting one. The issue will be awaited with no small anxiety by those who are interested in the important problem as to how the leisure hours of the great mass of the labouring community shall be spent. We firmly believe that the future of the working man depends more on how he spends his leisure than on how he spends his working hours. Hitherto there seems to have been a want of true sympathy on the part of philanthropically inclined persons with the social position and consequent mental attitude of the poor. They are so accustomed to regard them in the light of the social ideal to which they would have them attain that they forget their ignorance of that ideal or of the advantages to be obtained from its realization. These benevolent persons, with the very best of intentions, establish night schools or similar institutions for the intellectual and moral improvement of the poor. They endeavour to reform their habits, to make them sober, economic, and industrious through the agency of lectures. Then they are usually very much surprised and indignant at the ungrateful wretches who decline to take advantage of these opportunities so generously provided for them, forgetting that they may not be able to recognize them as such, since if they did and were anxious to improve their condition the majority would not have remained objects of benevolent assistance. The melancholy fact must be faced that the majority of the needy poor, whether their need be physical or mental or both, in virtue of the

external circumstances and inherent qualities, or lack of qualities, which have rendered them such, are precisely the most difficult class of persons to assist. Real assistance can only consist in helping persons to help themselves, and this will demand effort on the part of the assisted as well as on the part of those assisting. The persons to be aided must give up part of their idle freedom and apply themselves, not to amusement, but to hard work, the beneficial results of which they may not recognize, or but very partially; besides they are of all men the least inclined to undergo such discipline and the last to be grateful for it until they have reached a much higher level. The encouragement to undertake such a course requires not merely the provision of opportunities but a great deal of coaxing and skilful persuasion. The fact is, that in expecting the ordinary workman to give up part of his leisure, usually devoted to some form of amusement or rest, to the pursuit of intellectual studies such as attendance on courses of lectures which he does not recognize as adding anything to his daily wage, is expecting him to make a to great advance all at once. Nor can he be considered as in this matter more culpable than many of those in the higher grades of social life. How many of that class of youths to which the average bank-clerk belongs could one persuade to leave their cards, billiards, and idle chat in a club room befogged by tobacco smoke and devote one or two evenings in the week to some means of intellectual culture? And yet they in their sphere are quite as much in need of such culture as the working man in his. The working man is not to be blamed more than other men because he does not take advantage of the means of intellectual growth. If we wish to win him we must provide him not only with the means of intellectual improvement, but with some intermediate attraction which shall be

more powerful in its influence to withdraw him from his habitual groove and start him in a new direction. The most reasonable method of securing this end would seem to be the provision of some of the higher kinds of amusement divorced from the vitiating influences which too often accompany those available by the working man. In the People's Palace the influence of the recreating element will have an opportunity of manifesting itself, and if the managing board be worthy of the trust reposed in it we may expect good results. If these expectations are realized other large cities will not be slow in following London's example, and one can only imagine what the possibilities of the new departure may be.

THE summer session has now become one of the facts of the universe as regards the medical classes. Instruction has, for two sessions past, been provided in Botany and Analytical Chemistry, and now it is to be provided in Medical Jurisprudence, Sanitary Science and Histology. There will also be a course of Clinics at the hospital. Already a considerable number of students have availed themselves of the opportunity to lessen the number of classes which they had to attend, and the number of examinations for which they had to prepare during the winter session, and now that the list of summer classes has been extended we have no doubt that the number taking advantage of them will greatly increase.

Now the question suggests itself, why not provide instruction in some of the Arts subjects also during the summer session? In Britain, where the summer session in Medicine is almost as important as the winter one, several of the colleges have also a summer session in Arts largely attended by stu-

dents who wish to lighten their work and familiarize themselves with the studies which they intend to take up during the following winter. The system has very much to recommend it, for though these classes, unlike the medical ones, do not exempt from further attendance, yet they are of very great advantage to students preparing for future classes or supplementary examinations. During the winter session it is impossible for the professors in some departments, requiring as they do to get over a certain amount of work during the session, to take the time really necessary to thoroughly introduce the students to their subjects, especially if these be new to them, or to proceed slowly enough to permit of rational absorption as distinguished from mere retention on the part of the majority of the class. A professor with such a subject must simply plunge the class at once into deep water and leave them to sink or swim as they may be able. Now some of those who, under this treatment, give up at once, sink rapidly to the bottom and lie there during the remainder of the session might not be capable of salvation under any circumstances. Yet to most of the others—peradventure to some of these—the advantage of a couple of months introduction to some of these classes would be of the greatest benefit. With such an introduction they could comprehend the meaning of the lectures from the first. In all cases it would lighten the work of the winter session, or permit of wider reading and more complete acquaintance with the subjects of study. We are sure that a summer session in Arts would meet the approval and support of a large number of students in that department. It is not yet too late to move in this matter as regards such provision for next summer, provided there is the necessary desire on the part of the students for any such opportunities in this direction.

POETRY.

MY DREAM AND MYSELF.

MORE or less clever parodies of Walt Whitman's poems are to be found in abundance, but the following stanzas, ("call you them stanzas?") are meant to be an interpretation of the poet from the inside. Of course they take for granted that I have got to the inside of Whitman, and have had the patience to follow his 'indirections.' But whether in exploring the windings of the poet's thoughts I have reached the grand chamber, or am yet only in one of the smaller galleries, I have beheld enough to give me no small delight, and to make me say to others 'Come and see.' I have ventured to represent two aspects of the poet's character, but have sharpened the contrast between them perhaps more than would be congenial to his synthetic intellect. Otherwise I am not conscious of misinterpreting one whom I am not insincere in calling the poet of America.]

I.

I have been scrambling over the rocks on the sea beach,
Boldly invading the haunts of the winds and the wave ;
But I have learned their speech and so knew that they
 bade me welcome.
I fling myself upon a bed of clean sand and let my mind
drift as does the sea-weed on the sea.
Presently a dream came to me and fashioned itself be-
fore me.
Let those who care for these things make a study of me
and my dream.

II.

The sun shining through the trees that grow by the
roadside,
The birds singing, cutting the air with their song,
The mild-eyed cow resting in the shade, calmly and per-
sistently chewing its cud,
The soft-fingered, lingering wind, playfully touching the
leaves which rustle and quiver,
Playfully touching a pedlar's hair also as he carries his
box of commodities upon his back, and makes his
way to the snug retired farmhouse.

III.

What do you hear, Walt. Whitman?
I hear the gentle slipping of a brook as it glides over a
downy bed of moss,
I hear its low gurgle as it moulds without a pause or
interruption the pebbles which here and there adorn
its bottom ;
I bend my ear to catch the meaning of the song.

IV.

The pedlar takes his box from off his back, and enters
the farmhouse ;
Eagerly young and old make him welcome ;
Eagerly they ask for the news of the village and the well
or ill hap of their country neighbours.

The box is opened.

One of the girls rubs her fingers on her apron (she has
evidently been working) before she takes any of the
contents of the box into her hands.

The mother supplies their simple wants, replenishes her
store of pins, laces, thread and buttons, and still
further lessens her slender hoard in buying for the
expectant girls some ribbons, and for each of the
eager expectant boys a peg-top.

V.

Have you, Walt Whitman, caught the words of the song ?
What has the soft breeze carried to your ears ?
This is what I heard as I listened to the droning of the
stream.

(1)

*The river strong and deep is rushing,
Cities spread along its banks,
Life, restless life, comes and goes, comes and goes upon it,
But here is peace ;
Content am I within my narrow bounds.*

(2)

*The ocean raves and tosses,
Flings its wild arms to the clouded heaven,
Turmoil visits it ever and anon, and it is the highway for
mighty ships.
But here is peace ;
Plenty wide and large enough for me is my narrow home.*

VI.

I, leaping from the ground, run to meet my much loved
ocean ;
The wave hisses and seethes along the shore,
The billows, slapping the rock, spits the foam into my
face.
Beneath the noise of the splash may be heard a growl as
of distant thunder.

VII.

What now do you hear, Walt Whitman ?
I hear the steady tramp of an army on the march.
I hear the vigorous rattle of the small drum and the boom
of the large drum.
I hear a loud firm voice speak the program of the new
land.
My heart falls into line with the sentiments that are
proclaimed.

VIII.

Yet the pedlar still carries his box
And I have not forgotten the low music of the brook.

New Land.

The students of Trinity College, Oxford, have present-
ed the Earl of Londonderry, the Viceroy, with an address
of welcome, expressing joy over the defeat of the Home
Rule bill. The Viceroy replied that the Government
would faithfully fulfil the country's mandate to maintain
union.

LITERARY.

PHILOSOPHY IN UNDRESS.

No. III.

WE propose in this paper to make a remark or two about Mr. Dewey's second article, *Mind* No. 42. Alas! we are getting into very deep waters indeed, and we fear that we shall be swept so far out to sea that the "plain man" will only be able, by straining his sight, to see our head bobbing up and down, and may even doubt whether the head is of a man who keeps himself afloat and directs his own course, or of one simply carried along, willy nilly, by the fierce impetuosity of the tide. But let us at least try to keep within sight of the shore. Milton sang of "fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute." Questions of philosophy are sure in the long run to take some such shape as that. At first sight it is not obvious what connexion the apparently simple question, What is Psychology? can have with such high themes. Is not Psychology the science of man considered as a knowing, feeling and willing individual? and can we not give an account of the various forms of knowing, feeling and willing, leaving all deeper problems to Metaphysics? Usually, people have answered in the affirmative. But these modes of activity are all modes of self-consciousness. To know is to know what truly is—or why speak of *knowledge*?—to feel is to be conscious of what is presented to us as harmonious or inharmonious with ourselves, and to will is to direct oneself to what we think of as the needed complement of our real self. Consciousness would thus seem to be the realizing of what in idea we truly are, the coming to be for us of the true nature of the universe. But, you say, the universe is, after all, not we ourselves: we are finite, limited beings, and beyond what we are conscious of ourselves as being is the great unknown reality, which millions of ages can only partially reveal to us, and which, because we are finite or incomplete, we shall never come to be conscious of. A man who should know all reality, and feel himself in proper harmony with the universe, and will the absolute good, would not be man but God. Granted; but the consciousness of the whole must in some sense be present in us, or how should we be aware that we have not become what in idea we are? No doubt we are in actual realization, finite, limited, imperfect, but we must have in our consciousness the idea of the infinite, unlimited, perfect: we must *know* God, although we *are* not God. Can there be any foundation for the proposition, "God is a spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable," unless we have in our minds the consciousness of such a Being? It is in consciousness, therefore, that Infinite and Finite alike exist for us. Nay more, the consciousness of the Infinite is bound up with the consciousness of the Finite; we know ourselves as imperfect because we know that we are not, as God is, perfect. As DesCartes truly said, "our consciousness of self presupposes in some sense the

consciousness of God." Now, if for us Finite and Infinite alike are in our consciousness, must not the science of consciousness be the science of reality in its completeness, the science of Finite and Infinite? And this science is Psychology. Hence, as it would seem, Psychology is the central science. If we seek to treat of the finite or individual self, we forget that the consciousness of the finite self is bound up with the consciousness of the infinite self. Now, it is consciousness that makes us men, and hence a Psychology that treats of man as if he were conscious only of his individual self must be a false Psychology. We cannot, in short, regard Psychology as a special science, because consciousness is for us the sole guarantee and revealer of reality as a whole.

In what has just been said we have tried to give in our own way the gist of Mr. Dewey's argument. In *Mind*, No. 41, he tried to convince the English Psychologist that unwittingly he was an absolute idealist; in *Mind*, No. 42, he aims to convince the absolute idealist that unwittingly he is a Psychologist. We very much doubt of his success in the latter any more than in the former case. But we are willing to meet our young friend half way. We think that he is right in saying that Psychology is not a "special science," dealing with man merely as an "object." Man cannot be dealt with simply as an "object," because as man he is an object for himself. Hence Psychology, as a supposed science of the "phenomena" of consciousness, is neither a special science nor a general science; it is a science of what has no existence except as a fiction in the mind of the English psychologist. The main value of English psychology has been in throwing light on organic processes and so preparing the way for a true psychology. But we do not think that Mr. Dewey has made out his case for the identification of psychology and philosophy. Psychology is a branch of philosophy, but it is only a branch. Would Mr. Dewey really say that psychology includes philosophy of nature, ethics, aesthetics, logic and philosophy of religion? Yet all these imply consciousness, and have no meaning apart from consciousness. Psychology seems to us that branch of philosophy in which attention is directed to the process by which man becomes conscious of himself as contrasted with the infinite, and to the special limitations, organic and other, in which that contrast consists. That ultimately man's finitude is bound up with the infinity of God is a sufficient reason for refusing to regard philosophy as merely an account of the conscious processes and organic conditions under which man's consciousness is realized, but it is no reason for identifying psychology with philosophy as a whole. In man, says Mr. Dewey, the universe is "partially realized, and man has a partial science; in the absolute it is completely realized, and God has a complete science (*Mind*, No. 42, p 657)." But surely man must have a science of the universe as completely realized in God. God's "complete science" is not science for us, unless we know in some sense what this "complete science" is. Now this is what we call the

science of Religion, and we refuse to identify it with psychology. Mr. Dewey admits the existence of God, and, on his own showing, he must admit the knowledge of God. Unless, therefore, there is no distinction between the science of man as related to God, and the science of God in His relation to man, we must separate psychology from theology. Admit that separation, and there can be no reason for denying the distinction of the other branches of philosophy—philosophy of nature, ethics, aesthetics, logic—from philosophy.

We fear that we have been dull and perhaps obscure. If so we must crave pardon of an age that is sparing of the trouble of thinking about such important questions as God, Freedom and Immortality. We hope, however, that a few at least will give us credit for trying to be plain. As for the others, they don't require to read what we have written, and we don't expect that they will.

OPTIONAL STUDIES IN COLLEGES.

IT is an odd anomaly that in a country that prides itself so much on the liberties of the people there should be so little faith in the beneficial effects of liberty among the students of our Universities. Within a few months at least as many as two formidable articles in as many of our leading reviews have made ponderous efforts to prove that students cannot be trusted, and that if they are given their liberty they will elect the easy things, neglect the hard things, and so spoil their education. In many quarters this distrust of the student's judgment or purpose has been strong enough to stand up in the face of all experience. That the new system has not resulted in general abuse has been abundantly shown. Five years ago the impression became somewhat prevalent that the large freedom now given to the Harvard students resulted in somewhat general neglect and abuse. The Overseers of the University were said to share this opinion. The next report of the President contained a very elaborate system of tables, showing precisely what each student had elected during the series of years since the elective system was introduced. The result could hardly have been more conclusive. The figures so far carried conviction that the Overseers not only reversed their action, but approved unanimously of the policy which, under the light of more imperfect information, they had strenuously opposed. As was to be anticipated, this reform has met with a hearty appreciation from the public. The sense of freedom, the conscious privilege of selecting those studies that one desires, the larger range of possibilities in the way of attainments in one's favorite pursuits, all these added to the attractiveness of the Universities that had adopted the new methods. A large influx of students is the result. From another and a higher point of view the beneficial results have been even more striking. Perhaps the most potent reason for the reform was the inducement held out by the new method for long-continued study in the direction of the student's indi-

dual choice. While it was foreseen that a few students would struggle through the four years of their course in an aimless kind of a way, it was still hoped that a large majority—even a very large majority—would choose their studies wisely, and pursue them steadily to the accomplishment of some very tangible results. It may fairly be said that this hope has not been disappointed. The tables published by President Eliot show conclusively that a vast majority of the young men know what they want, and go about accomplishing their ends in an intelligent and praiseworthy way. But there is a kind of evidence that figures cannot give. It is in the spirit, in the prevailing tone of the institutions that have adopted the new methods. It is the subject of universal remark that there is less of boyishness and more of manliness. The prevailing spirit is one of far greater earnestness. This general temper of the students, united with the greater opportunities offered, has brought about most excellent results. It is not too much to say that within the past ten years a far higher plane of scholarship has been reached than was possible under the old system. A student's ideas soon after he enters on his University course begin to crystalize in the direction of his aptitudes and preferences. As early as the second year he enters on the fulfilment of his purposes. In the third and fourth years he is able to carry on his studies even into the most advanced stages offered. The consequence is that at the time of receiving the baccalaureate degree he has learned far more than under the old system was in any way possible. And so it has happened that studies in Greek, in Latin, in the Oriental languages, in history, in mathematics, in political economy, and in all the sciences are carried very much farther than it was possible to carry them twenty or even ten years ago.—*The Contemporary Review*.

* MISCELLANY.*

EXTRACT—MINUTE OF SENATE.

THE importance of a uniform Matriculation for all the Universities of the Province having been considered, the following minute was adopted: The Senate of Queen's University, having found by its experience of last Junior Matriculation that common action on the part of different Universities on the matter is practicable as well as advantageous, desires to suggest to the Senate of the University of Toronto the advisability of a common Matriculation examination. It would be expedient that representatives of the different Universities should be consulted in framing the curriculum of examination. But even if this were not done, a joint Board to prepare papers for candidates and to examine the answers would be a distinct gain. The Senate expresses no opinion as to whether it would be better in such a case that all candidates who pass should be considered Matriculants of any

one of the Universities concerned, or whether candidates should specify the University they wish to attend, and the examiners should report to each with regard to its candidates. Neither does the Senate express an opinion as to whether it would be better to confine the common examination to pass or extend it to honor subjects. But in its opinion none of these questions, nor the question of scholarships depending on the results of the matriculation examination, presents any insuperable difficulty in the way of common action.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal:

I WOULD like to ask why it is that the JOURNAL'S subscribers throughout the country receive their copies from ten days to a fortnight after the dates they bear? Is it that they are ante-dated, or that there is a screw loose somewhere in the mailing department? Though I have paid my subscription and have the Secretary-Treasurer's receipt for the same, I have not as yet received No. 7, while I am informed that No. 8 has already been issued. The interest of graduates in their Alma Mater should increase instead of diminish when they leave her Halls and go out into the world, and they watch as eagerly for each number of the JOURNAL as do the under-graduates who are still under her fostering care. Therefore, when the JOURNAL comes irregularly, when it comes a couple of weeks old, or worse when some numbers do not come at all, is it to be wondered at that one's interest is weakened and that he is dilatory in remitting his subscription? If the JOURNAL is to be read and supported, if it is to be the visible bond which helps to bind every graduate to his Alma Mater as it should be, it must at least come to hand within a reasonable time after it is printed. At the present juncture it is necessary in the best interests of Queen's that all her friends and supporters be on the alert, and the JOURNAL is the most powerful means for accomplishing this because of its large and widespread circulation. The students who give their time to the JOURNAL are to be praised for their labor of love, but for all that having been placed in responsible positions by their fellows, and having accepted the same, they are in duty bound to see that their trust is faithfully executed. The business details of mailing punctually and completely, one of the most vital to any publication, should receive careful attention.

R. J. MACLENNAN.

Toronto, March 16th, 1887.

[The delay has been in mailing. Probably excess of work during election times has hindered the mailing official in his work, but in future he will have the JOURNAL mailed at the proper time.—ED.]

EXCHANGES.

The *Notre Dame Scholastic* does not emanate from the shadow of the great church in Montreal, but from Indiana. A woodcut of the University buildings is on the front with what appears to be a river behind. We are told at the bottom of the print that the University embraces full courses in Classics, Law, Sciences, Mathematics, and Music. What the partial courses are we are not told. There is considerable variety in the *Scholastic*, yet a selection on the Sandwich Islands occupies more than 8½ pages of the 16. It is an excellent description of the Islands. One of the contributors raises a wail because the Catholics of the States, who, as he alleges, are numerous, educated and great readers, have not a daily paper to represent their opinion. Has any other denomination a daily paper? We know of denominational weeklies, hosts of them, but a distinctively denominational daily we do not know. It appears that the Catholics are badly dealt with in the daily press.

The *Coup D'Etat* is the organ of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. We gather that this institution is for both sexes, for of a staff of instruction of eighteen, six are ladies, and of an editorial staff of eleven, three at least are ladies. On further investigation we discovered that there is Knox College, Knox Seminary, and Knox Academy, and that the Seminary is for young ladies. Still further there is a department of Military Science and Tactics, but whether the young ladies are admitted to this or not we are not told. The number of the *Coup d'Etat* before us is an excellent one.

The *College Rambler* is also from Illinois, the institution being at Jacksonville. The publishers bear the style and name of the "Illinois College Rambler Joint Stock Company." Think of that now. What an imposing thing to roll on the tongue! "The Ontario QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL Joint Stock Company, Limited." No *short* stock admitted save in the editorial Sanctum, and no *wright* stock taken at par unless the Alma Mater stamp is on it, signed by the President thereof. The *Rambler* is one of our most welcome exchanges. The reading is good and well arranged.

Rouge et Noir is the organ of the boys who are attending Trinity College, Toronto. We know not why the title is put in a foreign language. Heretofore it was issued but twice a year, now it is a monthly. If the present number be an average one it is very well conducted.

The *Southwestern Presbyterian University Journal*, commonly contracted to the S. W. P. U. *Journal*, comes from Clarksville, Tennessee. It looks well and the articles are ably written. Under the head of "Locals" we see references to cold and skating. We supposed that in Tennessee frost was unknown. We welcome the *Journal* to our Sanctum.

The Delaware College Review (Newark, Del.) is a bright, readable paper. Its prominent feature this number is "Brother Dibble's Discourse," a fine specimen of darkey eloquence. With all its grotesqueness the Gospel is in it, and that is the main thing. Here is a specimen of quite a paragraph of "How to mind your P's": "Persons who patronize papers should pay promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of the press possess a peculiar power in pushing forward prosperity."

The *Foster Academy Review* comes all the way from St. Louis, Missouri. The institution is a commercial and classical academy, at the head of which is Ben. R. Foster. Here is an extract from the prospectus: "Incorrigible boys not admitted; no drones allowed to remain in the academy." It would be a good thing were such rules rigidly applied in all places of learning. It is a bright boy's paper, with a mathematical department that does them credit.

The College Transcript is from Delaware, Ohio. Is it any wonder that we get muddled sometimes as to the locality of places across the line. Is their vocabulary limited, or are the places so numerous that they find difficulty in getting names for them? Is it Delaware, Ohio, or Ohio, Delaware? We like the *Transcript*. The paper might be better and the type clearer, but the matter is good. On the editorial corps there are two whose first names are Della and Emma, and we presume that they are ladies, but after Delaware, Ohio, and Ohio, Delaware, we are not prepared to make a positive affirmation on the subject.

Acta Victoriana for January is to hand. It is as varied in contents and ably conducted as usual. The chief editorial is on "Ministerial Politicians," where strong ground is taken against two Toronto pastors taking the platform in favor of Conservative candidates. We do not see any reference to Dr. Burns, who is a candidate for Parliamentary honors. Perhaps the criticism applies to pastors only, not to heads of Colleges.

The Sunbeam is the organ of Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby. Of the bundle of exchanges before us at this moment this is by far the neatest and brightest in appearance. The colors are refreshing to the eye. The contents are worthy of the garb in which they appear. We congratulate the young ladies of Whitby on the whole get-up of the *Sunbeam*.

Student Life is from St. Louis, Miss. It is the organ of the students in attendance at Washington University. We have rarely come across a more pretentious University than this. Of course we do not say it is not all it pretends to be. There are no fewer than eleven kinds of degrees conferred in it, including four kinds of Bachelors, two kinds of Masters, and one Doctor. There are seven different departments. The *Student Life* is a fair College organ.

MISSIONS.

OUR FOREIGN SCHEME.

AS a large number of those interested in the Foreign Mission scheme of Queen's University Missionary Association are subscribers to the JOURNAL, it may be interesting to them to receive a short statement of the amounts already paid or promised to the Society towards the sending and support of its foreign missionary.

The subscriptions from Divinity and Arts students for this year are as follows:

One student \$40, one \$30, one \$20, three \$15 each, one \$12, sixteen \$10 each, one \$8, one \$6, thirty-one \$5 each, one \$3, ten \$2 each, and three \$1 each. This, with \$120 from Medical students, makes in all \$622. So far only 25 Alumni have responded to the circular addressed to them by the Association's Committee. The annual subscriptions promised are: One \$20, one \$15, eight \$10 each, eleven \$5 each, one \$2, three \$1, amounting to \$175.

Most of these subscriptions are promised definitely for five years, and others for an indefinite time.

Other friends of the Association have promised annual subscriptions as follows:

Two \$20 each, one \$15, one \$10, nine \$5 each, one \$2, three \$1 each, amounting to \$115.

In addition we have already received from congregations, Sabbath School classes, mission bands and individual friends \$417.74 towards providing outfit and meeting travelling expenses.

In addition to this \$417.74, the larger number of the above subscriptions have already been paid, so that the Association has now in the Bank to the credit of its Foreign Mission fund \$1,022.

The members of the Association thank God for the financial success which has thus far crowned their efforts, and only look for a response from the remainder of the graduates to whom they have appealed to place the scheme upon a solid financial basis.

One or two of our graduates have written saying that while they are in hearty sympathy with our motives they do not approve of the way in which these motives operate. They are opposed to the Colleges embarking in this work and think all contributions should go directly to the F. M. Committee.

Our answer is simply this: We were forced into our present line of working. As the missionary spirit grew in our College, young men who felt that they were specially called of God to the foreign field offered themselves for that work. But last year, and this year also, individual members of the F. M. Committee said to these young men, "It's no use sending in your names, the Committee are not prepared at present to send out any more men." What was to be done? Men were ready to go. It might be years before the F. M. Committee would be prepared to send them. Each year we lingered, millions passed out into the darkness without one ray of hope to lighten

the gloom. We could not arouse enthusiasm among the students, Alumni and friends by simply asking them to give more liberally to the Foreign Mission scheme of the Church. But we could appeal to them powerfully when we said, "You know the need, you see the necessity of immediate action. Here is a man from our midst whom we all know and trust and love, who says, 'Here am I, send me.' The F. M. Committee of his Church are not able to send him; will you, therefore, unite with us in a special effort—in some special acts of self-denial—that we may send him to heal the sick and preach the gospel among the Koreans, who have just opened their doors to receive our messengers?" To such an appeal students have responded and will respond. And we expect that large numbers of Alumni will do likewise. The students of Knox have followed a similar course, and the work of the two Colleges is one.

The *direct* result will be that, under the blessing of God, within one year from this time two missionaries and their wives will be laboring in the Foreign field who would not have been sent had not the students of our Colleges undertaken the work in this particular way. And surely the addition of four missionaries to our staff in foreign lands with the least possible delay is worthy of a special effort.

The *indirect* results will be the sending out from our Colleges to the different charges in our land, ministers and missionaries filled with the spirit of missions. This means congregations aroused from the slumber of years, and alive to the claims of Christ. It means largely increased contributions to all the missionary schemes of the Church. It means to those now laboring almost single-handed in the very strongholds of heathenism a promise that in the near future many more will come to their aid with the gospel of peace and salvation.

To our Alumni and all who are interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom, we say, if you think the scheme a good one and a wise one, if you desire the privilege of having a share in a work whose results are to be as far-reaching as we have described, then you may communicate as soon as convenient with our Treasurer, Mr. David Fleming, Queen's University.

We believe the interest in Foreign Mission work that has been aroused in our Colleges during the last two years is of God, and therefore cannot come to naught.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

FEW conventions have been held whose influence for good has been further reaching or whose beneficial results will be more permanent than the one which was held last summer at Mr. Moody's home in Massachusetts. Different phases of Christian activity were considered at this convention, and among these Foreign Missionary work. One of the results of their deliberations on this subject was that about one hundred of the delegates resolved—God permitting—to devote themselves to the

work of the foreign field. These delegates returned to their several colleges filled with a missionary spirit and zeal such as they never had before. This spirit was infectious. Students in all the colleges began to think and speak about missions with an unmistakable earnestness. In this way the ball of missionary enthusiasm was set rolling. The students seemed to have been prepared for it and consequently the ball is accumulating in weight and impetus with every revolution. But probably nothing has added greater momentum to this ball than the deputation appointed to visit the different colleges. The member of this deputation who visited the Canadian Colleges was Mr. J. N. Foreman, a student of Princeton. The claims of the foreign field could not have been presented in a manner more pithy or definite than they were by Mr. Foreman. One could neither listen to his public addresses nor talk to him privately without being convinced of the indisputable claims of the foreign field. As a result of his visit about fifty students in Toronto and about twenty in Montreal have expressed themselves willing and desirous to go as foreign missionaries. In Queen's about thirty have expressed themselves in similar terms. In order that their zeal may not become languid and that they may develop in one another a greater missionary spirit these have formed themselves into a sort of mission band that meets regularly for prayer and the communication of missionary intelligence. When possible letters from missionaries who are now in the field are read. Each member of the band is supposed to furnish some information regarding the field in which he hopes to labor, or regarding the distinctive features of the work in which he intends to engage, whether it be as medical missionary, teacher or evangelist. There may possibly be some who are inclined to characterize this as ill-advised or as the outcome of undue excitement. Carey was vehemently condemned as a fanatic, but does not the world to-day admit the heroic course he pursued?

The question has been asked, Is it well for a student to declare early in his collegiate course that he intends to devote himself to foreign mission work? There are some very modest people who say that to do so would be mere inflation. These people say (if they are students) that they will wait till they finish their collegiate course and that then they "will put themselves into the hands of the Lord to send them to the home or foreign mission field." It generally happens, however, that these men are sent to the home field. There is no more bombast about a student who declares in his first or second year that he intends to labor in the foreign field than there is for him at an equally early period in his course to express his intentions to preach the gospel or to practice medicine in Ontario.

There are many advantages which accrue to the person who honestly and openly determines early in his course to become a foreign missionary. It adds greatly to his influence in presenting the claims of missions when it is known that he is preparing himself for foreign mission

work. Having this work definitely in view for several years he will be able to obtain special preparation for his work which he would most probably have neglected had he only an indefinite idea of going to the foreign field. The way to the foreign field would most likely be opened for him, or rather he would have it opened for himself when his College course was completed. Whereas, had he waited till he had completed his course before he had decided for the foreign field the way most probably would not be open for him.

Every true Christian must feel grateful that such a missionary spirit prevails in the College. There is no doubt that the means will be forthcoming to send men to the foreign field when it is made known that there are men ready and desirous to go and preach the gospel to the benighted inhabitants of the earth.

ALMA MATER.

THE first report of the Alma Mater Branch of the Q. U. E. A. was given at the last meeting.

It shows a membership of 87 and receipts for \$65.00 paid to the general Endowment Fund. There may be "something rotten in the state of Denmark," but it is certainly not so in Queen's College, when so many of her students are already becoming benefactors of their Alma Mater. The following committee has been appointed for the ensuing year, and it will simplify their work very much if all the members will remember to pay promptly their annual fee:

CHAIRMAN—J. C. Connell, M.A.

SEC.-TREASURER—H. O. Lavell.

COMMITTEE.

Divinity—O. Bennett, J. W. H. Milne, J. Steel.

Medicine—Messrs. Heslop, Neish, Tillman, McCammond, Mitchell, Harvie, Shannon and Ryan.

Arts—Messrs. McLennan, Dunning, Leask, Hales, Hay, Strachan, Carmichael and Millar.

The following names have been added since last session: Messrs. Wright, Creighton, Shannon, Gardiner, Reddan, Chown, Fenwick, Millar, Carmichael, Walkem, Ross, Ryan, Munro, Smith, Bennett, Buchanan, Mather, Sharp, Neish, Harvey, Bolton, Robertson, Mitchell, Johnston, Heath, McClement, Shortt, Cosgrove, Cameron, Wilson, Ross, Richards, Parker, Givens, Cornett and Marshall.

MEDICAL.

CHEMISTRY—FIRST YEAR.

The following are the successful students at late exams.:

Brown, Minnie }	Todd, E. H.
Freeland, A. }	Clerihew, E. M.
McPherson, W. A.	Earl, W. M.
Polson, N. C.	McKellar, M.
McKillop, J.	Adams, J.
Gray, W. A.	Mitchell, C. F. }
Stewart, A.	Walker, S. R. }
Hilker, A. E.	Hall, W. J.

Cram, G. D.	} aeq.
Funnell, R. N.	
Lochart, G. D.	
Fraser, W. G.	
Walker, H. A.	} aeq.
McKanty, J.	
Little, W. C.	
Drummond, P.	
Kelloch, D.	} aeq.
Northmore, H. S.	
Meehan, G. P.	
Creighton, R. R.	

Channonhouse, R. C. }	} aeq.
Mavety, A.	
Patterson, J. A.	
Johnston, W. H.	
Snider, E. T.	} aeq.
Leavitt, M.	
McFarlane, J.	
Millar, J. S. C.	
Robinson, A.	} aeq.
Cloutier, F.	
Buchanan, H.	

CHEMISTRY—SECOND YEAR.

Maxwell, W. J.	Buchanan, H. M.
McConville, Miss I.	Walker, S. R.
Little, W. C.	McGrath, M. E.
Polson, N. C.	McFarland, J. F.
Cooke, W. H.	Northmore, H. S.
Chown, A. P.	Drummond, P.
Cram, G. D.	Sands, E.
Stewart, A.	Adams, J.
Lanfear, H. O.	Clerihew, E. M.
Fraser, J. B.	Maybee, C. O.
Hall, W. J.	Patterson, J. A.
Kelloch, J.	Snider, E. T.
Leavitt, Minnie	Tillman, H. G.
Hilker, A. E.	Mavety, A. C.
McKillop, J. T.	Cloutier, F.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Adams, J.	Miss Leavitt,
Buchanan, H. M.	Miss McConville,
Chamberlain, W. P.	Little, W. C.
Clerihew, E. M.	McGrath, M. E.
Cloutier, F.	McKillop, J.
Cooke, W. H.	Mavety, A.
Connell, J. C.	Maxwell, W. J.
Cram, G. D.	Mitchell, H.
David, W. C.	Northmore, H. S.
Drummond, P.	Patterson, J. A.
Duff, J.	Pratt, W.
Emery, G. F.	Rankin, W. H.
Fraser, J. B.	Robinson, J. W.
Goold, A. J.	Sands, E.
Hall, W. J.	Smellie, D.
Harkness, F. B.	Smith, J. F.
Harvie, W. D.	Snider, E.
Hilker, A. E.	Stewart, A.
Johnson, W. H.	Tillman, H. G.
Kelloch, D.	Walker, A. D.
Kilborn, O.	Wright, T. A.
Lanfear, H. O.	

MATERIA MEDICA.

Campbell, A. L. D.	Livingston, J. S.
Chamberlain, W. P.	Maybee, C. O.
Chown, A. P.	Mallory, C. M.
Connell, J. C.	Marshall, Miss A. A.
Cooke, W. H.	Maxwell, W. J.
Craine, Miss E. D.	McGrath, E. D.
Drummond, P.	Mitchell, E. S.
Duff, J.	Ogilvie, N.
Dunning, J.	O'Gorman,
Elliott, A. R.	O'Neill, T.
Embury, Miss E.	Pratt, Wilton,
Emery, G. F.	Pratt, W. F.
Fraser, J. B.	Polson, N. C.
Gilles, A. R.	Rankin, W.
Goold, A. J.	Robertson, J. W.
Graham, H. C. W.	Robinson, P.
Horsley, E. H.	Sands, E.

Jamieson, D.	Smellie, D.
Jamieson, T. J.	Smith, J. F.
Johnson, W. H.	Tilman, H. G.
Koyle, F.	Walker, A. D.
Lawyer, Miss A.	Whitney, A. W.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Craine, Miss A. D.	Mitchell, E. S.
Embury, Miss E.	Ogilvie, N.
Hay, W.	Scott, P.
Koyle, F.	Smith, J. F.
Lawyer, Miss	Whitney, A. W.
Livingston, Miss	

OBSTETRICS.

Hay, W.	Scott, P.
Smith, J. F.	

ANATOMY.

Connell, J. C.	Koyle, F.
Chamberlain, W. P.	Livingston, M.
Cocke, W. H.	Maxwell, W. J.
Craine, A. D.	Mitchell, E. G.
David, W. C.	McGrath, E.
Elliott, A. R.	Neish, W. D.
Embury, E.	Ogilvy, N.
Fisher, A. J.	O'Neil, T.
Fraser, J. B.	Rankin, W. H.
Gibson, J.	Robertson, J. W.
Gould, A. B.	Robinson, R. P.
Harkness, F. B.	Scott, P. J.
Horsley, E. H.	Smellie, D.
Jamieson, D.	Walker, A. D.
Jamieson, T. J.	Whitney, A. W.

GRADUATES.

A. G. Allen, Kingston.
 J. J. Anderson, Winchester Springs.
 J. V. Anglin, B.A., Kingston.
 W. C. Beaman, Burritt's Rapids.
 J. W. Begg, Kingston,
 Miss Ella Blaylock, New Carlisle, N. B.
 D. Cameron, Perth.
 A. J. Errett, Merrickville.
 A. G. Ferguson, Keewatin Mills.
 A. J. Fisher, Kingston.
 A. E. Freeman, Wilmur.
 Miss Ada A. Funnell, Trenton.
 M. Gallagher, Harlem.
 J. Gibson, Iowa.
 J. F. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
 M. W. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
 J. E. Heslop, Port Dover.
 M. James, Sydenham.
 Miss Livingston, Kingston.
 Ewen McEwen, Franktown.
 J. E. Mabee, Odessa.
 M. Mabee, Odessa.
 W. D. Neish, Kingston, Jamaica.
 A. F. Pirie, Dundas.
 W. Ranstead, Ottawa.
 T. Scales, B.A., Kingston.
 S. H. Thorne, Brighton.
 A. F. Warner, Wilton.

Dr. Dunlop, Alpena, comes here to secure the Queen's College degree.

*COLLEGE*WORLD.*

SIXTY-FOUR students are now attending the Canadian Art School at Ottawa.

The Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N.Y., is to give \$250,000 to Cornell University to improve and enlarge the College of Mechanic Arts named for him.

A son of the Rev. Dr. Jastrow, the eminent rabbi of Philadelphia, has been elected lecturer on the Assyrian language and literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Jonas G. Clark, a rich citizen of Massachusetts, has given a million of dollars to found a new University at Worcester, to be called "Clark University." It is to be undenominational.

Two German barristers, Ernst and Felix Delbruck, have been appointed Professors in the School of Jurisprudence at Tokio. They will aid in the formulating of the new code for the Empire.

A school for boys, planned by the late Rev. Gerald F. Dale, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Zahleh, Syria, has been opened since his death, with about fifty boarders and a large number of day scholars.

Mr. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, in addition to his other liberal gifts to the Adelphi Academy of that city, of which he is President, has lately given \$100,000 to enlarge its building and extend its collegiate department.

Hon. A. D. White, formerly President of Cornell University and lately United States Minister to Germany, has given to that University his valued historical library—of 30,000 volumes, 10,000 pamphlets, and many manuscripts—which cost over \$100,000.

The handsome gift to the University College of \$2,000 by an anonymous donor, to found a scholarship in the Natural Sciences, must be very gratifying to the friends of the College; and the perpetual association with this scholarship of the name of the learned President of the College is a fitting recognition of the long and devoted services rendered to it and the cause of higher education by Professor Daniel Wilson.

The Oxford system of allowing students of a Vermont College to attend lectures as they choose results in some pathetic experiences. One Professor of Moral Philosophy says: "Lectures were announced and the Professor attended." Another Professor confesses: "Lectures offered, 54, but some not delivered owing to absence of audience," while one Professor declared that he announced three courses of lectures, but no students sent in their names.

Oxford is largely increasing in size. At New College a portion of the new projecting front is completed, and additions have been made to Brazenose College. At Trinity College a new house has been begun for the President, the design of which is identical with the wing already completed. The sacristy of Merton College, from time immemorial used as a brewhouse, is being restored to its original purpose, and during the alterations made in the last place a very beautifully designed fifteenth century staircase was discovered. Besides these additions both to residential and collegiate Oxford, a new theatre has already been opened, the intolerance of the Dons to any form of theatrical amusement having to all appearances, been greatly minimised during the last few years.

PERSONAL.

THE Valedictorians of the different graduating classes are: Divinity, Mr. S. Childerhose; Arts, Mr. H. N. Dunning; Medicine, Mr. M. James.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Eberts, of the Ladies' Medical College, who since Christmas has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, is gradually recovering and may probably be able to attend classes again next session.

Rev. R. Gow, B.A., '82, is settled at Hartney, Manitoba, and is building up a strong congregation in that district. He has kindly remembered the Missionary Association.

Mr. Fred Heap, '89, who has since Christmas been confined to the Hospital, is, we are glad to say, almost recovered. He left the Hospital a few days ago.

A Canoe Club has been formed in Peterboro of which our worthy ex-Editor, John Miller, '86, is Commodore.

We were pleased to see the familiar form and face of Mr. T. W. R. McRae, '86, in the halls a few days ago. Mr. McRae is studying law in Belleville.

Dr. T. A. Moore, '83, has returned home from the English hospitals. He will probably practice his profession in the United States.

Chancellor Fleming left for England this week as Canadian delegate to the Imperial Conference, which will meet in London. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Queen's sends seven students to the mission fields of the Maritime Provinces this summer. They are H. R. Grant, B.A., '83, John McKinnon, B.A., '86, R. Whiteman, B.A., '86, J. M. McLean, '87, P. A. McLeod, '87, and D. Fleming, '87, O. Bennett, B.A., '86.

So far as is yet known the following will be the stations of the graduating class in Divinity: A. Gandier, B.A., St. Mark's Mission Church, Toronto; W. G. Mills, B.A., St. Andrew's, Sunderland; J. F. Smith, Bellevue Hospital, New York, thence to Corea, China; H. R. Grant, B.A., Hampton, N.B.; S. Childerhose, B.A., St. Columba, Madoc; L. Perrin, B.A., Kirkfield, Lindsay Presbytery.

DE*ROBIS*NOBILIBUS.

THE man who fell off the fence into the brambles was much nettled by the occurrence. We hope thistle be appreciated.

Teacher, in grammar recitation—"I didn't have no fun at the sea-side." How would you correct this, Tommy?" Tommy—"Get a feller."

Sunday School Teacher—"What did Lot do after his wife was turned into a pillar of salt, Sadie?" Sadie—"I s'pose he looked out for a fresh one."

Prof. of Nat. Science—"Mr. P—l, what causes the movements of the air?" Mr. P—l, '90 (astonished)—"Why, *wind* of course!"

One of the lights of the Royal, having occasion to have an interview with the Senate owing to lack of attendance at lectures and consequent ineligibility of going up for exams., astonished one of our grave and reverend Seniors by the question, "Will the Senate be back from dinner soon? I want to see him about my exams!"

An absent-minded husband, who hadn't been to church for a long time, reached for his hat as the choir ceased singing, and a momentary lull took place, when his wife whispered:

"What are you doing, John?"

"I'm just going out to see a man," he said.

The following is an example of the folly of holding verbal inspiration of the Scriptures, which opinion the Divinities should carefully avoid:

There was an old preacher once who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning he read on the bottom of one page: "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was—" then turning the page—"140 cubits long, forty cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch inside and out." He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it and then said: "My friends, this is the first time I ever met this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

ONLY.

Only a coat,
Only a hair,
Only a wife,
Findeth it there.

Only a broom,
Only a whack,
Only a man
With a broken back.

WHO IS IT ?

Who skims around the glazy rink,
With now a smile and now a wink,
Who from the ladies does not shrink,
Why, Jimmie !

Who loves to look at pretty girls
With rosy cheeks and flaxen curls,
And prizes them beyond all pearls,
Why, Harry !

Who laughs to see the Freshmen flirt,
And thinks it can do them no hurt,
Except to make them rather pert,
The ladies !

Who is a favorite with the boys,
Who likes to see them make a noise,
And all their sport and fun enjoys,
Why, Geordie !

Who is the head man in the Gym,
Who always is so neat and trim,
And makes Philosophy his whim,
'Tis Bennett !

Who sits in Queen's time-honored court
And sees the Freshmen brought for sport,
Who judges them, which is his forte,
Why, Logie !

(Lady Medical boarder to Landlady)—“So you really think your husband likes me ?”

Landlady—“I am sure he does ?”

“It doesn't seem possible ; did he tell you so ?”

“No, indeed. He never tells me anything ; but the other night when you were out he didn't know you had left, and when he came into the sitting-room it was dark and he thought I was you and —”

“Oh dear ! Did—did he kiss you ?”

“Oh dear no ! But instead of swearing because the gas wasn't lit he just sat down and talked like a gentleman.”

“My dear,” said a Gordon-street merchant to his daughter at breakfast, “wasn't that College Junior here last night until twelve o'clock ?”

“Yes, papa,” she replied with a pretty little blush.

“Well, my dear, you should not permit it. It has been that way for several nights, hasn't it ?”

“Yes, papa.”

“Don't you know that it is hardly the proper thing ?”

“Yes, papa.”

“Then why do you do it ?” he asked, impatiently.

“Because, papa, the session will soon be over and I am rushing the business so that there will not have to be an extra session.”

The father's voice was stilled and the breakfast was finished in silence.

Student (to sick chum on Earl Street)—“A gentleman down stairs wishes to see you, Harry.”

Sick Chum—“I'm too sick to see any one.”

Student—“But it is the minister.”

“Well, I'm not sick enough to see him yet.”

“Young man,” said a solemn-looking Arts Junior, “don't you know that if you persist in drinking you will never get ahead in this world.”

“Why, my dear sir,” answered the Med., “your ignorance surprises me. I'll have a head on me to-morrow morning as big as a barrel !”

(Senior, impatiently, to landlady)—“I told you I only wanted half a cup of tea, and, as usual, you've filled it up to the top. Don't you know what half full is ?”

(Room-mate, grimly)—“She ought to know by this time. You've been half-full often enough.”

“Say, Awthur,” said the dude of the Seniors to a Sophomore friend.

“Yes, chappie.”

“I've been pondshwing a great deal.”

“What about, deah boy ?”

“Why, I was standing down on the drug store cohner, Wade's, doncher know, and one of those hohwid sweet boys came and stood on the sidewalk and just stared at me with all his might for a long time.”

“Oh, hohwors !”

“Yes. It got tehwbly annoying, doncher know ; and so, when I had stood it as long as I could, I said to him : ‘Little boy, what are you looking at ?’ so as to soht of embaowass him and make him go away, you know.”

“And did he go ?”

“No ; he just stood still and said, ‘I'm darned if I know !’ I wonder what he meant, Awthur ?”

Prof. to Junior—“What are the properties of heat ?” Junior—“The chief property is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them.” Prof.—“Very good ; give me an example.” Junior—“In summer, when it is hot, the day is long ; in winter, when it is cold, the day is short.” Exit Prof., lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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* Queen's College Journal *

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Subscribers will greatly oblige by promptly sending
notice of any change in address.

THE JOURNAL was born on October 25th, 1872. The prospectus stated that its first objects were to foster a literary taste among the students, to afford them an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the leading topics of the day, and to serve as a bond of union between the University and her Alumni, that the interest of the latter in the prosperity of their Alma Mater might be sustained after they had left her halls. The first object has been accomplished to a certain extent, though we are obliged to join in the wail that goes up from the editorial staff of most papers of our genus, that the number of students contributing to the

columns of the JOURNAL is a very small percentage of the whole. But, the other objects seem to have fallen into the limbo of "dumb forgetfulness." With the exception of the discussion on Home Rule, scarcely any of the leading topics of the day have been touched. This cannot be for lack of interest in political questions. Have we not shown ourselves ready at a moment's notice to be organized into associations pledged to support the two existing parties? And, of course, no student joined either association, simply because his father or grandfather voted blue or yellow. He had made up his mind intelligently on the extensive platforms laid down by both parties. Could we not then have some philosophic discussion on the living issues that are likely to be soon pressed on the people's attention, such as the Fisheries Question, Reciprocity and its effects on our manufactures, Revenue, Imperial Federation, Provincial Claims and who pays the piper, Disallowance in the North-West, the Labour Question, Tithes in Québec, the French Language in Ontario Schools, and other matters that are higher than parish politics and may be discussed without reference to party? Then, the third object that the JOURNAL had in view has been ignored by the Graduates who have gone out from us into the wider university of the world. The fault is theirs, for we are always ready to give space to communications from old friends. Are they so busy making money that they cannot spare time for an article or a letter? Or, is it possible that they are forgetting the days of "auld lang syne?"

IT seems to be tolerably certain that the Ontario Legislature is about to destroy—or practically so at least—Upper Canada College almost the only independent institution providing secondary education in the province. This being so the suggestion arises; would it not be possible to establish in the western portion of the province, say in Hamilton or London, some academy under the auspices of Queen's, which, while allowing all possible freedom of choice to the pupils attending it, might act as a feeder to the University. Being beyond government jurisdiction it could be made to afford a worthy secondary education somewhat similar in character to that given in such English schools as Harrow, Eton, Rugby, &c. Certainly we could not expect it to immediately become such an institution as one of these, and yet some of these have had but small beginnings and their present position is due to the fact that they did good work even from the first. We believe that the time is ripe for the establishment of such an academy in Ontario, for it is very evident that if the educational institutions of the province are to be developed along the lines which the Department is chalking out for them the term 'educational' as applied to them will be a decided misnomer, if it be not at present but a polite fiction to designate many of them as such. Even while compelled to pay the school tax, those who know what an education should be, and who could afford to send their sons to such an academy, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity rather than see their children's time wasted and their intellects maimed and racked on the mental Procrustean bed set up by the Education Department. Though a certain amount of capital would be required to start such an institution, yet there can be small doubt that before long it would be self-supporting, and very probably a good part of the original fund could be

obtained from the city in which it would be located. As a matter of fact provision had already been made by a previous Government for the establishment of several schools similar to Upper Canada College, one of which was to have been located in Kingston. But it is in vain to expect a government which would seek to destroy the only one in existence to carry out the original design, which is still, we believe, an eminently wise one. Every day it becomes more evident that on private liberality and that alone must the higher education of this country depend. Such a lesson has been taught to our friends in the United States and they are profiting by it, for, while the state educational institutions are, in the majority of cases, either sinking out of the educational world or preserving a torpid existence, its institutions supported by private benefactions are flourishing and doing by far the best work in the country.

WHO shall define Philanthropy? Wide reaching and varied, as insanity itself; like it, its true meaning still undefined. In all its varied forms, in all the charities and charitable we see it daily, hourly appearing as in the past, and yet we have not reached its true use and meaning. We see—we know—the many in need of charities and yet after all what have we accomplished? Our mothers have been our pilots here in good works and many; our grandmothers, in older countries, dispensed sweet charity, and generation after generation past and present have exhausted and are exhausting their energies to the same well nigh fruitless end; not fruitless altogether, but, in comparison with the time and energy expended, most unproductive. Birds wearing out their vital strength in hopeless, however steady, beating cannot wear away the bars that make their purpose void. Their prison song, if sweet, is sad. They wist not why it is, but so it is, and

still they renew the endeavor, dying no nearer the goal they sought. How many earnest women with pure hearts and high aims for the general good have so died? And to-day there are :

Thousands of throbbing hearts, where theirs are at rest and forever,

Thousands of aching brains, where theirs no longer are busy,

Thousands of toiling hands, where theirs have ceased from their labors,

Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have completed their journey !

The thought of it all is intensely, sad and over and over again is asked why is it so?

We look on the one hand and see women we reverence in purity of life and purpose, good women and true, with hearts and hands so willing to benefit the less fortunate in life's battle of ways and means, willing not alone to give of their abundance, but to give time and trouble, mental and bodily labor without stint or ceasing, hoping only for fruit to their labors. They are a selected class, a percentage of the general body of well-to-do women, inspired with similar sentiments, working to the same ends. On the other hand are women also (to restrict the question to women) who have certainly not been 'rocked and dandled' into womanhood, nor even been allowed a natural healthy development of the parts nature endowed them with to that maturity.

Women who have seen hard times face to face, sometimes through accident of circumstances, much oftener through vices of drunkenness, idleness or ignorance, too often not their own. Women who know next to nothing of the well-to-do and wealthy more than that they have no hard places and no need to know how to save. Necessarily an unselected class, a class varied by all the possibilities of adverse circumstances, of time and place and people. Could any one imagine that any or all of either class, so completely separated in their inner lives,

could at once appreciate the position of the other? The majority of cases woefully show that they cannot. On the one hand the ingratitude and hardness of the poor is a much worn topic. On the other hand is a mistaken estimate of well meant charity for Pharisaical patronage. It seems to us that, as a fundamental principle to any measure of success, there must be on the part of the charitable an ability, not only instinctive but cultivated, to put themselves in the places of those they wish to help, otherwise their labor is useless and their teachings vain.

This is one of the most difficult of all things to do; untaught, undisciplined by any similar experience, to go behind the veil of another's personality and from many points of view to trace the effects back to causes we can only imagine after much thinking and sound reasoning. Would that this were instilled deep as love in the hearts of all these good women. We must put behind us every remembrance of environment and feel only that it is as woman to woman we stand, we must think that had many of those we shrink from been surrounded by similar circumstances as ourselves they would have been as respectable citizens. We must feel through all our consciousness that place in society is largely due to accident, and the women we would benefit have like nascent inclinations to our own, we must not only feel that they possess, in however stunted degree, however small a measure, the same impulses as their benefactors, but we must with more steadiness of gaze see how we would act and feel to be under their conditions. This it seems to me is the touchstone, the 'Open Sesame' to success in all our enduring benefactions to the poor now with us.

By the new scheme of recitation cuts at Williams, a student is allowed twenty cuts, and is permitted to spend one Sunday in each term out of town. Absence from church is equivalent to four recitation cuts.—*Ex.*

ONE might have expected from the flourish of trumpets which preceded the opening of the Imperial Conference, now being held in London, that a good deal of jingo oratory would have followed, with plentiful reference to the 'Dominions on which the sun never sets,' 'the shipping that whitens (rather blackens now-a-days) every sea,' &c., &c. On the contrary we find the tone of the opening speeches—which are generally the loudest—to be very moderate, even vague and uncertain. No man has dared to advocate Imperial Federation in its broad sense. Lord Salisbury even declares a customs and military union to be impossible, and without that what is left of Imperial Federation? The utmost that seems to be considered as attainable is a union for mutual defence, and, possibly, a sharing by the colonies of the expense requisite to support the naval strength of the Empire. But what is this more than any of the ordinary alliances for mutual defence formed between the European nations, which last just so long as the mutual benefit continues.

Undoubtedly Imperial Federation as a scheme has numerous attractions for many persons of the widest sympathies and patriotic sentiments, and yet we cannot but think that the scheme is one which can never be carried into effect until its provisions shall no longer be necessary. In fact it implies that throughout the scattered fragments of the Empire there shall be such a wide sympathy between the peoples, and such an intense patriotism, in the old exclusive sense, that selfish and natural interests shall be subordinated to these sentiments. But long before these scattered peoples, who know little or nothing of each other, could be brought to such a condition—and unless the majority were of one mind the Federation would not stand the first strain put upon it—they would undoubtedly recognize that they were pursuing a very

unreasonable and arbitrary course—that their Federation was an extremely artificial one, sanctioned neither by commercial, political, social, nor intellectual interests. Why, for instance, should Canada link her political and commercial interests—to say nothing of the others—with the dwellers in Australia, the tribes of India, and the mixed races of South Africa, while she cuts off, by joining such a Federation, her natural relationship with a kindred people in the neighboring Republic?

One of the most rational proposals we have noticed, as affording a definite object for the united wisdom of such a conference, is to the effect that a general Bureau of Trade be established, having as its object the mutual provision of information as to the commercial requirements of the various portions of the Empire, that manufacturers, providers of raw materials, and wholesale merchants may be the better able to make known their wants to each other, that there may be less friction in the mechanism of trade and a more perfect understanding of the directions in which trade may be expanded. Much has been said about the military union of the Empire leading to the preservation of the world's peace. We greatly doubt it. Great military federations too often lead to great wars. But there can be no doubt that a more perfect commercial union of the countries of the world would soon bring wars to an end by making them extremely unpopular because destructive of each country's prosperity. By narrow self-interest alone is war provoked, by a widened enlightened self-interest alone can it be prevented.

Although Greek is not hereafter to be a required study at Harvard, the Greek department there is to be strengthened by the creation of a new professorship. Professor Agassiz, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, has received the honorary degree of doctor in science from Cambridge University, England.

POETRY.

TO THE PHOTOGRAPH OF TWO FAIR FRIENDS.

THOU tiny little card upon whose face
 Art's magic fingers with a simple truth,
 Have traced such beauty, traced the flush of youth
 And life's first budding spring with perfect grace.
 O forms so fair, and of such gentle moulds
 Life's morning glories cluster o'er you now,
 And spring's first roses blush upon your brow.
 I sit alone and muse as in a dream,
 Shall those fair flowers be blasted, 'ere grow old?
 I listen to the ceaseless flight of Time,
 Whose hour-glass ever running, chills with cold
 The warmest hearts. Truth's meteor gleam
 Is quenched, and life is but a pantomime.
 But I will clasp this treasure to my heart
 And laugh at hoary Time's relentless sway
 Those gentle forms, in flesh, may feel decay;
 But, with a magic wand, has heaven-born Art
 Redeemed this living image from his power.
 Life's frost may silver o'er the silken hair,
 And the fair brows may furrowed be with care,
 But this small card unchanged shall ever bear
 The impress of fair forms, in beauty's hour.

LITERARY.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE first experience of the English-speaking student in a German University is apt to cause disappointment. The British, American or Colonial student has been accustomed to a calendar in which he finds set down what he is expected to do in order to enter the University, what he is expected to do while at the University, and how he may with honor and glory leave the University. Some of these calendars are written with a wonderful and praiseworthy perspicuity. In some the arrangement of matter is bad and the meaning well nigh unintelligible. Still, in the worst cases, patience and perseverance will conquer the difficulties.

In the German University the would-be student can find no calendar, and is fain to make enquiries of all likely and unlikely people. Those who have seen references to the "Kalender" of the German Universities may wonder at the statement above, but any one who has seen more than the outside of the cover will not need to be told that it gives no information adapted to the wants of the intending matriculant.

In high cages on the wall of the corridors of the University building he will doubtless find innumerable notices, but these are written in the finest script and with letters all having that remarkable resemblance so characteristic of German caligraphy. Everything, however,

comes to him that can afford to wait, and though there be no calendar and though the blackboard notices are unreadable even if not illegible, there is still some hope for the man who does not turn away in disgust, but patiently collects all the stray bits of information he can. Finally, after giving a succinct and possibly a correct account of his former career, as well as an accurate description of his father and mother, and having paid his fee of five dollars, the student presents himself, along with others in the same position, before the Protector, who, in dress suit, makes an oration to the assembled company and proceeds to enroll each student and declare him an alumnus of the great and mighty University at Sonnundmondschein. Several hours are taken up in this performance, though each man's part lasts only a few minutes. The privileges conferred are very considerable, for so long as the matriculation card is kept in the pocket the student may, even in the most quiet and orderly villages, whistle on the street after eleven o'clock without fear of being kept in the police station all night. He may, even without much danger, call a policeman a *polyh*, a term of opprobrium equal to our *peeler*. Moreover, the student is allowed to engage in the illegal habit of duelling, the University authorities being responsible for the good behaviour of all under their care. It may not be known to all readers of this article that duelling is against the regulations of the German Universities and is punishable by rustication. It is advisable, then, for the dueller not to be detected. The duellists, as a matter of fact, form a minority of the students. Those who belong to the clubs or "corps" are seldom if ever more than ten per cent. of the whole, and a man may belong to a corps for a year without being *compelled* to fight. Besides, after three duels a member is exempt from further obligation. The University regulations are so severe on the student caught duelling that the University authorities carefully avoid being on hand at the hours when the "Mensur" is in progress. They are assisted in this course by the students themselves, who choose a room in a somewhat secluded spot and fight at regular hours when the Faculty does not require to pass that way.

Games, in the English sense, are almost unknown to the German student, who can, however, be persuaded to take a walk of several miles, provided there are a sufficient number of halting places on the way where beer and sausages are obtainable.

German students are in many respects like other students. Some of them work, some of them waste their time, some of them have brains, some of them would be better engaged in occupations where strength of muscle is of more service than strength of intellect.

The system at the University has its good and bad side. Perfect freedom is allowed. A man may take whatever classes he likes. Almost the only regulation is that he must be six semesters, or sessions, at some University before he is allowed to graduate. Perhaps I should say that there are two semesters in each year. The proof of

having been at a University consists in the possession of matriculation or some corresponding cards and tickets for two classes each session. These tickets show that the class has been paid for and that the lectures were attended. Thus no stimulus is applied to the idle student, who can shirk work as much as he likes and spend his time in an absolutely profitless manner.

Since no course is prescribed the foreign student and the German as well runs great risk of losing the first session by taking classes not suited to him.

There are so many professors and tutors that one is bewildered. In some of the larger Universities, such as Berlin, there is, I believe, on the average one teacher for less than twenty students, while in the smaller Universities there are sometimes only ten or twelve students for each professor. I have been told by a German student that few, even of their own men, gain any advantage from the first session's work, and making due allowance for exaggeration, I feel convinced that the majority make very serious mistakes. The most important matter, however, is whether the second session shall be similar to the first, and the third likewise. Frequently, I believe, such is the case, and the system is confessedly disadvantageous for the idle and vacillating, and on the other hand it has special advantages for the energetic and studious, for one is encouraged to *study a subject, not to cram for an examination.*

That is the feature that strikes the observer as most characteristic when comparing German with British Universities.

The student who has been accustomed to the constant pressure of examination feels a relief when he enters a University where such pressure is removed. A post-graduate course is very rare in most British and certainly in all Scotch Universities. The men in Edinburgh who continue studying after the attainment of their degree might be counted on the fingers. There is no provision made for them; they are practically told "you can be taught no more here." Is there a post-graduate course in Germany? No. There is no course of any sort, under-graduate or post-graduate. Lectures are delivered on almost every subject and on parts of many subjects, but there is no question as to whether you are an intending "Herr Candidat" or already a "Herr Doctor." Laboratories are open, where you can find an opportunity to do what work you wish. Of course I don't mean that the student does biological work in the physical laboratory, or even botanical work in the zoological laboratory. I only mean that he must choose his proper laboratory and then he can go on with his investigation.

Possibly the reason why so little attention is bestowed on the examination is because a University diploma is of no value financially outside the University. The advocate does not plead, the "medicine man" does not practice on the strength of his degree. He must pass a State examination. Similar regulations exist elsewhere, I believe. It may be worthy of remark that though a doctor

in Germany is not allowed to practice on the strength of a certificate from a home University he is unable to better his position by taking a diploma from a school of medicine in France or England.

A characteristic of German students which may be detected in Britain and even in Canada, is want of funds. In one of the comic papers in which students figure largely I saw this advertisement:

To LET—Lodging for student in the neighborhood of the University and in direct communication with the pawn-broker's." (!)

CHARACTERISTICS OF A TRUE CHRISTIAN.

AT the present day there is a widespread cry for practical preaching, if not for practical Christianity. Men think that since they must live they are necessitated to squeeze into the allotted three score and ten years as much enterprise, business and wealth as they possibly can. Men are in a hurry about everything. They are in a hurry to get rich and independent. They are even in a hurry about spiritual matters. The staid, calculating Christian is fast becoming a personage of the past. The doctrines and evidences of Christianity are being left pretty much to theological professors, ministers and students. A doctrinal, logical sermon is looked upon as dry and unpalatable. Dogmatic preaching is demanded, but dogmatic preaching is being thrashed out to the utmost degree of sensationalism. In former times it is said that many people failed to see Christ through the Erskines. It may now be said that many fail to see Christ through Sam Jones, Gen. Booth and the lesser evangelical lights. At Sam Jones' recent farewell meeting in Toronto his praises were sounded fifty times for once of Christ's. One speaker said he had heard Beecher, Talmage, Spurgeon—indeed, the whole host of the great lights, but none of them came up to Sam Jones. Another speaker was so carried away with this protégé that, unconsciously, he informed the audience of a meeting addressed by Sam Jones where the hall was crowded *both inside and out*. Mr. Jones heard all and seemed pleased! Certain others say that it has been reserved for Gen. Booth to reveal to the world a fact which the ages have failed to see, viz., that men can live without sin. Other evangelists aver that it is their duty to break up the way for the preacher. But where do they go for the clods? Neither to the savage nor to the heathen, but generally to fields where a minister has faithfully labored for years, where he has unsparingly sowed the good seed. The seed was good, the sower devoted, the ground was unproductive, so that, after all, the recent grand revivals may be attributed more to the willingness of people to hear the word than to the impartation of it. Church service had become irksome through habits. Sensationalism hit the prevailing taste of the masses, and proved successful in arousing sinners, and it may be in the conversion of many. So far good. But does this state of affairs pro-

duce the highest and best type of Christians? Is the tendency not rather to dwarf Christianity?—to limit the Christian religion to “repentance from dead works?” This question is best answered by consideration of what are the characteristics of a true Christian. Paul, writing “to the saints and faithful brethren in Christ which are at Colosse,” says: “Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.” The Christian is dead to the world. This is a fitting analogy. A dead man may be in the world, but to him it has no existence. The world to man is not so much a place as a principle. Where the heart is there is the man; his affections decide his abode. The soul lives where it loves. If it loves the world, the world is its home; if it loves those things that are above, heaven is its home, and earth is but a resting-place in the journey heavenward. A true, devoted Christian is a quiet, persevering worker. He works, not because he desires to be seen of men; and yet his influence in the world cannot be restrained. He is like “a city set upon a hill, which cannot be hid.” The city has no choice of its situation. Devoted Christians are the lights of the world; they are the lighthouses in life’s ocean; they are like revolving lights, casting their benign rays all around them. The ocean lights perform a great mission; they save many a sailor from a watery grave. Yet the lights are unconscious of the good they do: the salvation which they effect must be attributed to the mind and intelligence that devised the lighthouse and placed it upon the rock. So should every Christian worker exercise an influence upon humanity. The rays of the gospel of peace and Christian love should shine forth from him on every side across earth’s dark and troubled sea of guilt and crime, so that sinners, seeing the light of truth, might be saved. Neither must the Christian boast of the good results of his shining; for he is not the light, but only the lighthouse, the apparatus through which God “sends forth His light and His truth.” Again, the Christian must be the salt of the earth—to all appearance dead, yet having a hidden life which manifests a marvellous preserving influence upon all with whom he comes into contact. His influence ought to be felt in society, not because he wishes to appear to his fellow-men to be good, but because, like the salt, he cannot act contrary to his nature. In our large cities many noble workers for Christ ply their daily task of self-sacrificing love in behalf of fallen humanity. They are unknown to the world, they are dead to its pleasures and gaieties, but “their life is hid with Christ in God.” They shed around them in the dark and squalid alleys and homes of the poor the bright and cheering rays of Christian benevolence and love. The world looks upon such as lost, as dead; but they are not dead: “their life is hid with Christ in God,” and they work on and work cheerfully, blessing others and being themselves blessed by God in return: in “feeding others they themselves are fed.” The true Christian, then, lives; though the world sees not his life and its outcome, God does, and that is enough for him. He

cares little for the world’s plaudits or good opinion. Can we say this of our red-shirted Christians or of our noisy, demonstrative evangelists? They claim the honor of evangelising the masses, the people’s praise and money are lavished upon them, but we hear not a word from them about the unselfish efforts of that noble army of Christian workers whose labor of love carried on for years, unknown to the world, has, in a great measure, made it possible for the masses to be reclaimed with so much apparent ease. Evangelists do a noble work, but let the people not be so carried away by apparent results as to disparage the more quiet and hidden, but none the less effective, labors of the settled pastor. A restless spirit is in our churches, the ordinary institutions of grace are not appreciated as they ought; there is a cry for excitement, and ministers are rising, or rather sinking to the occasion. Their policy is to please the people rather than to please God. In places where people deny themselves a stated preacher, an evangelist has no difficulty in getting a handsome salary for two or three weeks work. The sum of these remarks is this: that while “repentance from dead works” is good and necessary, yet it is far short of the ultimate standard of a real Christian. Evangelists aim at laying the foundation of Christian life: let the people not despise the earnest builders and embellishers of their characters—the Christian ministry.

NOTES ON THE FIRST PART OF GOETHE’S FAUST.

A POEM so rich and deep as Goethe’s *Faust*, expressing as it does the multifarious thought and emotion of sixty years experience, cannot be readily explained in terms of the intellect, to be appreciated it must be read and re-read, brooded over and enjoyed. Into it Goethe has poured the whole wealth of a richly endowed nature. The first scene of the First Part was written in 1773, when the author, a young man of 24, felt within him the unweakened force and impetuosity of the revolt against a blind traditionalism; the finishing touches were put to the Second Part by the venerable hands of a man of eighty-two. *Faust* is thus in a sense the work of Goethe’s whole life, and to understand it fully we must understand Goethe himself.

The *Prologue in Heaven* was written in 1797, twenty-four years after the composition of the first scene of Part I. It was expressly added to explain the meaning of the poem, which had been declared to be obscure even by so competent a critic as Herder. The three archangels advance, in the order of their dignity, and celebrate in marvellously melodious verse, the glory of the sun and stars, the swift revolution of the earth, and the desolating flash of the lightning.

The first note of discord is struck by the entrance of Mephistopheles, who addresses the Lord in a tone of impudent banter, and whose very words contrast in their harshness and dissonance with the melody of the archangels’

song. Man is his interest, and he finds him "as queer as on creation's day." That very reason on which he plumes himself only helps to make him more brutish than the very brutes. As for Faust, the poor fool is eternally yearning after the remote and unattainable. "Only give him up to me during his earthly life, and I will bet anything you like that I will lead him to destruction." It is man's lot on earth to be tempted of the devil, and leave is given to Mephistopheles to do his worst; the high aspirations of Faust are pleasing to the Lord, and he will at last be led from darkness into light: the devil may disquiet an aspiring soul, but cannot permanently entice him into the path of sin and error.

The only character difficult to understand in the First Part of Faust is Mephistopheles, "der Schalk," the rogue, as he is called in the Prologue. It is manifest that Goethe here meant to represent, not a personal devil, but a tendency in human nature. Mephistopheles is a spirit "which ever denies." Beauty, harmony, ideal perfection produce on him no impression. He is a cold unsympathetic realist, to whom the vision of the 'might be' is a blind and foolish distortion of the 'is.' He is always calling a spade a spade, or, in other words, characterising things only in their superficial and unideal aspects. He is entirely destitute of reverence, or, as we may say, of religion. As Goethe represents him he has also a singular gift of satirical speech, a waggish knavery, and an unimpassioned spitefulness and malice, qualities that serve to individualise the character, and which are quite compatible with its radical vice of irreverence. With this mocking, coldly intellectual, irreverent being are strongly contrasted the higher spirits, the true sons of God:

But ye true sons of Deity enjoy
The ever-loving and abounding beauty;
Let that which, self-renewing, works and grows
For ever clasp you in love's tender bands—
And all that in a wavering semblance hovers
Do ye with perdurable thoughts secure.

The sons of light, that is, because their whole being is filled with reverence, contemplate the universe not as a cold dead identity, but as a living self-active organic whole, every part of which strives towards ideal perfection. The Love which is the inner principle of all things, works in them and reveals all finite things to their penetrative gaze as but a "wavering semblance" or sensuous symbol of the divine. Thus the archangels express pure reverence for the Eternal Truth, Beauty, Goodness, Mephistopheles the cold irreverence and blindness of mere intellect. Man, again, as embodied in the character of Faust, is neither pure angel nor pure devil: with thoughts and aspirations that wander through eternity, he is yet continually led from the true path by the deceptive light of the finite, the seeming, the sensual. Yet, as Goethe teaches, the reverence which impels him to seek for ideal perfection can never be quenched, and, however,

he may "eat dust" and grovel in the mire, nothing short of the divine can for a moment still the cravings of his immortal nature. The lures and wiles of Mephistopheles may confuse and bewilder him, but they never lead him to say: Now I am content. The devil must cheat himself, because he cannot extinguish the ineradicable craving for the divine. The tragedy of human life consists in the war between these two conflicting tendencies of the human soul. It is this tragedy which Goethe seeks to portray in the temptation of Faust. The issue, as he intimates in the Prologue, cannot be doubtful. The aspiring soul, although it fall seventy times seven, learns from its fall wherein the true good does not consist. Men rise "on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." They are saved "so as by fire." Thus Goethe believes not only in original evil, but in original goodness, but in the goodness as more fundamental than the evil.

In the opening scene we have the poetic expression of the revolt of the modern spirit against the formal spirit of the middle ages. As Luther held that religious truth must be a matter of personal experience and not of external authority, so Goethe would record his protest against the attempt to satisfy the desire for knowledge by the blind acceptance of traditional beliefs and dogmas. So far he is in accordance with the negative result of that movement of enlightenment, which in England expressed itself in the scepticism of Hume, in France in the negatives of Voltaire, and in Germany was summed up in terms of the intellect by Kant. But, just as Kant was not contented with the mere rejection of external authority, but went on to maintain that reason must be able to answer at least negatively all the questions which it is able to raise, so Goethe exhibits Faust, not only as dissatisfied with a blind traditional learning, but as consumed with a desire to read the "riddle of the painful earth." The parallel with Kant is even closer still; for, as the Critique of Pure Reason sought to show that, strive as we may, we can never break through the charmed circle within which the speculative intellect is compelled to move, while yet we are dimly aware of a great super-sensible reality against which the bounded circumference of the known world stands out in relief and makes our darkness visible; so Faust, foiled in his attempt to grasp the ultimate truth of things, yet does not doubt that there is a region of eternal truth if only the human mind could penetrate to it. We may even say further, that as in Kant reason is the faculty of the infinite, and only in the sphere of the moral consciousness can abiding satisfaction be found; so it is Goethe's conviction, as we learn from the close of the poem, that only in action, in devotion to the good of others, can the infinite and finite sides of human nature—the desire to know and experience all, and the necessary limitations of the individual—be permanently reconciled.

Mephistopheles next presents himself to Faust. He exhibits that mocking humour which is one of his char-

acteristics by appearing in the guise of a travelling scholar, instead of the dread apparition for which Faust was waiting. As the travelling scholars of the middle ages were a sort of pretentious Bohemians, who travelled about, entering into public or private disputations with equal flippancy, Mephistopheles in taking this form implies his contempt for Faust's love of learning. Who are you, asks Faust? Mephistopheles is perfectly frank; he makes no attempt to conceal his true character; by which Goethe probably meant that men do evil not in pure ignorance, but with their eyes open; just as immediately after, by the involuntarily detention of Mephistopheles, he seems to imply that the beginning of evil is within man's control. "I am a part of that power," he answers, "which always wills the evil and effects the good." In the conception of "the spirit that ever denies" there is a profound truth. God makes even the wrath of man to praise him. Out of evil comes good. Mephistopheles may triumph over Faust's lower nature, but he cannot succeed against the higher. Be true to the spiritual in you, is Goethe's lesson; the lower is human, but it is not the true human, and we ought to turn with loathing from the baser element in ourselves. "I worship Him," said Goethe to Eckermann, "who has filled the world with such a prodigious energy, that if only the millionth part became embodied in living existence, the globe would so swarm with them that war, pestilence, flood and fire would be powerless to diminish them." And this "prodigious energy" manifests itself in its highest form in man. The striving after the infinite fulness of the divine nature is not something external and adscititious; it is man's true essence. Like Spinoza, whose absorption in the divine had for him so great a fascination, Goethe regards the spiritual life as the higher natural. It is not the negation of the natural, but the natural as it truly is. This explains Goethe's antipathy to the popular religious creed of his day. To be true to himself is man's function. Hence he will not admit that self-sacrifice is the condition of spiritual life; the higher life is rather a growing towards the light, a conscious endeavor after completeness of nature. All that tends to call away a man from his true vocation is a hindrance, an obstacle to be put aside. Hence Goethe consistently refused to submit to any influence which did not make for the development of his own artistic activity. This is the reason why his life is apt to seem an example of a self-contained and unloving nature. To do him justice we must however remember that he regarded his poetic function as a trust which he held for the good of humanity. He apologizes for his apparent indifference to the revolutionary struggle of his own people, on the ground that the artist's function is to exhibit the ideal of what man is to be, not to break himself against the strife and tumult of the finite and immediate. We may refuse to accept his view of life as final, but in judging him we must remember that a man's energy is finite, and that he cannot afford to fritter it away in a thousand disparate channels.

* MISCELLANY. *

WRITERS OF BOOKS THAT WE READ.

MOST people, when they read a book, want to know something of the author. Is he a tall man or a short man? Is he a stout man or a spare man? Is he amiable or otherwise? Does the intellect or the heart predominate, or is there a balance preserved? Has he done other work besides the composition of the work before us? Where does he live and to what denomination does he belong, &c., &c.? If we know something of the man we read the book with far more interest and, therefore, with more profit. We have heard for some months past that a volume was in preparation that would satisfy such longings as regards the living men who have distinguished themselves in religious literature. We were told again and again that the work, when it would appear, would be as near perfect as a human work may be expected to be. It was to be published in New York, the centre of the world, and its general editor was Dr. Philip Schaff, a man of encyclopedic information. These were periodical announcements that wound up our expectations to the highest pitch. And now we have got the book, and we may as well say that we paid for it too. It was not sent to our Sanctum for review, therefore we have no axe to grind in order to get more books sent to us. We confess to a considerable feeling of disappointment with the production. We cannot help thinking of the announcements that were made from time to time as characterized by not a little of the enormous "brag" which we have been accustomed to look for in the announcements made by publishers on the other side that get up books to order. We did suppose that some publishers and authors were above such fantastic tricks. We confess that we are now somewhat shaken as regards that supposition. We have not space to go into great detail, but we will furnish a few facts regarding the attention paid to Canadian divines.

We have gone over the volume with some care, and so far as we noticed there are 13 names found in it of men connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 12 ministers and one layman, 11 professors and two pastors. There are 217 lines given to the 13, and more than the half of the space is given to professors in Montreal. We have five professors in Halifax, some of whom are not unknown to fame as theologians, linguists and philosophers, but not one of the Halifax savans was thought worthy of a place in the work. They are unknown, apparently, to the publishers and editors of this book. Of the professors in Queen's only one, namely, the Principal, gets a place, and less space is allotted to him than to the pastor of a church in a provincial town. Discriminating readers will henceforth be able to tell the men of modest worth and the men who can blow their own trumpet with a blast loud enough to be heard in New York. Did the editor know of no Canadian whom he could consult, or who could have done the work for him?

We have asked a friend who knows Ireland well and who has an intimate acquaintance with the divines of the Presbyterian Church there, and he tells us that the eminent men of that island are treated with still more scant justice. Only eight men of that body have got a place, and some of them a very meagre place. They are all men of mark, but there are many others who are giants compared with a few of the pignies that adorn the niches of this temple of fame. The seven professors whose names will be handed down to posterity through this medium get less space in the aggregate than double what one pastor gets. When we mention the pastor's name all will agree with us that none too much space is assigned him; when a little more than half a page is given to his biography; indeed more than that would not have been out of place. We refer to the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, who lately passed away. Think of Dr. Thomas Croskeny dismissed with 8½ lines. Why, there is not room in that to enumerate the half of the *Review* articles that came from his pen, and every one of them was a treatise in itself. Professor Henry Wallace, who has no superior in the British Isles as a metaphysical theologian, does not seem to be known to some people in New York. Twenty years ago he gave a work to the world that may be considered as a supplement to Butler's Analogy, carrying the argument into the domain of revealed religion, where Butler confined it to natural religion. He is now 86 years of age, but his mental force is not a whit abated. There are younger men who have obtained a not less magnificent place in the paths of authorship, but we need not mention names. Where is the good? Was there none of the Scotch-Irish race, as they are called, over there with whom Dr. Schaff could consult? Or are we to conclude that such information was not wanted? There are some people that are all-sufficient in themselves: what they do not know is not worth knowing.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

BY THE PRINCIPAL.

SOME years ago Toronto University announced through the Vice-Chancellor that its revenue was inadequate for its needs, and that it was about to demand more money from the Legislature that had already given it what used to be called "a magnificent endowment." The proposal seemed startling to those who had been contributing freely for years to the maintenance of universities doing precisely the same kind of work as Toronto, and in some directions certainly doing it better. They were willing that Toronto should have the advantage, in buildings and revenue, of an endowment, worth—in spite of the greatest mismanagement—nearly two millions, but that the Province should go on, indefinitely, doing its utmost to supplant private liberality, when it had been proved that one university was not enough for the needs of the country, seemed to them indefensible. What made the proposal all the more indefensible was that they

could not shut their eyes to the fact that the success of the other universities was the real motive of the new demand on the State. They were told that those institutions were actually "creeping up" to an equality of equipment with the one for which the State did everything. Such "levelling up," not at the public cost, but through private liberality, was an impertinence. The only way to put it down, and to maintain a due distance between the rightful heir and intruders was by getting another million or so from the Legislature for the one that stood on its dignity and did nothing for itself. This method of putting things right had everything to recommend it. No self-sacrifice was called for, except that which Artemus Ward declared himself willing to practise cheerfully. It would besides establish a precedent that would smooth away all future difficulties. Should any other university presume to go on developing, it would be easy to call for another million taken impartially from the pockets of the people, including those who preferred universities of a freer type, and who were showing the depth of their preference or faith by their works.

The other universities protested. They would have been destitute of self-respect if they had kept silent. Besides, the proposal received no favour from the general public. It would have fallen still-born, even had Queen's, Trinity and Victoria uttered no word of protest. When it was found that an appeal for Toronto University alone would be made in vain, a roundabout method of accomplishing the object was tried. It was resolved to divide the opposition. It was repeatedly stated that "the Methodists were the key to the position." In other words, if Methodist opposition could be silenced, it was believed that sufficient political support could be obtained for something like the original proposal. The Minister of Education called a series of conferences, to which representatives or delegates from the four universities, as well as from several divinity schools in Toronto, were invited. Ostensibly as the result of these conferences, the so-called "Confederation Scheme" was drawn up. The truth of the matter is, that no progress whatever was made at the first two conferences, and so far as could be ascertained from conversations with the delegates, no one expected any to be made at the third and last. However, in the interval between the second and third, the Confederation Scheme was drawn up, as the result of private interviews and a private gathering of delegates who happened to be in Toronto. Great was the astonishment of the representatives of Queen's, when the Scheme was produced in printed form at the opening of the third conference. The Chancellor and myself, however, remained, giving what little help we could on the details of the Scheme that had been accepted by the majority. The first glance had been enough to convince us that it was not intended for and would not suit Queen's. Still, it was our duty to do all that could be done, and then to submit the Scheme to our constitu-

ents without a word. After a few days delay, insisted upon by us at the close of the Conference, in order that we might have time to explain to the Trustees and Council of Queen's that we were in no way committed, the Scheme was given to the public. As soon as it was presented to our constituency it was unanimously rejected. The more it was canvassed, the worse it looked. Some of our professors who favored Confederation in the abstract utterly rejected this particular concrete. Men who had never agreed on anything before agreed in condemning this new model of a university. Everything that has occurred in the two years that have passed since has convinced us that, in the interests of the country, in the interests of university education, and in the interests of Queen's, we took the right position.

Last September the Methodist Conference decided that the Scheme would do for Victoria, and the Government promised the necessary legislation. Doubtless before this is printed the proposed legislation will have been submitted to the house and be before the country. We have a right to hope that sufficient time will be given for consideration before it is voted on.

I have been asked to state what attitude Queen's takes now. Though no meeting of the University Council or the Board of Trustees has been held since last September, I shall endeavour to comply with the request to the best of my ability.

Associations of graduates and of benefactors in different places have met, and resolved that, should the Legislature re-open the University Question, a one-sided solution can not be accepted. The city council of Kingston has passed resolutions asking the Legislature to confine its efforts to the definite field of Practical and Applied Science, and to establish a School of Science in Kingston, as an integral part of its University policy. It also officially invited the surrounding municipalities to pass resolutions to the same effect. The councils, both town and county, complied very generally with the invitation, and I accompanied a delegation from them, and from associations of the benefactors of Queen's that waited upon the Government, for the purpose of explaining that I for one thought the request of the municipalities for a School of Science in Kingston most reasonable, in the event of the Government proposing to do anything, and that it seemed to me that their suggestion could be accepted by Queen's as a fair compromise of its claims. Thus while nothing has as yet been done officially by Queen's since it announced its decision on the Confederation Scheme to the Government in May, 1885, I understand pretty well the mind of those who may be considered the constituency of the University.

So far, then, as I have been able to gather their mind, they would prefer that the Legislature should not vote any more money for University education. They believe, with the Municipalities Committee, that "private endowment is apt to secure the best service at the least cost; that it is permanent, and not liable, like State aid, to

change as the views of Governments or Legislatures may change, and that it calls forth the noblest attributes of human character." They have none but the friendliest feelings for Toronto University, though convinced that its exceptional position has cultivated in some of its weaker graduates an arrogance of tone towards other institutions that is not usual in gentlemen and scholars. They are sure that Toronto University is fettered, stunted, kept back from anything like free and full development, by its connection with what must, under present conditions, be a Party Government. Besides, from what is reflected of the will of the average voter on the subject, they believe that the Legislature will do much less for University College and the proposed new University Professoriate than their friends declare to be necessary. If the Legislature would vote a million or two, they might be able to do what they consider necessary at present. If it voted nothing, they could appeal to their numerous graduates and the wealthy men who appreciate at its worth University education. But, if it votes only a trifle, then all that is likely to be accomplished will be the checking of voluntary contributions. The growth of Toronto University will to a certainty be arrested. Believing all this, they are inclined to wonder that the graduates of Toronto do not ask the Legislature to set it free from its present political bondage, with the provision that the Minister of Education and other official members should be kept on its Board of Management as an acknowledgement of the rights of the Province in the institution. They do not, indeed, wonder very much, because history shows that those who enjoy privilege are slow to surrender it, even when it hurts rather than helps, and they also remember how unwillingly Queen's surrendered the Provincial grant it once had, although no greater blessing ever befell it than the taking away of the said dole. They are all now conscious that it was a blessing in disguise, though they still resent the offensive manner in which the thing was done, the short notice given, and the injustice shown to men whose salaries were dependent on the annual grant.

This then is the view taken by Queen's men generally of State Aid to Higher Education. But, should the Government insist upon re-opening the question, then they are quite clear that anything short of a comprehensive measure would be wantonly unjust. The public meeting held in Kingston, in January, 1885, as soon as "the Confederation Scheme" was published, adopted this view, but at the same time insisted that if the Government adopted anything like the scheme before them, it should be made comprehensive, and include Queen's in its operation. By the establishment of the proposed School of Science, Queen's would be included, in the way most calculated to serve, with due regard to economy, the material interests of the Province, and absolutely in accordance with the principle that Government control must be co-extensive with Governmental expenditure. But, since this proposal was made, oddly enough, two

other cities, that were not even represented at the conferences, have discovered that they would each be greatly the better of a School of Science. No doubt they would. And it is not for me to contest their claims. The Government must decide each case on its own merits. But it ought to be enough to quote on this point the language of the memorial of the Municipalities Committee:—

"In no other place than Kingston is such a school required as a matter of equal justice to and for the safety and protection of a university, built up by the people themselves against what would be the outside aggression of the Government itself.

"In favour of no other place has a whole section of the country demanded it on these grounds.

"And in no other place than the seat of a well established university can it be placed with equal economy and certainty of success."

Those who disregard these facts have made up their minds beforehand, and are ready to catch at anything as an excuse for doing nothing.

Having thus tried to indicate our attitude, I may add that, so far as we are concerned, it matters little what course the Government may take. Happily, the sources to which Queen's owes her existence and steadily growing strength are quite independent of political parties or Government favour. Queen's has been for nearly half a century a practical protest against sectarianism, political and ecclesiastical, and exclusiveness and routine methods in education. When injustice and intolerance have been arrayed against her, she has thriven, and she will thrive, because there are people enough in Canada who understand her worth, and who sympathize with her all the more when she does not receive fair play. All the responsibility is on the Government, and confessedly its path is beset with difficulty. The safe course, and, in the long run, perhaps the best for all parties, would be to do nothing, except to free the Provincial University. But, if something must be done, and the compact with Victoria requires the establishment of a new professoriate, how can Queen's be ignored? Confessedly the country has ratified our decision to remain at Kingston. Can any Government say: "We shall aid Victoria directly and indirectly because it comes to Toronto? We know that you ought not to come, but none the less must we ignore you. Our principles are limited to locality." A strong Government may say so, but the position cannot be held permanently. We may be able in the meantime only to protest, but a good many Canadians will not disregard our protest.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

THE treasurer of our Association a few days ago received the following letter from the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, who has charge of the Mission Chapel of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal:

"Brethren, members of the Missionary Association of

Queen's College, hoping that you are being abundantly encouraged in your Foreign Mission enterprise, I have very great pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed in support of your enterprise. \$20 in support of your missionary, which is the first collection ever taken in our congregation for Foreign Missions. China is the field we favor, but will bow to the final choice, if it should be another field. \$10 in aid of his medical outfit, which is from the S. School—\$30 in all. You will pardon me for repeating the wish that we may see and hear Mr. Smith before his departure.

With fraternal greetings, I remain,

M. STEWART OXLEY.

Our Treasurer has also received \$45 from St. Mark's Mission Church, Toronto,—\$35 from the congregation and \$10 from the S. School—in aid of our Foreign Mission Scheme. It is specially gratifying to note that the Mission Church in our large cities are themselves becoming Missionary Churches.

Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Paris, writing to a member of our Association, said as follows: "Last Sabbath I asked my congregation for a collection for Smith and Goforth. I wanted at least \$100. My true-hearted people responded and I received \$140, which I will divide between the colleges." Mr. Boyle's congregation is one of the best in Paris Presbytery in contributing to the various schemes of the church.

Rev. Jas. Ross, B.D., Perth, in appealing to his people after the claims of our Association had been presented to them, said that some people thought they were called upon too often for special collections, but he had noticed that in the years when they had the most special appeals such as this, the financial condition of the congregation was the best. He said also that Mr. Barclay, of St. Paul's, Montreal, told him that since his congregation had undertaken the support of a *Missionary of their own*, instead of their contributions to the general schemes of the church decreasing, as many had thought, they had largely increased.

Contributions have come to our Association in aid of its Foreign work, all the way from British Columbia on the West and from Turkey in Asia on the East.

The Association is just now rejoicing in the receipt of the annual gift of £50 from the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, which amount is devoted entirely towards the support of our work in the North-West.

The Missionary Association of Queen's University desires to make special mention of the liberality of Knox Church, St. Thomas. In addition to a collection of \$63 towards our Home Mission Work, a collection of \$22.25 from the S. School and a gift of \$30 from one family towards our Foreign Mission Scheme, individual members of this congregation have subscribed \$96 a year for five years towards the support of our Foreign Missionary. It is needless to say that during the past year Knox Church has largely increased its contributions to the general schemes of the church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

I WRITE to plead through your columns for the better education of our graduates in medicine, who, more than Prof. Dupuis knows, are often lacking in knowledge and go hence to reflect discredit on us. I have no broad scheme to set before you which would at once elevate every one who seeks a medical degree and training ; but I have a suggestion which will tend to raise the standard.

No one denies that it would be a great boon to profession and people if every medical student were obliged to take first an Arts course. We are pleased to hear a rumor that the Ontario Council will soon insist on this. But, meanwhile, we should consider well all the means which may encourage a preliminary Arts course to be taken. Here is one of them : Grant to every Bachelor of Arts the degree of Master of Arts, who takes a course in medicine and makes therein a good percentage.

We know the degree of Master is now given only to such as obtain Honors in any one of the departments of the Honor course, and after a satisfactory thesis. Surely a course in medicine extending over three or four years is equivalent to Honors in one department of Arts, particularly when the B.A. secures a high percentage in medicine. It may be said that both courses should be taken and Honors in Arts as well, that the M.A. degree be obtained. But, sir, if a youth decide to learn medicine, but first fits himself by an Arts training, by the time he has got his M.D., C.M., he will feel the seven or eight years have been all too short to equip for the medical profession. Every doctor, at least, will agree to this. His final year in Arts should be spent not in Honor studies, but in grasping the rudiments of medicine.

By following my proposal medical students would have another incentive to first study in Arts, and graduates in Arts would be induced into medicine. But are there not enough medical students ? No, not of the educated sort.

I hope, sir, this matter will be given some attention by the proper persons. I have not entered into detail. That is not for me to do. I have not set forth all the advantages of an Arts training to a doctor. That would take much space. The Honor examination in medicine would have to be adjusted properly, for the present lottery system would make men shrink from trying their luck. Other minor points would demand rectification. Then think how much more euphonious M.A., M.D., sounds than B.A., M.D.

Yours,

JOHN DYSS.

Erzroom, March 11th, 1887.

MY DEAR JOURNAL,—I am always glad to see your bright well-printed page, and every month my pride in the circumstance that I am a graduate of "Queen's" receives an accession. Your last number contains two items especially which stirred my heart :—1st. The plucky and most praiseworthy movement of the Missionary

Society to support a Foreign Missionary. 2nd. The decision to present to the University a portrait of Dr. Williamson, whom I always think of with feelings of lively gratitude and affection.

Your readers may be interested in a copy of the Meteorological Review of Erzroom for 1886, kept by the teacher of our Boys' High School :

January, Mean Temp.,	Fahr., 184	No. Cloudy Days	124	Rainfall.	Snowfall.
February,	22	13	13	1	2
March,	34	13	13	1	5
April,	39	20	20	1	19
May,	53	15	15	1	14
June,	60	10	10	1	
July,	64	5	5	1	
August,	66	5	5	1	
September,	56	8	8	1	
October,	43	7	7	1	
November,	31	15	15	1	
December,	21	13	13	1	
For the year	42	133	133	10	63

The warmest days were August 13th and 14th, Mean Temperature 74°. At noon of the 13th the Thermometer registered 92. The coldest day was December 19th, Mean Temperature 2°. The heaviest snowstorm occurred in April.

1887 will show a different record. January and February were bitterly cold months, and the storm of Friday and Saturday last added 18 inches to the thickness of winter's mantle.

A curious volume, with no doubt a curious history, lies before me. It is "The Works of Jacob Behmen, the Teutonic Theosopher. Volume III, containing 1. The Mysterium Magnum, or an explanation of the first book of Moses called Genesis, in three parts. 2. Four tables of Divine Revelation, with figures, illustrating his principles, left by the Reverend William Law, M.A., London, printed for G. Robinson, in Paternoster Row, MDCCLXXII." In a clear, characterful hand is the inscription, "Ann Fletcher Grate Jane Stile, 1825, her Booke." Query :—Who was Ann Fletcher ? and how did "her Booke" fall into the hands of an Erzroom Turk ? The same Turk has a number of English books, among them a "Contractor's and Engineer's Note Book for 1850."

Last month I visited the Bayazid District and for a part of the journey I enjoyed the company of majestic Ararat. I fell in, too, with a couple of old men who remember the Arguri Catastrophe of February 2nd, 1840. "Arguri" is a compound word meaning "He planted a vineyard." Tradition says that this is the veritable spot where Noah commenced husbandry after the flood. I was interested to find that in the Ancient Armenian version of the Bible, made in the beginning of the 5th century, the expression rendered in our version "planted a vineyard" is given "Arg-uri."

The destruction of the town of that name as mentioned in Smith's Bible Dictionary under the article "Ararat," is attributed to volcanic action. I herewith translate and condense from an article in a late Constantinople paper, the story of Arguri as described by the Russian author, Murarieff, in his work "Armenia and Poland," published in 1848. "The Karasoo stream bursts from the mountain side and is supposed to be fed by an immense interior reservoir where, percolating the soil, collect the waters furnished by the melting snows. Arguri was situated in the valley of this stream, and its destruction may be attributed to the sudden giving way of one side of the surcharged reservoir. My guide in this visit was an old man, one of the survivors of the dreadful scene, which took place June 20th, (old style), 1840, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and involved 5,000 souls. His story (much abridged) was as follows: "I was village headman. In my house were 25 souls—brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, daughters-in-law and grand-children. My wife had gone to the pastures below the mountain. Twice she called me to her but I was not able to go till towards evening. My little seven-year-old grand-child, putting his arms around me, entreated me to take him along. Oh! why did I not? I had scarcely left the town when from within the mountain came forth a terrible roaring. The fierce wind swept down the valley and the darkness of midnight covered me. I fell to the earth and know not how long I remained there. When I arose all was calm, our rich vineyards on the hillsides were undisturbed, but Arguri was not! Again I dropped to the earth and called for death; but, remembering my wife, I arose and went to join her. Only seven souls escaped, one of whom, a child, was rescued by the Koords who, hearing of our disaster, came to plunder and found the child half buried but still alive." The pathetic story of the old man was frequently interrupted by sobs and tears. I too was deeply moved."

This is said to be the second disaster of the kind which has visited the same valley, and yet, so strong are the home-loving instincts of this people, the survivors actually attempted to rebuild their houses on the ruins of the old town. They found it too difficult, however, to remove the great boulders which covered the old site, and so they removed to a little distance and builded their Arguri.

Two British Vice-Consuls—those of Erzroom and Van

—attempted the ascent of Ararat last August, but were compelled to desist from the attempt after 22 hours severe labor.

Wishing you abundant prosperity, I am, your fast friend,

R. CHAMBERS.

EXCHANGES.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL, from Kingston, Canada, combines many of the qualities which go to make an attractive, sensible college paper. The typography is excellent, the matter abundant and of a high literary order.—*College Rambler*.

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL, Jan. 26th, 1887, is got up as usual in the best form as to both matter and style.—*Presbyterian Record*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is the representative of an excellent college. In it we can see a very clear reflection of the character of its institution. In presenting college life freshly, naturally and vividly, we think it excels the majority of our exchanges. In attaining this excellence it has reached one goal of success.—*S. W. P. U. Journal*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL is better than in past years. We never much cared for its style; but being the organ of the Medical, Theological and Arts departments it has probably been as well conducted as might be under the circumstances. The omission of—to put it mildly—irreverent jokes is an improvement.—*Knox College Monthly*.

In regard to Professor Dupuis' address, published in the December and January Nos. of this magazine, we commend the extract from the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL. The Journal is a good representative of what a college paper should be.—*Canada Educational Monthly*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL reaches us very punctually, and is a very welcome visitor. The JOURNAL this year, perhaps, is better than it has been for some years past. We do think, however, that more space might be devoted to subjects of general interest, and less to topics of a purely local character.—*Manitoba College Journal*.

In scanning the pages of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL we came to the Medical department. We were not prepared for any surprises, but were destined to meet one. We noticed a new term was used to designate a new science, or something of that nature. "Thingmajigology" is the word used. Now we have waded through a good many "ologies" in our time, but if this "ology" is going to be introduced, we will object. The very name itself is too long to be repeated, and we are sure, if it were introduced, it would be reduced to "jigology."—*Delaware College Review*.

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W. J. KIDD.	J. M. POOLE.
E. RYAN, B.A.	E. H. HORSEY.

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notice of any change in address.

IN order to give a somewhat full report of
the closing proceedings of the College,
in which we know all our readers are very
much interested, we have not only had to add
a number of pages to this issue of the JOURNAL,
but also to lessen the number of editorial
pages. The closing exercises this
year, on account of the great effort about to
be made by the Principal—viz., the raising
of a quarter of a million additional to the
endowment of Queen's—are especially inter-
esting, and for the full accounts we else-
where publish we are indebted to the col-
umns of the *Whig* and *News*.

WITH this number our connection, as
a staff, with the JOURNAL ceases.
We have tried to keep up the excellent
reputation it bore, when it came into our
hands, and what degree of success has at-
tended our efforts we leave our readers to
judge. In parting with the JOURNAL we
trust that it will fall into abler and better
hands, and hope that in the near future we
may see it controlled by a joint stock com-
pany (composed of alumni and students),
having a permanent editor, and issued, as our
confrere the *Knox College Monthly* now is, "all
the year round." Dear old JOURNAL, not-
withstanding the many hours we have spent
on your pages, to the neglect of our studies,
we love you still, and we will look in future
years with eagerness for your newsy, well-
printed pages.

THE present is a great crisis in the his-
tory of Queen's University. There is
an evident desire in the educational authori-
ties of this province to make higher educa-
tion more comprehensive and perfect than
it now is. The object is laudable in the
highest degree; but the only way proposed
—namely, centralization in Toronto—fails
to meet the approval of a large number of
leading educationists in this country. The
opinion largely prevails that it is in the
interests of liberal culture that more than
one institution of higher education should
exist in this province. Nor does the ex-
perience of other countries in this matter go
to invalidate this opinion. Provided Vic-
toria is able to carry out her plans of federa-

tion, Queen's will be the only University in Eastern Ontario.

In the West, indeed, the majority of the people are ready to swear by Toronto University—in fact it is a fundamental article of their faith; we do not see why people in the East should not regard Queen's with feelings largely similar. It is a matter of profound satisfaction to every friend of this institution that such worthy liberality has been displayed by the few citizens of Kingston who have already contributed to the endowment fund. We believe the people of this city are alive to the advantage of having the College situated in their midst. Principal Grant asked the city to contribute fifty thousand dollars as its share of the two hundred and fifty thousand. Yet such has been the generous sympathy for the scheme that some think Kingston will give eighty or one hundred thousand. If she does, the rest of Eastern Ontario should certainly give two hundred thousand. If she does not, the age of chivalry is gone.

Every student of Queen's must look with deep interest on the progress of this fund. The work the college is doing now is most excellent: but she is working at great disadvantages. A substantial endowment is no more than the enlightened common sense of this part of the province should bestow on her.

WITH that signal liberality which characterized them in a former crisis of Queen's, the citizens of Kingston have commenced the jubilee fund of the University in a most auspicious and promising manner. Principal Grant set down \$50,000 as Kingston's share of the \$250,000 to be raised. Without personal canvass and in three days the magnificent sum of \$33,000 was subscribed, which would seem to indicate that Kingston's subscription will sum up to at least \$80,000. Should the

same liberality and public spirit be displayed by the friends of Queen's elsewhere no difficulty whatever will be experienced by those collecting to raise \$400,000 as a permanent endowment to our prosperous University. Let every one having the interests of Queen's at heart throughout the land put his shoulder to the wheel and commemorate the jubilee of our Queen by permanently endowing the University bearing her name. The Principal will, the coming summer, throw his whole energy to the work and those who remember how untiringly and with what zeal he advanced the same cause a few years ago know that success is assured. He will not, however, start out until Kingston has done all she should or is able to do.

IF WE ONLY KNEW.

If we knew what forms were fainting
For the shade that we should fling,—
If we knew what lips were parching
For the water we should bring,
We would haste with eager footsteps;
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cups of cooling water,
Placing rows of shading palms.

If we knew, when friends around us
Closely press to say good-bye,
Which among the lips that kiss us
First should 'neath the daisies lie,—
We would clasp our arms around them,
Looking on them through our tears;
Tender words of love eternal
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives were darkened
By some thoughtless words of ours,
Which had ever lain among them
Like the frost among the flowers,—
Oh! with what sincere repentance,
With what anguish of regret,
While our eyes were overflowing
We would say, "Forgive! Forget!"

If we knew—Alas! and do we
Ever care to seek or know
Whether bitter herbs or flowers
In our neighbor's garden grow?
God forgive us! lest hereafter
Our hearts break to hear Him say:
"Careless child, I never knew you;
From my presence flee away!"

✱CLOSING EXERCISES.✱

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

—SUNDAY.—

REV. PROF. ROSS, a member of the theological department in Queen's University, preached the baccalaureate sermon in Convocation Hall, Queen's College, Sunday, April 24th. There was a large attendance. The address was based on the words, "Quit you like men"—1 Corinthians, xvi, 13. Paul had written these words to the Christian converts at Corinth, when he heard that they were rent into rival factions and their religious life imperilled by immoral practices. Because of these things he urged them to quit themselves like men, to prove themselves worthy of the tuition they had received and the calling wherewith they had been called. The aim of Christianity is to build up men after the pattern of Christ. The type of manhood which it insists on our acquiring is that which the example of Christ furnishes, and to be complete in Christ is the grand task to which every man should apply himself with all the energy of his nature. Ambition, wealth, dignity, learning or earthly honor were of no importance; the great desire should be the attainment of a genuine, vigorous, Christian manhood. The speaker referred to the belief of many that religion is incompatible with true manliness, that religion fetters a man, narrows his vision, curtails his liberty, and that its rules are too rigid and exacting for the broad and full development of human nature. But the fact was, religion restricted no man in his freedom to do anything good. Some theologians in interpreting what is writted have narrowed the boundary lines, but the whole drift and scope of religion is to make man free to act in regard to everything that is good and true and pure. Judged by its fruits, Christianity has proved itself worthy to receive the homage of the greatest intellects, and the unbiassed and earnest study of every one who desires to become a full-orbed perfect man. It stands today, after a trial of eighteen centuries, unequalled as an educator of the race, unapproachable in its power of developing manhood in man. "Let its assailants and detractors," he remarked, "say, if they will, that its hold upon the intelligent and thoughtful is on the wane; that the spell it once exercised over so large a part of mankind has been broken; that the advanced thought of the age has provided a new gospel for humanity, and that an era full of brilliant promise for the future of the race, for its enfranchisement from the narrowing conditions in which the old faith has forced it to move, has already dawned. I, for one, would be unspeakably glad were such new revelations delivered to the world, even though it came by the methods of science and philosophy, if it only presented for our imitation a better type of character than the central figure of the new testament, and had the power of raising men to a higher moral plane than that on which Paul and John and Chrysostom and

St. Bernard and Latimer and Rutherford and Wesley and McCheyne stood. But until we have evidence of this we surely are not going to abandon the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth and his apostles, which have had so sublime a record in moulding the thought and the civilization of the nineteen centuries. I ask you to note well the part it has played in human history, to observe how it has taken men whose intellects and hearts have been poisoned with the spirit of a sensual philosophy, and transfigured and glorified them. I bid you look at such sovereign and cultured thinkers as Newton, Paschal, Herschel, Copernicus, Faraday and Clark Maxwell, prostrating themselves reverently before it and accepting it as the rule by which their lives should be moulded, and I leave it to your own candid judgment if the religion of the bible is detrimental to the growth of a hearty, robust, noble manhood."

"Quit ye like men" is the solemn exhortation which their Alma Mater addressed to those about to leave her halls. To fulfil the hopes and expectations of the University they should be courageous to face difficulties and overcome hindrances and bear disappointments. Moral courage is essential to the best type of manhood. Most of the failures to achieve success arise from men's lack of confidence in their own resources and strength when they experience a reverse. The consciousness of failure should only nerve them to redoubled effort and the determination to win at last. Disraeli failed at first, but he afterwards swayed for years, with masterly skill, the most august and critical of assemblies. "Cannot" and "impossible" ought to find no place in the vocabulary of anyone except in matters of right and wrong. Again, to fulfil the expectations of the university, they must be men of honor, setting a high estimate upon truthfulness, uprightness and fairness. Honor is dearer to a true man than life. It is a cardinal virtue of a perfect manhood. The disposition to measure men by the success they have achieved was referred to, but the speaker urged the alumni of Queen's not to follow the devotees of the goddess success. They should be the incarnation of honor, preferring to cut off their right hands rather than do anything that would cast a shadow of discredit on their Alma Mater, scorning the very thought of what is not equitable and true and just and of good report. They should demonstrate to the world that the methods of instruction carried out at Queen's are the best for developing a true manhood—independence of thought, reverence for all that is good in the past, intense passion for the triumph of principle over expediency, and a sacred regard for the rights of others.

To reflect honor upon their Alma Mater they must carry on the educative process which has been begun, and be constantly broadening the horizon of their thought by earnest, diligent, unremitting study. In this respect the speaker made a strong appeal for men not to be mere encyclopedias of facts, but men who could grasp and understand fully the principles which are explicative of facts, who could discriminate between truth and error,

who could make a fair critical estimate of the value of ideas, in fact for men to be independent thinkers. The developments for study had been vastly increased during the past quarter of a century, so much so that the tendency was for scholars to become specialists, and this means one-sided thinkers. He strongly protested against such things. He did not decry devotion to particular subjects of research. Eminence in any department of investigation seems to require the concentration of intellectual effort as far as possible to one line of thought. But the gain is made at the sacrifice of breadth. It is only now and then a man arises who is gifted to be a specialist, and the majority ought to cultivate intellectual breadth. He urged the graduates to aim at the possession of a well-balanced intelligence. Their ideal should be perfection, and their watchword progress.

To fulfil the apostolic injunction they must be men of decided convictions. He urged an early settlement of the great moral and spiritual questions, and to hold fast to their conclusions as precious beyond all computation. They will be the strength of life, they will give stability to character, they will cause calmness amid the storms and conflicts through which they will have to pass. Then he urged a spirit of sacrifice. This was the crowning virtue of human character. Never was this spirit more needful among those who deal with public affairs and are shaping the future destiny of this country. "Be true men," he said, "sinking every personal consideration that you may advance the common weal." In conclusion he summed up his address in these words: "All this will be made easy of achievement by a spirit of trust in God. Not by the might of your moral purpose, nor by the power of your intellect, nor by the force of your will, but by the spirit of God dwelling in you will you be able to develop in yourself these high qualities which constitute a true man. This divine influence will co-operate with you in your efforts to exhibit a perfect manhood before the world. Let your heart go to God from day to day in quest of this power, and think of Him as one who will go with you through all your affairs in life. Commit yourselves to Him. Do nothing that you would hide from His inspection. Hope in Him, trust in Him, and all these things will be easy of accomplishment; whereas without faith and without a true manly piety, duties will be hard, and will grow harder as life wears out your forces. He that trusts in God shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season."

MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

There was not a very large audience in Convocation Hall the same evening when Rev. Principal Grant made a missionary address. Rev. Dr. Mowat presided, and the choir sang several interesting hymns. The Principal then proceeded to sketch the work of missionaries from the days of Christ. He spoke of their call and reviewed the first response, the mediæval response, and the modern

response. The final conquest of Roman civilization was followed by barbaric onslaughts that almost annihilated the Christians, but the church gathered itself together and again proceeded to exert its influence upon the world, and the Christianized nations of Europe to-day were the result of work of devoted monks and members of the Latin church. Then despotism ruled, a disruption came, and the reformation was simply the institution of the first principles of Christianity again. The formalism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was followed by another missionary effort, and to-day they were only standing on the threshold of the third great epoch. The successes and failures of the church in mission work in these days were referred to. Denominationalism is dying out, and a united church is waking up to the magnitude of the work before it. The lessons to be learned were that different agencies were needed in different countries, that the best agents were men gifted to preach and to heal the sick, or in fact to lead in anything that will win the people, so that Christianity can be instilled into their minds. And Canadians and Americans were the best agents, for they were the handiest people in the world. They were capable of adapting themselves to any circumstances. The speaker expressed warm sympathy with the efforts of Queen's University Missionary Association, and urged that it should see that Mr. Smith, who went out as a missionary, was thoroughly trained and equipped.

The Principal, during his address, spoke of the way the mission work has taken a hold upon the people, and especially upon the young men of the colleges. Already 1,525 had offered themselves for the work, thus: Amherst College, 25; Williams College, 19; Colby (Baptist), 7; Andover theological seminary, 14; Harvard University, 9; Rutgers seminary and College, 22; Princeton college, 21; Alexander seminary (Episcopal), 11; Lincoln university, 15; Washington and Lee, 12; Bates college, 22; McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, 31; Hamilton college, 15; Madison (Baptist), 45; Cornell university, 35; Lake Forest, 18; Syracuse university, 12; Oberlin, 110; Iowa Wesleyan university, 25; Grinnell, Iowa (Congregational), 41; New York Medical Student Association, 20; Philadelphia medical students, 19; Toronto, 51; Queen's, Kingston, 31; Montreal, 21.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

—MONDAY.—

Bachelors of Arts.

W. Burns, Brampton.
W. A. Cameron, Perth.
T. A. Cosgrove, Millbrook.
D. Cunningham, Kingston.
C. A. D. Fairfield, St. Catharines.
John Findlay, Cataraqui.
D. Fleming, Halifax, N.S.
Joseph Foxton, Kingston.
H. S. Folger, Kingston.
W. J. Kidd, Carp.

W. A. Logie, Hamilton.
J. W. A. Milne, Maxwell.
M. Mackenzie, Tiverton.
J. M. McLean, Strathlorn, N.S.
J. J. McLennan, Port Hope.
P. A. McLeod, Dundas, P.E.I.
F. R. Parker, Stirling.
H. H. Pirie, Dundas.
J. Rattray, Kingston.
R. J. Sturgeon, Bradford.
E. Ryan, Kingston.
H. W. Townsend, Sydenham.
H. L. Wilson, Brockville.
S. H. Gardiner, Kingston.
John McEwen, Franktown.

Masters in Arts.

C. J. Cameron, B.A., Kingston.
W. Clyde, B.A., Petrolia.
A. Gandier, B.A., Fort Coulonge.
H. E. Horsey, B.A., Kingston.
E. C. Shorey, B.A., Cataraqui.

M.D. and C.M.

A. G. Allen, Kingston.
J. J. Anderson, Winchester Springs.
J. V. Anglin, B.A., Kingston.
T. Beaman, Odessa.
J. W. Begg, Kingston.
Miss Ella Blaylock, New Carlisle, N.B.
D. Cameron, Perth.
A. J. Errett, Merrickville.
A. G. Ferguson, Keewatin Mills.
A. J. Fisher, Kingston.
A. E. Freeman, Wilmur.
Miss Ada A. Funnell, Trenton.
M. Gallagher, Harlem.
A. Gibson, Iowa.
J. F. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
M. W. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.
J. E. Heslop, Port Dover.
Miss Livingston, Kingston.
Ewen McEwen, Franktown.
J. E. Mabec, Odessa.
M. Mabec, Odessa.
W. D. Neish, Kingston, Jamaica.
A. F. Pirie, Dundas.
W. Ranstead, Ottawa.
T. Scales, B.A., Kingston.
S. H. Thorne, Brighton.
A. F. Warner, Wilton.
Dr. Dunlop, Alpena.
M. James, Centreville.

Doctor of Science.

S. W. Dyde, M.A., Fredericton, N.B.

Gold Medals.

Prince of Wales (Classics)—W. A. Logie, Hamilton.
Carruthers (Mathematics)—J. Findlay, Cataraqui.
Carruthers (Chemistry)—O. L. Kilborne, Leeds.
Mayor's (Philosophy)—John Marshall, B. A., Cobden.

Silver Medals.

Prince of Wales (Political Economy)—P. A. McLeod, Dundas, P.E.I.
Prince of Wales (Classics)—F. R. Parker, Stirling.

Honors—First Class.

Classics—W. A. Logie, F. R. Parker.
Mathematics—J. A. Findlay, B.A.; W. J. Patterson (third year); T. H. Farrell, F. King, R. S. Minnes, J.A. Snell (second year).
Physics—H. E. Horsey, M.A. (first year).
Philosophy—John Marshall, B.A.
Political Economy—P. A. McLeod, J. J. Wright.
Chemistry—O. L. Kilborn, T. G. Allen, F. J. Kirk, equal; J. Hales (first year).
Botany (first year)—T. G. Allen, W. T. McClement, G. W. Morden.
Botany (second year)—Jenuie Farrell.
Zoology (first year)—A. Haig, J. W. White.
Zoology (second year)—O. L. Kilborne.
Geology (first year)—J. Hales.
Geology (second year)—Jennie Farrell.

Second Class Honors.

Classics—H. L. Wilson.
Mathematics—E. P. Goodwin, A. H. Ross (third year); A. R. Watson (second year).
Chemistry—W. T. McClement, G. W. Morden, A. Haig, J. W. White (first year).
History—J. G. Dunlop.
English—J. G. Dunlop.

Scholarships in Arts.

Foundation No. 1 (\$50), Junior Latin—John Miller, Millertown.
Foundation No. 2 (\$50), Junior Greek—F. Heap, Lindsay.
Foundation No. 3 (\$50), Senior English—Jennie Farrell, Kingston.
St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, close (\$50), Senior Greek—G. J. Bryan, Richmond, Que.
Toronto, close (\$60), Senior Latin—D. R. Drummond, Almonte, with honor of Foundation No. 3.
Glass Memorial, close (\$35), Junior Mathematics—Neil Macpherson, Bowmanville.
Foundation No. 4 (\$50), Junior Philosophy—W. J. Patterson, Maxwell.
Foundation No. 5 (\$50), Junior Physics—F. King and R. S. Minnes (equal), Kingston.
Foundation No. 6 (\$60), Junior Chemistry—T. G. Allen, Brockville.
Nickle (\$50), Natural Science—H. S. Folger, Kingston.

Cataraqui (\$50), History—T. B. Scott, Morris, and H. A. Givens (equal), Kingston.

Scholarships in Theology.

Anderson No. 1 (\$50), Second Year Divinity—W. J. Fowler, M.A., Doaktown, N.B.

Anderson No. 2 (\$30), Junior Divinity—J. McKinnon, Belfast, P.E.I.

Anderson No. 3 (\$20), Third Year Divinity—J. F. Smith, Latona, and H. R. Grant, Stellarton, N.S.

Hugh McLennan (\$25), Church History—Orr Bennett, Peterboro.

Church of Scotland No. 1 (\$40), Second Year Hebrew—W. J. Drummond, Toledo.

Church of Scotland No. 2 (\$40), Third Year Hebrew—W. G. Mills, Lindsay.

Mackerras Memorial (\$25), New Testament Criticism—S. Childerhose, Cobden.

Rankine (\$55), Apologetics—A. Gandier, Fort Coulonge.

Leitch Memorial No. 2 (\$80), Greek, Hebrew, Apologetics and Divinity—J. Steele, Pinkerton.

Special Scholarship in Arts.

The Senate awards a special scholarship to N. R. Carmichael, of Strange, on the ground that he is first in junior mathematics, the scholarship in which is close, and second in senior Latin, though a freshman, and second in junior Greek.

Testamurs in Theology.

J. Steele, Pinkerton; H. R. Grant, Stellarton, N. S.

Pasmen.

Junior English—J. M. Poole, Sara Gill, A. M. Fenwick, J. W. Edwards, N. R. Carmichael, F. Heap, N. McPherson, J. Miller, P. Pergau, E. North, F. L. Pope, W. J. Hayes, J. F. Smellie, J. F. Scott, W. Walkinshaw, Harriet Tandy, R. J. Hutcheon, A. Bethune, G. F. Varcoe, W. O. Wallace, W. M. Coleman, W. W. Richardson, V. Sullivan, J. W. Jackson, D. P. Asselstine, G. Curtis, J. P. Cochrane, J. A. Dodds, G. F. Bradley, W. Kerry.

Senior English—D. R. Drummond, Jennie Farrell, C. A. Cameron, J. Sharp, R. S. Minnes, D. Strachan, J. A. Sinclair, W. D. McIntosh, T. H. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, J. Binnie, G. E. Dyde, R. M. Phalen, R. C. H. Sinclair, J. C. Cameron, A. Fitzpatrick, G. P. Copeland, J. W. Fulford, F. King, W. Curle, J. M. Farrell, E. B. Echlin, J. McKay, A. McKenzie, J. J. Kelly, N. Jackson, A. K. H. McFarlane, W. R. Givens, E. H. Russell, D. Fleming, R. E. Knowles, J. M. Camelon, C. O'Connor, C. M. Berger, J. D. Boyd, W. H. Brokenshire, A. Macdonnell, L. A. Lockhead, D. R. Dupuis, J. H. Madden, J. W. Muirhead, H. A. Percival.

Natural Science—H. S. Folger, D. Cunningham, J. Horne, J. Hales, R. C. H. Sinclair, A. Chambers, H. A. Lavell, N. Jackson.

Junior Hebrew—J. M. McLean, D. Fleming, W. H. Cornett.

Junior Latin—John Miller, R. J. Hutcheon, W. Walkingshaw, W. H. Brokenshire, W. S. Morden, W. Walkem, C. H. Daly, John Bell, G. F. Bradley, A. Bethune, J. Snell, W. W. Coleman, Laura Shibley, E. North, A. M. Fenwick, Jennie Fowler, F. J. Pope, Emily F. Bristol, J. F. Smellie, W. J. Hayes, J. W. Fulford, N. Macpherson, C. L. M. Wilson, G. T. Varcoe, V. Sullivan, J. F. Scott, W. Kerr, W. W. Richardson, D. A. Hamilton, D. D. Macdonald.

Senior Latin—D. R. Drummond, W. R. Carmichael, G. E. Dyde, S. T. Chown, W. D. McIntosh, A. G. Hay, G. J. Bryan, F. J. Kirk, D. A. J. Bruce, M. McKenzie, T. B. Scott, C. A. Cameron, D. G. McPhail, R. S. Knowles, J. F. Falconer, J. Binnie, J. A. Sinclair, A. Fitzpatrick, P. Mahood, E. B. Echlin, J. M. Farrell, F. J. McCammon, P. Pergau, R. M. Phalen, R. J. Hunter, C. O'Conner, J. A. Minnes, D. Strachan, J. W. Muirhead, H. N. Dunning.

Junior French—Lilla B. Irving, Carrie L. M. Wilson, A. Bethune, Jennie Fowler, Laura Shibley, May L. Murray, Emily Bristol, G. Malcolm, C. H. Daly, J. Bell, W. S. Morden, C. M. Bergèr, E. North, J. Shannon, Mary Purdy, W. C. A. Walkem, D. P. Asselstine, S. H. Gardiner.

Senior French—F. J. Kirk, W. S. Brokenshire, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, J. M. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, C. O'Conner, F. J. McCammon, P. Mahood, F. M. Brown.

Junior German—W. S. Morden, Carrie Wilson, Jennie Fowler, A. Bethune, L. B. Irving, J. J. Bell, Laura Shibley, G. Malcolm, Emily Bristol, C. H. Daly, J. J. Kelly, May Purdy, P. Mahood, E. P. Goodwin, S. H. Gardiner.

Senior German—F. F. Kirk, W. H. Brokenshire, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, J. M. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, J. J. Kelly, F. J. McCammon, F. M. Brown.

Logic and Political Economy—Marquis.

Senior Philosophy—McLeod, McLean, McKenzie, McDonald, McFarlane.

Junior Greek—F. Heap, N. R. Carmichael, R. T. Hutcheon, J. Miller, J. P. Miller, J. P. Falconer, P. Pergau, W. Walkinshaw, A. M. Fenwick, A. Fitzpatrick, V. Sullivan, N. M. Macpherson, J. Smellie, F. J. Pope, J. F. Scott, G. F. Varcoe, Young, J. B. Cochrane, N. Jackson.

Senior Greek—G. Bryan, D. R. Drummond, J. H. Mills, W. D. McLeod, G. E. Dyde, A. Cameron, T. B. Scott, A. G. Hay, R. S. Knowles, D. G. McPhail, H. Russell, H. McFarlane, W. A. Stewart, H. T. Holdcroft, J. McEwen, H. Pirie, J. C. Cameron, A. Mackenzie, E. B. Echlin, J. S. Shorey, R. J. Sturgeon, N. A. Macpherson.

Junior Philosophy—Patterson, Lett, Logie, Hay, J. A. Sinclair, Binnie, Chambers, Scott, Bain, Fairfield, Copeland, Bryan, Sharp, Mackenzie, Findley, Cornett, Hart-

well, Claxton, Cameron, Pirie, McPhail, R. Sinclair, Strachan, McCammon, Redden, Lavell, Ross.

History—Miss H. Givens, T. B. Scott, equal; H. S. Folger, R. M. Phelan, H. Leask, John McKay, E. Pirie, J. W. H. Milne, J. J. Kelly, T. A. Cosgrove, R. J. Hunter, G. Malcolm, C. B. Dupuis, J. McEwen, J. M. Cameron, N. A. Macpherson.

Junior Mathematics—Carmichael, Macpherson, Poole, Bristol, Coleman, Kidd, Murray, Cosgrove, Pergau, Fowler, Miller, Fenwick, Smellie, Horne, Cochrane, Milne, Asselstine, Edwards, Pope, Shibley, Sturgeon, Irving, Falconer, Bell, Leask, Richardson, Copeland, Wilson, Walkenshaw, Kelly, Walkem, Cattack, Fulford, Hutcheon, Bradley, Scott, Daly, Pirie, Hunter, Rattray, Muirhead, Varcoe.

Senior Mathematics—Minnes, Snell, Farrell, King, Watson, Curle, Russell, Dupuis, McLennan.

Chemistry—T. G. Allen, H. E. Horsey, A. R. Watson, R. P. Richardson, W. Walkem, J. H. Markle, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, P. Mahood, J. C. Cameron, W. A. Stuart, E. Elliott.

Chemistry (second year, medical)—J. Shannon, L. Phelan.

Junior Physics—King, Minnes, equal; Farrell, Fairfield, Parker, equal; Curle, McLeod, Russell, W. Cameron, Beall, H. Pirie, Scott, L. T. Lockhead, Morden; Haig, McClement, equal; Bruce, McNab, Lydia Lockhead, McDonald; Cosgrove and Bain, equal.

Senior Physics—W. J. Patterson, J. A. Snell.

Honor Physics (first year)—H. E. Horsey.

Theology.

First Year Divinity—John McKinnon, Orr Bennett, J. J. Wright, R. Whiteman, J. G. Potter, D. Fleming.

Second Year Divinity—W. J. Fowler, W. Drummond, D. Munro, D. J. Hyland, J. McNeil.

Third Year Divinity—A. Gandier, Jacob Steele, S. Childerhose, J. F. Smith, Hugh R. Grant, J. H. Buchanan.

Old Testament Exegesis—W. J. Drummond, W. J. Fowler, J. Steele, John McKinnon, A. Gandier, R. Whiteman, O. Bennett, J. G. Potter, D. Fleming, H. R. Grant, D. Munro, D. J. Hyland.

Second Year Hebrew—W. J. Drummond, J. G. Potter, W. J. Fowler, D. J. Hyland, D. Munro, John McKinnon, O. Bennett.

Third Year Hebrew—A. Gandier, W. G. Mills, J. Steele.

Chaldee—A. Gandier, J. Steele, W. G. Mills.

Apologetics (senior division)—A. Gandier, W. J. Fowler, O. Bennett, W. J. Drummond.

Apologetics (junior division)—J. McKinnon, J. J. Wright, R. Whiteman, J. G. Potter.

New Testament Criticism—A. Gandier, J. Steele, J. McKinnon, W. J. Drummond, W. J. Fowler, S. Childerhose, H. R. Grant, J. Buchanan, D. Munro, O. Bennett, D. J. Hyland, R. Whiteman.

Church History—W. J. Fowler, J. Steele, O. Bennett, J. J. Wright, J. McKinnon, L. Perrin, D. J. Hyland, J. W. Milne, W. G. Mills, R. Whiteman, J. F. Smith, W. J. Drummond, S. Childerhose, D. Fleming, J. G. Potter, J. Buchanan, J. McNeil, H. R. Grant.

Examination for Bachelor of Divinity—J. Steele, in systematic theology and biblical criticism; A. Gandier, in apologetics and systematic theology.

TUESDAY.

The second day's proceedings in connection with convocation were begun Tuesday afternoon when the University Council met. The council consists of the Chancellor, the Trustees, the members of the Senate, and thirty-three elective members. The elective members are John A. Mudie, R. V. Rogers, Senator Sullivan, John McIntyre, Q. C., H. J. Saunders, M. D., R. W. Shannon, M. A., John Herald, M. D., J. S. Muckleston, B. A., A. P. Knight, M. A., and Wm. Anglin, M. D., of Kingston; J. J. Bell, of Brockville; Rev. Jas. Cumberland, Stella; Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto; P. C. McGregor, Almonte; Rev. James Carmichael, Strange; Rev. E. D. McLaren, B. D., Brampton; Dr. K. Fenwick, Kingston; R. A. Scott, M. A., Owen Sound; A. B. McCallum; A. McKillop, Pembroke; Rev. J. C. Smith, Guelph; Rev. R. Campbell, D. Sc., Renfrew; Judge Macdonald and G. R. Webster, Brockville; Dr. Preston, M. P. P., Newboro; Dr. McTavish, Lindsay; Dr. Gibson, Belleville; Rev. M. McGillivray, Perth; Judge Fralick, Belleville; Dr. Kincaid, Peterboro; Jas. Burgess, M.A., Sydenham, and H. Rathbun, Deseronto.

The council has power to discuss all questions relating to the college and its welfare, to make representations of its views to the Senate or the Board of Trustees, to decide on proposals for affiliation and to arrange all matters pertaining to the installation of the Chancellor, its own meetings and business, the meetings and proceedings of convocation, and the fees for membership, registration and voting.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. A. B. McCallum and Dr. K. N. Fenwick were elected to fill the places of Rev. W. A. Lang, and Mr. George Gillies. Mr. A. P. Knight, Principal of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, was chosen representative of the council on the board of medical studies.

The council sanctioned the proposal to raise an endowment of a quarter of a million of dollars, considered necessary for the fuller equipment of the institution.

VALEDICTORIES.

A large audience assembled in Convocation Hall in the afternoon to hear the valedictories read, to see Dr. Williamson receive his portrait from graduates and students, and to hear Dr. Grant's address. The Principal occupied the chair, and there was quite a number of graduates from a distance present.

THE DIVINITY CLASS.

The class in Divinity was represented by Mr. S. Childerhose, B.A., who read as follows:

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Another session has drawn to a close. With it some of us leave good old Queen's to enter another University, which is more boisterous and less kind, but equally thorough in its training. We gravely leave the one and courageously enter the other. Can we be justly blamed if we entertain mingled feelings of reverence and regret as we leave our Alma Mater? Can we be fairly condemned if we enter the great university of the world with feelings of uncertainty and apprehension? As we leave, it becomes us reverently to say farewell to our Alma Mater with whom we have spent seven happy and important years. We regard them important years, for during that time we have been introduced to the thoughts of great minds. We have become acquainted with some of the laws of the universe and thus enabled to think the thoughts of God. "Ignorance, which is the curse of God, has been partially displaced by knowledge; the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven." These years have been important for more than this. Immeasurably more important than the few facts and principles of Literature or Science which we may have learned is the knowledge which we have obtained of our own ignorance. These years have been important for more than this. We have been led to the shore of the great ocean of knowledge lying before us. Our curiosity has been excited by the treasure taken from its depths and displayed before our wondering eyes. We are allured by the transporting view which lies before us to launch out upon this ocean and explore for ourselves its undiscovered shores. We have not merely been brought to the shore of this vast ocean, but we have been trained and equipped to search for its treasures. As Columbus was furnished with vessels to explore undiscovered seas, so we have been prepared to launch out on the ocean before us to explore its undiscovered shores and bring back their hidden treasures for the enrichment of humanity. These years have been important for more than this—incomparably more. During all this time a work has been going on within us which has engaged the attention of all our faculties, moral, intellectual and spiritual. Noiselessly, but unceasingly, character which is the man himself has been forming. The past seven years were peculiarly the great formative period of our lives. They must, therefore, be important and fraught with consequences so tremendous that they will affect our career, both in time and eternity. If we have been forming manly and noble characters, then these years have been precious years, every movement of which has been golden; but if not, then these years have been the saddest years conceivable. A person without a true character behind all his attainments and possibilities to propel and guide them is like a vessel driven before the winds and waves—a terrific spectacle to behold.

Are we not, therefore, justified in regarding the years that we have spent in Queen's University as important? We hope and pray that they have also been profitable. We believe that they have been, therefore, we go forth strengthened by faith.

But we are reluctant to go, as members of a class we are loath to part with one another. When we first came here we were strangers. We soon discovered, however, that we were travelling the same road and striving for the same object. Hence, we soon became acquainted. Our acquaintance merged into a friendship, which has since become sacred. To-day we separate, and yet we can scarcely call it separation. For are we not going out to perform the same work, animated by the same hope, encouraged by the same rewards, and strengthened by the same faith? We remain united, one in aim, one in hope, one in Christ.

Fellow students we are loath to part with you. We are unwilling to sever the familiar intercourse, which we so heartily enjoyed with you from session to session upon the campus, or in our quiet walks together, or in the still greater retirement of our rooms. It is ours no longer to meet you from day to day in the college halls, or to sit together at the feet of our respected professors to hear each of them expound his favorite subject.

We are averse to change our relationship to associations for new relationships with other associations which may be more exacting and less charitable. We entered college with all the eclat which attended the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new buildings. Since then we have seen the University organization differentiate itself to suit the ever varying circumstances as they arose. As a result we have the Woman's Medical College affiliated to the University, which was undreamt of when we entered college. To-day we have a Q. U. E. Association, which will yet become a rich source of strength to the college. These developments are sufficient to show the richness of the life of Queen's and the fertility of her genius. We have witnessed the contest which has been waged over the University Question—a question which is likely to be repeated again in the course of a few years, or at least as soon as our neighbor wants more funds. Queen's—lovely in her dignity, and royal in her independence, has passed through the contest without a scar. No wonder that we are warmly attached to our Alma Mater, who is always queenly and affectionate in her bearing.

Like the disciples on the Mountain of Transfiguration we are inclined to say that it is good for us to be here. But just as the Master had work in other places for the disciples to do, so also has our Alma Mater work for us elsewhere, and to-day she bids us go and "be heroes in the strife." To-day the class which I represent goes forward to a work unexcelled in usefulness or grandeur. More than ever before do we realize the vastness of the work and the weight of responsibilities by which rests upon us to perform that work faithfully. We tremble

as we think of it. We feel that the solemn and weighty words spoken by the Master to the Apostle of the Gentiles at the time of his conversion, are addressed to us. "Rise and stand upon thy feet; for I have appeared unto thee for this surprise to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people and the gentiles, to whom I now send thee to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith that is in Me." We are going forward to a work whose design is the noblest conceivable and which is so many sided that it will call into operation the highest faculties and richest endowments which God has given us. It is no less a work than to deliver a message which is universal in its application and eternal in its effects. It is a message intended by the Almighty to satisfy the spiritual needs of man. These needs, though the same in every age, are continually assuming ever varying aspects. It shall be our duty to adopt the message which is the eternal truth to the changing aspects of the needs of man, so that there may be a sympathetic correspondence between the message which we are to deliver and the need which it was intended to satisfy; or to be still more definite, it will be our duty to direct immortal souls to Him in whom they shall find unmingled and perpetual felicity, and to guide them through all the dark and doubt of this life to the land where all is light and life. Such a work is surely without a compeer. If at the end of our course we can say even of a single soul "whom I have begotten in the gospel" will our work not have been amply rewarded?

We are filled with emotions of fear and solicitude, not only when we think of the vastness of the work in which we are to engage and its consequent responsibilities, but especially when we think of the complicated difficulties with which we will have to contend in endeavoring to perform that work successfully. We will, doubtless, be discouraged by the refusal which will be given so frequently to the message which we deliver. The conception that man is completely helpless and has no strong power over his own life to elevate it seems to be very common. Consequently there is a weakening sense of responsibility to God which may be seen in different stages of development, or rather degeneration. A sort of obligation to do their duty is the highest sense of responsibility of which some are conscious. With others the sense of responsibility is not even so high, for they think that they are only responsible for the harm they do themselves. Again, there are others who seem to be almost if not quite destitute of any sense of responsibility whatever. This feeling of hopeless irresponsibility is to be met with in every sphere of life. It is to be found among the learned, as well as among the illiterate; in the highest, as well as in the more humble ranks of society. Its effect is to produce in man a feeling of hope-

lessness, to unfit him for the reception of the gospel, and to hinder him from attaining the highest and noblest possibilities which lie before him. It is to this prevailing spirit of hopelessness and irresponsibility—bold and defiant in some, gentle and indulgent in others—that we are to deliver a message of love and peace. Though we fear the results, yet we are not discouraged. We believe that the positive presentation of a personal Saviour is sufficient to create and foster in the heart of man a desire to attain to something higher than anything which is of the earth. We believe that the spirit and nature of man with all its wants is the same in every age, and we are convinced that as Christ has been truly and richly our satisfaction (and not only ours, but the satisfaction of men of every age and country), that He will, in our day, prove to be sufficient to those who accept Him. We feel assured that just as the sunbeams open the closed bud to receive the light, so will the truth as it is in Christ shining upon the soul quicken into activity those faculties by which that truth may be received. Our confidence and hope, therefore, lie solely in the inherent strength of the truth we teach, rather than in the weakness of the antagonism which may oppose it. We rejoice not in the weakness of our adversary, but we rejoice and rejoice most loyally in the strength of the truth. It is God's truth, therefore, we know that He will care for it and that it shall not return unto Him void.

We will also meet with difficulties in the great social and commercial movements of the age. These will try us as searchingly as any difficulties which belong to the intellectual sphere. This age may be fairly characterized as one of intense excitement due in a great measure to the inordinate prominence granted to secondary causes and the heedless disregards of the great First Cause. Wealth is exalted by some to a royal throne and regarded as the monarch that rules everything. Wealth is dethroned by others for pleasure, and with others pleasure gives place to something still baser. Thus we see on every hand secondary causes exalted and the great First Cause quite forgotten. This sordid spirit is not only rampant in the world, but it has crept into the church to an extent which is too appreciable. We feel anxious when we think that it is to this excited age "worshipping in its pantheon of secondary causes," that we are to tell the simple story of the great First Cause, who created the Heaven and the earth, and who brought life and immortality to light. Though we are anxious, yet we go forward to tell the story with good hope. For opposed (as the spirit of the age may appear) to the acceptance of the gospel, there is, nevertheless, in man (who was made in the image of God) the faculty of receiving spiritual truth and the power of being moved to gratitude by the love of God. This faculty in man, we believe, will respond—faintly perhaps—when spoken to about the truth as it is in Christ and the everlasting love of the Father.

We have not yet mentioned that which is the cause of the greatest solicitude on our part. It is not the indiffer-

ence with which the message we deliver may be received, or the reluctant obedience which may be given it, that is the source of our greatest anxiety. What we dread most is lest we should not in all our manner of life show that the truth we preach is a power within our own souls. To preach truth and duty successfully, it will be necessary that we be loyal to the truth, and faithful to duty. It will not do for us in this age to rely for success on any estimation which may be placed on the office we hold, or upon any reverence which may be given to the truth we teach. Let us be thankful that the age when such might be the case is gone by. We must remember that if we regard the office we hold and the truth we teach as sacred, just so much more manly and noble must be our lives. We are conscious that behind every sermon there must be the man. However, eloquent the sermon may be, it will never be half so effective as an eloquent life; however, intelligible the sermon may be, it will never be half as intelligible as an unassuming godly life; however conclusive the topic may be that is used in the pulpit, it will never be half so conclusive in its effect as a manly life. We must be manly, not merely on special occasions when we appear before the public eye; not merely when there is a chance for a display, or an opportunity to secure the applause of many; but also in private and in the performances of those little every day duties which attract no particular attention and the performance of which reward us with no special praise. The true religious character which gives weight to every sermon is not the product of the great and extraordinary experiences of life. It is the product rather of the daily acts of kindness and charity; of sympathy and forgiveness; of the sacrifices for others and the struggles against temptations. It is the character which is formed in this way that will be judged and tested. It will be tested in much the same way in which a celebrated Prussian Musical Composer tested all his compositions before publishing them. It is said that he used to play them on an old harpsichord that there might be nothing in the instrument to hide the faults or exaggerate the beauties of the composition and that thus its true character would be brought out. So shall we be tested, not merely on those occasions when we appear more especially before the eye of the public, or upon grave and important occasions, but also in private, in our ordinary avocations and in our usual relations with those around us. The life which sounds well when played upon the monotonous round of every day duties and that preserves a sweet harmony in all its parts while honestly performing every little duty for the sake of duty will win the praise and approbation of greater and nobler multitudes than were ever moved by the brilliant compositions of Beethoven. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the desire and earnest prayer of every member of the class that leaves Divinity Hall this spring that there may be no unpleasant discord found in his life when tested in this way. Above all things we desire that

there may be a pleasant harmony between the truth we preach and the life we live.

However, congenial it may be for me to tell you what our prevailing fears and hopes are as we leave college, yet I must be careful not to weary you in doing so. We must, therefore, say farewell to you all.

In saying farewell to you—our beloved professors—we thank you most sincerely for the kindness and forbearance, for the interest and sympathy which you have always manifested toward us since we first entered your classes. We wish to express our complete satisfaction with the way in which you have endeavored to train us for our work. We feel that your chief desire was not to give us facts and dogmas merely, but to train us to trace for ourselves the principles underlying them. You have also tried to bring out our personalities and the result is that our class is made up of eight individualities. We thank God that we have been directed to receive instruction from you, and as we leave we pray God that we may prove ourselves workmen of whom you need not be ashamed.

Citizens of Kingston,—We say farewell to you, and in doing so, permit us to thank you very heartily for the genial manner in which you have received us in your homes, while we were absent from our own; for the warm sympathy and willing assistance which you have always given us in all our missionary efforts, and especially for the deep interest you take in the prosperity of our Alma Mater.

Fellow Students,—It seems unnatural to say anything to you in the way of a formal farewell. We know one another so well, and we enter so thoroughly into one another's sympathies, that it is altogether unnecessary.

To you all we say farewell.

THE MEDICALS' FAREWELL.

The graduating class in Medicine was represented by Mr. M. James, of Centreville, who said:

Mr. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

To-day it is with a good deal of reluctance that I, in behalf of the graduating class of the Royal College, perform the duty of Valedictorian for the class of '87 in the presence of such an audience as this, knowing as I do that I am unable to address you in Academical language as is expected on such an occasion. This assembly is composed mostly of University graduates, under-graduates and their friends, all cultured people; and amongst the graduates of Queen's are to be found men who stand high in the literary and scientific world, who occupy the first positions in the country, who fill the foremost ranks of the learned professions, who are first amongst the statesmen of our country, men whose names have been enrolled in the capital.

If, therefore, you find this wanting in the polish of classical English which a better education, a University training in the Arts department, or a more familiar knowledge of literature and the classics would enable me

to give, I crave your indulgence on this occasion, in this unenvied position for any discrepancies between what this is and what it should be in my efforts at addressing you.

I do not purpose to dwell upon the nobleness of the medical profession, the enlarged views of life, the spirit of benevolence, kindness and self-sacrifice that it develops within a young man. These ideas are brought forward in the college lectures, in the majority of orations and addresses delivered before various associations, and at medical gatherings, until it is said, that at the time of graduating the medical student believes he is a superior being, possessed of a higher intelligence, and endowed with more virtues than other men.

We know that many things have been said unjustly of them, and many undeserving appellations heaped upon them such as midnight marauders, ghouls, bone pickers, body snatchers, resurrectionists, disturbers of peaceful slumbers, etc., etc.

It is, however, sufficient to say there is no doubt that theoretically (perhaps) the human intellect is ennobled by the professional discipline obtained in the study of medicine, yet as the ideal wife and the real wife sometimes differ, so the ideal physician and the real physician occasionally differ.

I purpose to give a history of our treatment here during the past four years, to observe the excellence of the institutions with which we have been connected, and if in them there are defects to notice them after a friendly manner.

The class of '87 is large and well equipped, which is an indicator of the advancement our college is making in increasing the number of its students and its efficiency in imparting to them a thorough medical education; that of '86 was larger in numbers, but had not so many of that class taken a short course—a thing not to be commended—this would have been the largest graduating class in medicine in the history of Queen's. While speaking of short course men, I may say it is desirable that all students, except graduates in Arts, should take the regular four years course. At present the tendency appears to lengthen it. Toronto requires four sessions, McGill four winter sessions and two summer sessions, the Ontario Council four sessions from the time of matriculating, and knowing that students in this country graduate after three years study, and after spending a few months in Edinburgh, were on their return allowed to register as practitioners in Ontario, it has refused to accept any old country graduates unless they comply with its regulations.

I am sure the friends of Queen's will feel proud at seeing such large graduating classes this year; nor will they rejoice more than we. More especially will they be pleased at seeing the large number about to enter in the healing art, and evidently they feel like the successful party after a hard fought election that the country is safe.

To the graduates themselves this is a time for rejoicing. They are about to receive the highest honor their Alma Mater can bestow upon them. She sends them forth armed with knowledge and self-reliance, prepared to prevent, to meet and to combat disease in its various forms. Our college cares are over, our fees are paid and the most dreaded of all passed—the examinations, the honesty of which the University is assured of from having had an antiseptic in the gallery. If the student's hand unconsciously found its way into his pocket, beneath his cuff, or under his vest, John was ever ready to see that no microbes returned attached to his fingers that would in any way contaminate the examinations. While all this is pleasing to the class of '87, we cannot leave the college and Limestone City without a feeling of sorrow at having to part with many kind friends. We have formed attachments in Kingston that are not easily broken, attachments toward our professors who have been most kind, the citizens, the young ladies, and our fellow students. As students we have spent four years together partaking alike of the ups and downs of college life. We have lived together like the Acadian farmers "with neither locks to our doors nor bars to our windows, but our dwellings are open as day and the hearts of their owners." Hence it is that our feelings on this occasion are far more easily imagined than described. We leave our college in a better condition than we found it, with plenty of stuff left that good doctors are made of. Our Faculty during the past year has spared no expense to equip it, until now it affords as good, if not superior facilities, to any other medical school in Canada. We have a large well furnished laboratory for experiments in Practical Chemistry, where the student enveloped in all kinds of smokes, try, where the student surrounded by acids and alkalies, metals and vapors, pots and crucibles, can break up or build up minerals, and determine with mathematical precision the composition of every secretion of the body and of every organization should his inclinations or tastes lead him to do so. The college wants a handsome library, with class rooms, "den," and other apartments in conformity. While a great deal yet remains to be done to put our hospital on a level with the best in Ontario, much has been done to increase its usefulness during the past year. The appointment of a resident physician, slight improvements in the house surgeon's room and dispensary, the appointment of Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, the system of training nurses with the other facilities are appreciated by the students of the Royal and for which they return their thanks. To the trained nurses is due a great deal of the success of the hospital. Many sick students have been treated there and speedily recovered, likewise many well students who are not yet convalescent. Many of those fortunate enough to be sick who came under their attentive care would no doubt exclaim *una voce* as Marmion on Flodden Field,

"O woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain coy and hard to please,
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou."

But the sky must be completed, we have seen it in its sunny brightness, the clouds have been hidden beneath the horizon, I will, therefore, endeavor to stir them up and to give it a more natural appearance. In doing this I will confine myself to the observance of a few defects in the preliminary education of medical students and a few in the Kingston General Hospital. The Medical Council of Ontario puts the literary education of medical students on a level with that of third class teachers. The medical matriculation of Queen's, especially in the English branches, is little higher than that set for entrance to High Schools, no knowledge of History, Chemistry, Botany, or Geography being required. The student enters at once upon several sciences, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Therapeutics, Botany and Pharmacy, all these, the facts, the language and the laws of which are to be mastered in about twelve months. The medical course is, therefore, overburdened with many sciences, because not being required for matriculation they may not be learned elsewhere, not learned as part of general education. Chemistry is an essential help to medicine. It is equally essential to the engineer, the manufacturer, the agriculturalist and to the cultivated man in every station of life. It ought to be a part of the general training of all men, and should be learned before the special occupation of life is begun. The same may be said of Botany, History and Geography. All educationists hold that a knowledge of the history of one's own country is the most requisite element in a liberal education. Within a short space of time the several sciences in the medical course have grown, each has its separate band of cultivators with reports of their labors. Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Histology have grown and large demands on the students time are made. By learning such subjects as Chemistry and Botany before entering college, with such knowledge the student would enter on his course knowing much that is necessary with skill in observation and some practice in inductive reasoning. Prof. Quain says, "It is in my judgment an anachronism and an evil that Physics, Chemistry and Botany should now form part of our professional course of instruction. The needful knowledge of these sciences ought to have been acquired before the entrance to the school of medicine, before the professional course begins in which case the practical application of these sciences would find their proper place." If the matriculation were raised to third year in Arts, or its equivalent, or to first class teacher's certificates, the burden of the medical course would be lightened, there would be less fear of the profession being over crowded, the student would enter on his work much better prepared for immediate progress and more time could be spent at practical work.

A great deal of the future welfare of our school must

depend on the facilities afforded by our hospital for practical work, which have no doubt lately been increased; and with Dr. Dupuis as Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dr. Irwin as Professor of Clinical Medicine its usefulness will still further be increased. It is true some of the students do not avail themselves of such advantages as it affords, others avail themselves of all its facilities, but all disapprove of its poor supply of medicines, the lack of surgical instruments and appliances, and the poor quality of those it possesses, the uncleanness of some of the rooms in the basement, the untidy and apparently unclean hospital dress of the patients, the lack of a waiting room for students, and the ill furnished apartments of the house surgeon, where many an article of furniture has "contrived a double debt to pay, a chest at night and a seat for Gallagher by day." At the same time the resident officials complain of improper food.

Many students who entered with the class of '87, many who entered since have gone to other and larger cities with better hospital facilities to pursue their medical studies. This year when a large medical school is likely to be established in Toronto, when members in the Ontario House assert that students cannot receive a thorough medical training in Kingston or London on account of their poorly equipped hospitals, it behooves the friends of the Royal and those interested in the hospital to make an extra effort to place it on a better footing. Considering that it is almost a part of our college, I may be pardoned for making a suggestion. Our esteemed Principal, Dr. Grant, appeals to the friends and graduates of Queen's when she is in need. McGill appeals to her graduates, and in both cases their efforts are crowned with success. Sancho Panza says, "What's good for the Knight is good for the Squire," and if this scheme is conducive to advancement in one case why should it not in another. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that some of our wealthy citizens follow the course of Sir Donald Smith and Sir Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, and celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by donating a few thousand to the hospital. Let the Governors advertise the erection of a new wing, a supply of surgical instruments and appliances, and other necessary improvements, make known the wants of the hospital to the medical profession and appeal to them for aid. It is a well known fact that on more than one occasion in operations connected with the hospital the operator has here to bring his own instruments, provide his own medicines to treat cases, and even such a simple thing as a drainage tube, costing in the neighborhood of five cents per foot, without which the success of any operation is not guaranteed, has been wanting from week to week and from month to month with no means of obtaining it except through the indulgence of our professors, or the thoughtfulness of the medical student. This may seem a small matter to many who are unacquainted with details of this kind, but when I tell you more than one life has hung on a weaker straw than this you will readily perceive that a thorough

change must be inaugurated to at least start the hospital on a course towards its completion as a successful institution. If it had even one good knife, one whole pair of scissors, one probe, one unrusty needle, one pair of scales that might be doctored so as to balance, there might be some room for saying that we as medical students speak unjustly. Two months ago there was not an instrument with which a conscientious careful surgeon would be willing to risk an operation on even an hospital patient. Of course we all expect great things of the newly appointed resident physician, but have you as citizens, as people who have the interest of the institution at heart placed the means and the power at his disposal whereby he can attempt a proper and much needed change? I will not speak of the sanitary arrangements, they are being remedied. Give the patients a cloak or a gown common to all and render them more presentable, it is cheap and easily accomplished. Provide sufficient room for the pantry and post mortem room do not adjoin, and above all make arrangements for students as in other hospitals, where a student who is attending a case may sit comfortably in a chair, instead of lying on the soft wooden floor, in the house surgeon's room for two or three consecutive nights with a block of wood for a pillow, his overcoat for a blanket and the growling of the weary house surgeon, whose slumbers were disturbed, for a lullaby.

In conclusion, I thank the people of Kingston in behalf of the class of '87 for their kindness and sociality, the professors for their painstaking endeavors in our behalf; and I am sure every graduate in medicine of '87 will carry away many pleasant memories of his four years' stay as a student in the good old Limestone City.

LADIES' MEDICAL.

Miss Funnell representing the Ladies' Medical College also gave a Valedictory.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Having been requested to say a few farewell words at this the close of the fourth session of our young college, I have accepted the trust with mingled feelings of pleasure and trepidation. For the first time in its brief history can the merit, or dismerit of its work be rightly adjudged. A full college course being completed, the time has arrived when either failure or success may be written above its portal. When the auguries of its enemies have been fulfilled, or when its friends—noble-hearted men and earnest-hearted women—can proudly say, "She hath done what she could and worthily. Whatever is needed to strengthen, beautify, and render durable this youngest institution of our city, we pledge ourselves to bring to pass."

All honor to those who have stood by us in the hour of trial, and we trust that no graduate of the Kingston Women's Medical College will prove unworthy of the avors here received. And yet there are those, and they in high places, professionally, who still endeavor to bring

the efforts put forth for the mental development of our women into most unkindly ridicule. For instance, let me quote from an address delivered in September last by the President of the British Medical Association, who having selected as a subject of current and popular interest, "The Higher Education of Woman," defines it to be "an education which aims at raising woman (as it imagines) to the masculine level, by fitting her for the exercise of brain power in competition with man," and enters into discussion as to the advisability of allowing such ways and walks of life to be opened to the gentler sex. Pathetically he recalls the days of yore, "When man went forth to his labor until the evening, while woman waited at home to welcome him back again, and lent her ear to his tale of doing or suffering, rewarding him with her gentle sympathy and loving appreciation. But," he continues, if we are to change all that, then those who enter into conflict where cuffs are going—man or woman—must be content to be cuffed and cuff back again, and the age of chivalry and chivalrous courtesy, again, and the age of chivalry and chivalrous courtesy so far as woman is concerned, with all which that courtesy did to make life noble and beautiful must indeed be held did to have passed away." Can this be true? In finally to have passed away. Can this be true? In this our day, when our brothers from every rank and station of life are filling our nobly equipped colleges, eager to gain a share of the soul elevating knowledge, that in the coming years may grow to great and good results, not only in their own lives, but in the world's history. Can it be, I say, that because our hands stretch forth to pluck some fruit Elysian, that stronger hands shall thrust them down, and wills of iron and heavy strokes be interposed between us and the fair tree, that surely might afford some tithe of good and not all of evil? Rather shall they not welcome to their lofty halls of learning and gladly share their well-earned laurels with, and proudly stand on mental heights beside the girls, and whose homes shall be rendered none the less beloved and more cared for, because the walks of life have become more widened, and even woman's aspirations have risen to a higher plane, than in the day's of chivalry gone by, when warrior brave and waiting lady-love had no ideal beyond that of the old-time Poets:

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them."

Would it not be as well to say?
She loved me for the honors I had won,
And I loved her—that she too had her share.

But even in this olden time did education render Lady Jane Grey other than the sweet, gentle, young wife of whom we love to read and whose tragic fate we mourn? Although it is said that in classic love she proved a rival to the Royal Edward.

Then, too, we girls of modern times and humbler walks of life, when chance or choice turns us aside from joys of domestic, cannot like good Queen Bess exclaim: "My kingdom quite sufficeth me!" Statistics teach us that not all our maidens can ever hope to reach the height of

womanly ambition, that half at least must fight life's battle and bear its burdens with no strong human arm to lean upon. Shall they not then be fully equipped for the warfare, and be taught to bear their burdens lightly, by having in view some noble object, that "still attaining, still pursuing" they may not like Will Carleton's Ancient Virgin grow bitter with the strife and spend their aimless lives in sowing discord beside otherwise happy firesides. Besides there are such grand possibilities, we doubt not that there are Florence Nightingale hearts to-day to prompt skilled hands to noble service should the need arise. Indeed our sister graduates toiling for the Master's sake in foreign lands bear witness to this fact, and although we may not all receive a call to foreign work, as some seem to consider desirable, the growing fame of a Cushier and a Jacobini, each in her special line of practice proves the necessity of women physicians in our own land and the appreciation here accorded them. We are glad for this, and rejoice to feel that in all nations of earth, heathen and civilized, abroad and at home, there awaits us a worthy life-work, if but our hands are willing and our hearts are stout and brave. True there are grave and delicate questions still to be considered. I mix a soothing draught to cool lips parched with fever, and drive the crimson flush from a suffering sister's cheek. But ah! 'twere wrong for hands of mine to mix like draught for brother sufferer. It may be! but what if occasion arise when even sweet charity's sake would forbid us taking a stand like this? Then were it not better that each for herself should determine the proper course in the various emergencies incident to a professional career? Again, if we as students of a Woman's College were thus pledged, would not the majority of people, outside of Kingston, reasonably imagine ours to be but half a course? But let us leave the future and future responsibilities and say with one of old "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee."

To-morrow our new life begins. To-day let us gather up golden memories of the busy, though care-free college time, gone never to return. Though ours has been no child's play, earnest endeavor alone has not brought to us our reward. To our Professors we feel in our hearts all honor is due. They have generously opened up to us their stores of knowledge and patiently guided our inexperienced footsteps through the intricate maze of science. Twice have their ranks been broken—when State-preferment was given to our honored Dean, and a Royal chair accepted by Dr. Garrett. In both cases we were filled with regret and dismay, but all things have worked together for good. Dr. Alice McGillivray, one of our own graduates, has most ably and acceptably filled the position left vacant by Dr. Lavell, and surely Providence in our hour of need returned Dr. Anglin to his native city and inclined him to give us the benefit of his two years experience in the hospitals of the Old World. In parting with our Professors, one and all, we feel as though we were bidding farewell to friends indeed.

With sorrow we learned that we could not have beside us on convocation day our fellow-graduate, Miss Blaylock, whom to know is to love.

"We meet and part—the world is wide,

"We journey onward side by side,

"A little while, and then again

"Our paths diverge."

Among our class-mates last autumn was numbered one whose thrilling voice of song brought cheer and whose devoted life taught us the beauty of self-sacrifice. Our Christmas-tide rejoicing was changed to mourning when we learned that sudden illness would prevent Miss Ebert's from resuming work during the session. By those whom we have known and cared for, who will return next year, we hope to be remembered even as we shall lovingly remember them.

Of our brother-students, we would say, that the gentlemanly consideration with which we have ever been treated by them, both in regular University class-work and when we have met at occasional lectures in medicine, will long be classed among our pleasantest recollections.

To our friends in Kingston, and to Dr. Jennie K. Trout, of Toronto, who so heroically espoused a not then popular cause, because they deemed it just, we owe a debt of gratitude we never can repay. What our unrivalled Principal has accomplished in the past we know.

Well will it be for the youth of Canada if he be enabled to see fulfilled every aspiration of his great unselfish soul, for,

"When e'er a noble deed is wrought,

"When e'er is spoken a noble thought,

"Our hearts in glad surprise

"To higher levels rise.

"The tidal wave o' deeper souls

"Into our inmost being rolls

"And lifts us unawares

"Out of all meaner cares!"

After the reading of the valedictories Judge McDonald in the absence of the Chairman of the Trustee Board, was called upon to perform a pleasant duty. He advanced to Rev. Dr. Williamson, and, amid immense cheering and hurraing, escorted him to the south corner of the building, and then addressed him as follows: "The ex-students of Queen's University, who have in by-gone years had the privilege of being members of your classes in the College, present the accompanying portrait of yourself as a slight token of their love and esteem, and earnestly trust that those who shall hereafter see it in its place, in the University Convocation Hall, may take thought of your life and work, and may therefore receive an inspiration for good. To give full expression to the kindly respectful sentiments entertained for you by the sons of Queen's, scattered at large upon this globe, would necessitate the use of language stronger than may well be used in such an address as this. Let it suffice to say that such expressions would not be the mere voice of the lips but would, indeed, be the honest outcome of the heart. That

your useful and valiant life may, under the divine blessing, long be spared, and that all your days may be days of blessing and happiness, is the earnest prayer of those who now address you." The judge said these words were the honest expression from the hearts of his old graduates. Any failure on their part was not the fault of Dr. Williamson. The sentiment was greeted with great applause.

Dr. Williamson expressed his hearty thanks for the honor done him. He could not adequately express his feelings. It was not usually thought pleasant to be hung in effigy (laughter), but on this occasion he could not sufficiently thank his kind and generous friends for what they had done. He added that he never thought he was so good-looking (cheers), and certainly he never had any merit such as that which his too partial friends appeared to consider he possessed. He had always endeavored to do his duty, along with his able and faithful colleagues, some of whom had gone, and some of whom were about him. The portraits looking down upon them, many of whom they represented having gone to rest, reminded them of the watchful care they exercised in connection with the College. They had never despaired of success in the infancy and early struggles of the College, but they hardly anticipated that it would have advanced to its present position, thanks to the rare energy of the Principal. (Cheers.) He was proud to have seen as much, and he trusted that long after he had gone prosperity would continue to smile upon the College as long as the enduring years shall last. (Cheers.) The portrait was then handed over by him to the College authorities. Principal Grant made a brief address, and the ceremonies concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

POSITION OF QUEEN'S.

The afternoon of the 26th, Principal Grant, after Dr. Williamson had been presented with his portrait, delivered the following interesting address :

	No. of Students in Arts Faculty.	No. in Professional Faculties.	Total Number of Students.	Revenue from all Sources.	Interest-Bearing Capital.
1867-68.....	28	79	107	\$12,686	\$ 34,547
1868-69.....	25	68	93	7,783	48,988
1869-70.....	36	50	86	8,537	76,978
1870-71.....	25	42	67	10,975	92,390
1871-72.....	39	35	74	13,010	105,821
1872-73.....	41	33	74	12,972	112,659
1873-74.....	51	47	98	13,632	114,815
1874-75.....	50	59	118	14,614	118,207
1875-76.....	59	65	124	15,033	117,388
1876-77.....	74	66	140	16,274	113,620
1877-78.....	94	78	172	15,263	111,350
1878-79.....	92	78	170	17,247	153,440
1879-80.....	106	88	194	19,375	152,147
1880-81.....	122	80	202	16,562	154,655
1881-82.....	134	87	221	10,904	175,178
1882-83.....	143	110	253	22,586	185,692
1883-84.....	146	133	279	29,859	205,282
1884-85.....	151	169	320	29,521	211,156
1885-86.....	161	195	356	29,387	214,294
1886-87.....	191	182	373	30,305	222,094

There is so much work to be done at to-morrow's convocation that we are obliged to make this "speech day," and accordingly it is my duty now to present to you the customary review of the year. At this important crisis in the history of the University, you will bear with me if I begin by giving a bird's-eye view of the progress of Queen's for the past twenty years, in the foregoing table :

This table is significant. Ten years after the withdrawal of the provincial grant, the revenue, it will be seen, was little more than it had been in 1867-8. But the small interest-bearing capital had been more than trebled, and universal confidence had taken the place of despair in the hearts of some, and the doubts that were everywhere expressed, except when McKerras and a few like him were present. We are sometimes told that one man is as good as another. I have not found it so. One man is pure gold and another all but impure dross. Given the hero in an institution, a community, a country, then

"One blast upon his bugle horn
Is worth a thousand men."

In 1877 the future of Queens was assured, although its revenue was small and its buildings mean and utterly inadequate to actual necessities. I shall never forget the enthusiasm with which I was greeted on my arrival at the close of that year, the warm greetings from east and west, the hopes that brightened every face, and the pledges of support that the sons of Queen's, in particular, volunteered in behalf of their beloved Alma Mater. Look at the second half of the table and consider what has been done in the last ten years. The figures do not tell one half of the story. To understand it aright, one should see our beautiful campus, large enough now for all the buildings that will be needed in the next thousand years, should share in the life of the University, note how its work is differentiating year by year, feel the pulse of the students, talk with the honor men, appreciate the aims and the devotion of the professors, and inquire how it is possible to effect so much with means so scanty. The expansion has taken place, notwithstanding heavy expenditures for new buildings—the best of their kind in Canada—a reduction in the grant from the Temporalities Fund, and the withdrawal of the large grant so long given by the Colonial Committee of the church of Scotland. I did not regret the withdrawal of that grant any more than I would have regretted the loss of the Provincial grant had I been here at the time.

The principle on which the Provincial grant had been given was utterly vicious, and continued dependence on a church in the mother country was out of the question. Canada is quite able to do her own ecclesiastical and educational work, and the sooner we understand that dependence of any kind is loss and not gain, the better for us as a people. We stand now, not only on our native rock, but in our own boots, and we never were in such a position for doing the country the service it most needs, and without which it would be classed with Siberia and

Patagonia. I believe that Canada is just beginning to awake, and that the next decade will behold a quickening of life and a wealth of intellectual and spiritual production so memorable that our birthday shall afterwards be counted from it rather than from the year of political confederation.

We have been told of a crisis in the history of the University. How can there be a crisis when the table I have submitted shows steady progress, and proves that the roots of Queen's must be living and multiplying? What is meant is that the discussion of the University question, with which we have been harrassed for four or five years, is over, and that the time has come to prove whether we can hold the position we took up and can fill the gap that has been made by the removal westwards of the two Universities that, when I came to Kingston, were between us and Toronto. Queen's will hereafter be the only intellectual lighthouse in the three hundred and thirty miles that extend between Montreal and Toronto. The great Ottawa valley finds here its outlet to what Champlain called the "mer douce" of Ontario. We are the natural centre of a country larger than many a kingdom, inhabited by a population which, just because it is intelligent yet possessed of little accumulated wealth, furnishes the right kind of students, and which is beginning to feel that it needs the best possible education more than a wealthy city does.

Is it any wonder that when we were officially asked in 1885 to suspend our charter and become absorbed in Toronto University, one of our trustees characterized the proposal as "an invitation to us to spend a quarter of a million of dollars, given for other purposes, in performing the happy despatch," and suggested that if we wished to die we had better die at home. Not only did Eastern Ontario protest against being robbed, but when our graduates and old benefactors everywhere were consulted everywhere not one vote in favor of absorption came from Toronto and the west or from the maritime provinces, parts of Canada that send us students every year in increasing numbers. I do not intend to discuss the University Confederation bill. If Victoria or Toronto University get any good from it, we shall rejoice. Our protest against it is that, so far, it is one-sided and inconsistent, and therefore unjust. But if it benefits any University, it is so far good. Whether it will do so or not is, however, quite another question.

To split up a University or College into two distinct institutions may create heart-burnings and multiply red tape and useless expenditures, but can add nothing to the efficiency of the staff. To create a senate large enough to make a respectable debating society is not the way to ensure headway. To insist at much length that the Provincial University must have a revenue equal to that of institutions with capital ten times as great, also that Upper Canada College must be preserved in full efficiency, and to accomplish both objects in the sight of a delighted legislature by the simple transfer of \$20,000 a year from

the College to the University is a feat that deserves recognition. It reminds us of Caleb Balderstone's lengthy and sonorous ringing of the dinner-gong as preface to a reflection of "one salted herring or the like." In both cases, too, we are assured that "they are not just common herring neither." But the business does not concern us, further than that we have a right to expect from the Provincial Government a consistent and comprehensive University policy. No University man or organ of independent public opinion, so far as known to me, thinks they have given us that. They have not answered yet the request of Eastern Ontario for a School of Practical Science in Kingston, which has been pressed on its own merits and on the ground of the advantages offered by Queen's University to staff and students. But the legislative gate is narrow, and it may not be possible to drive two measures through it at the same time. Now that the University bill is out of the way, we have a right to expect that some attention will be given to this matter.

We, however, cannot afford to delay. Therefore the University Council, after full consideration, has come to the conclusion that a quarter of a million dollars must be raised to endow chairs, lectureships and tutorships, to build an additional Science Hall, and to meet loss of income owing to the lapse of our five years' list of subscription and the steadily declining rate of interest.

It is also proposed: (1) That this endowment should be known as the Jubilee Fund, and be a commemoration both of the jubilee of the Queen and of the University, inasmuch as the movement to establish Queen's commenced in 1837, though the first money was not collected for it till 1839; (2) That it should consist of 500 shares of \$500 each, and that a subscriber should be responsible for the share or shares taken by him, not sooner than December, 1888, but not at all unless the whole 500 are taken; and that from that time he should be responsible for the interest until he pays the capital. Thus, the subscriber for a share would have to pay \$30 of interest on or before 1st December, 1888, unless he had paid his \$500, and so on from year to year—interest being paid on the amount of capital unpaid; (3) That a certain number of the shares should be divided into fifths, each representing stock in the Jubilee Fund and the University to the amount of \$100, or \$6 a year; (4) That a number of persons or a congregation may become responsible for a share or shares; (5) That contributors to the Jubilee Fund should be *ex officio* members of the Queen's University Endowment Association, and that the same educational privileges be connected with their subscriptions as the by-law of 1869 and 1878 on the subject secured; (6) That the name of a benefactor who becomes responsible for any one of the objects specified above should be connected with it in perpetuity, and that the names of all who subscribe to the Jubilee Fund should be inscribed on a shield of appropriate design set in the wall of Convocation Hall.

These proposals will be submitted to the Board of

Trustees to-night, and arrangements have been made for a general conference, to be held to-morrow at 11 a.m., in Convocation Hall, when definite and authoritative action of some kind must be taken.

In the mean time, the people of Kingston, for the purpose of assuring the University authorities that they can be depended on to do their share of the work, have appointed a representative committee to raise from fifty to seventy thousand dollars of the proposed sum. Such spontaneous and hearty action entitles them to grateful acknowledgments. All that is excellent in the community is behind the committee, and success is certain. This and the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Renfrew and elsewhere, assuring me of a willingness to co-operate in the proposed effort, has filled me with feelings too deep for words. No other educational institution in Canada will be the poorer for this quarter of a million given to Queen's University. The money will not be used to start a new University, the necessity for the existence of which is loudly disputed even in the house of its friends. It will be so much added to the educational resources of the country. It will complete our equipment along all the main lines of study, and will ensure the permanence of the oldest University in Ontario. *Laus Deo!*

The Principal closed with words of greeting to the graduates, of whom a large number from various parts of the country were present, and to the students who filled the gallery.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The pink of fashion!

That's about the way to put it. This commodity floated about Queen's University halls Tuesday night, and elicited a great deal of admiration.

Under the soft gas light and brilliant decorations the maidens, in their pretty gowns, made a captivating sight.

About five hundred persons were present to take part in the conversazione under the auspices of the Alma Mater Society. They began to sweep in about 8:30 o'clock, and for an hour there was a rustle of silks and a shaking out of flounces and furbelows until the bewilderment of beauty fairly encompassed the aristocratic youths in full dress, who wore their hair *a la pompadour*.

And the girls and the boys! Why, there were troops of them, and they sky-larked about to their heart's content. The clinging to stalwart arms was so tenacious, and the soft looks were so entrancing, that we have no fear that Queen's will ever fail for lack of students. They have only to come here—and succumb! And didn't the dowagers and chaperones feel happy! Some of them, we surmise, were a little jealous. But they remembered that they were not as young as they used to be.

When Kingston ladies get up and dust themselves, they can create a furore—particularly among those who

have the bills to meet. For days needlewomen were in lucrative employment, and the combinations of lace and lustrous goods were most unique.

Many were in gowns—students' gowns—and they had charge of the event. They were assiduous in their attentions, and acted the part of hosts in a gallant way. The gentlemen were handsomely arrayed, universally in black. The uniform of the soldier, however, relieved the sombre aspect somewhat. The men who stuffed their hands into white kids soon found relief from them on the first provocation.

Up in the corridor the band of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles poured forth its entrancing music. During the night they offered the following programme: "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town;" "Myrthen;" selection from Derfrieschutz; "Are You There, Moriarty?;" "Chestnut Bells" valse; "Tommy Atkins" polka; "Dalmatian in march"; and a selection from Martha. All were given in an excellent manner.

The programme was divided into three parts, the idea being to let the company listen in sections and retire to the armory for refreshments. The entertainment in Convocation Hall was "pat." Miss Anna Howden sang frequently. Her previous excellent reputation was fully sustained. Her musical culture is very fine. Mr. J. M. Sherlock was in good voice, and won handsfull of applause. The quartettes were given by Messrs. Sherlock, Buchanan, Lavell and Cornett. The Telgmann family, in whole and in part, offered instrumental melody of a delightful character. Miss Jessie Meek, as pianist, was very effective. An event of the evening was the appearance of the New Orleans Jubilee Singers, whose singing was decidedly charming. A male quartette sang a college glee in a manner that no college students can ever hope to imitate in their amateur efforts.

There were other features of an entertaining character. Prof. Marshall and Prof. Goodwin gave lecturettes, and crowds visited the art rooms.

The armory was handsomely fitted up, and refreshments served throughout the night. An ice or a cup of coffee satisfied the majority. McLaughlin, as caterer, had a rare display of viands. Several times there was a collision on the stairway when the advancing host from below encountered the retreating host from above. Then came the tug of war, and womanly sighs cleft the air as the crowd surged on.

It was early Wednesday morning when the company deserted the halls. They had thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and each one declared that it was the best conversazione ever held within the college walls.

THE ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

—WEDNESDAY.—

At a representative meeting, held in Convocation Hall this forenoon, the scheme whereby to raise a quarter of a million for the endowment of Queen's University, was endorsed and \$10,000 added to the bulk sum wanted.

Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, occupied the chair and expressed amazement at the growth of the University since he had first attended it, then located in a clap-boarded house on Colborne Street. He filled the chair in the absence of Hon. Mr. Morris, who was kept away by illness, but whose sympathies were with the University. Judge Macdonald read the report of the committee, appointed to revise the Principal's circular. A number of changes were made, the chief one touching the objects for which the money was to be devoted thus: Endowment of the Principalship, \$50,000; endowment of chairs of Physics, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Modern Languages (\$33,000 each) \$100,000; new Science Hall, \$10,000; assistant professorships in English, Philosophy and Biography, (\$13,000 each) \$40,000; tutorships in Mathematics, French, German and Chemistry, (\$2,500 each) \$10,000; endowment for the Theological department, \$50,500. Total, \$260,000. Some slight changes were made as to the mode of perpetuating the names of the donors to the "Jubilee Fund."

The Trustees, by resolution, heartily endorsed the scheme and commended it to all those interested in the University. They were encouraged by the enthusiastic action taken by the citizens of Kingston to raise \$50,000 and the conduct of one citizen who had agreed to build a hall of Science, urgently required, irrespective altogether of the school of Applied Science which, it is hoped, will be established and endowed by the Government. The trustees were confident that the example so generously set by Kingston would ensure the raising of the full amount required.

Rev. J. Barclay, Montreal, vigorously endorsed the proposed scheme and moved a resolution, that the general representative committee of the Queen's Endowment Association take immediate steps to accomplish the object aimed at. He strongly opposed centralization, and claimed that men in all professions and callings were better by not all having been branded with the same stamp. Queen's was in its proper place, was doing an excellent work, was supported by able and loyal men, hence he had no fear of its suffering through lack of funds. Montreal would, he was sure, sustain the action it had taken.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, made a stirring address, promising that Queen's would find many friends in Toronto.

Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal; Dr. Preston, M.P.P., Newboro; Judge Fralick, Belleville; J. R. Lavell, Smith's Falls, in turn, promised that the cause of Queen's would be heartily supported; that every endeavour would be made to raise the needed sum to permit Queen's to compete with any other institution in Canada.

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, moved, seconded by George Gillies, of Gananoque, that this conference records its thankful and hearty recognition of the generous resolves and energetic action of the citizens of Kingston, and earnestly hope that the good example thus set it will

be followed with equal promptitude and generosity by all others interested in the maintenance of Queen's.

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw was flattering in his remarks touching the loyalty of the citizens of Kingston. Their actions on all occasions had given an impetus to any schemes to help the noble institution. He thought that in no better or more patriotic way could the jubilee of the Queen be celebrated than by raising the requisite endowment.

George Gillies, Rev. J. Cumberland, W. Webster and Judge Macdonald endorsed the scheme, lauded the generosity of the citizens of Kingston, and declared that the time had come for the friends of the University to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the scheme along.

The speakers throughout the meeting were particularly enthusiastic over the way Principal Grant stood by Queen's and the feeling was that support should be given him in raising the necessary amount. He should be backed up in every possible way.

Before concluding Principal Grant read letters from Dr. Chamberlain, M.P.P., who said Kingston would get the School of Science and the money necessary for the endowment of Queen's. Mr. E. W. Rathbun wanted a chat with Dr. Grant before he did anything handsome, and a widow offered her mite. She wanted a share which, if she could not pay at once, she would make provision for in her will. Chancellor Fleming cabled that he would earnestly promote the jubilee endowment.

CONVOCATION.

"What a magnificent sight!" remarked a professor of Queen's on Wednesday afternoon as he glanced over the audience in the city hall. The hall was literally packed with ladies, and without a doubt the scene was one to be remembered. Probably never before did such a large representation of Kingston's youth and beauty assemble, and the occasion being an auspicious one, the ladies appeared in their latest spring garments and millinery that was fairly bewildering. Better than all, they wore smiling faces, which, a stranger who claims to be a judge of the fair sex said were calculated not only to bewitch, but to demand the admiration of all the gentlemen present. Lilac and grey ribbon seemed to predominate, and grey suits were numerous. The students were seated in a bunch at one side of the hall, while the three front rows of seats were filled with the graduates. Among those on the platform were: Judge Macdonald, Judge Fralick, Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Dr. R. Campbell, W. Webster, G. Gillies and a large number of graduates who reside in the city and district. The platform was crowded. When the professors filed upon the stage from the ante-room, the students sang lustily, "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on," and after the laughter which followed had subsided the Principal took the chair and called upon Rev. K. McLennan to open the proceedings with prayer.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Dr. Grant began business at once, and hurried through the programme. He announced that the competition for the Governor-General's prize had been very close, the two candidates, Messrs. H. S. Folger and Jas. Rattray, having obtained the same number of marks until near the end, when the latter got a slight lead. The prize is won by the student who has the most distinguished course of study by marks.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

Envelopes were broken open by Dr. Bell, and then he announced that John Gaskin Dunlop had won the Macpherson prize of \$25 for the best essay on "The Influence of Britain on India." (Applause and cries of "Good for Jack!")

Also that W. A. Logie had won the prize of \$10 for Latin prose composition. (More cheers.)

THE MEDALS.

When Mayor Carson presented John Marshall, B.A., with the mayor's medal, and after he had been greeted with "Out with it, Jack," he referred to this being Queen's jubilee year, and said every person in the city wanted the college to remain here. All knew the benefit it was to the people and Kingston, and it remained for them to help the Principal out with his new scheme. He had no doubt that Mr. Marshall would make his mark in the world.

Prof. Dupuis remarked that Mr. Findlay's examination had been almost perfect, and the Principal said he was glad to hear such good testimony in behalf of the winner of the medal presented by a good and tried friend of Queen's—Mr. John Carruthers (Applause). Prof. Goodwin said that Mr. Kilborn's career had been one of the highest industry, and Prof. Fletcher that Mr. Logie would not compromise those who had gone before him.

Dr. Fowler, dean of the Royal, then handed to Dr. Erratt and Dr. J. V. Anglin the gold and silver medals respectively, remarking that the medals were the gift of Dr. Matheson, of Australia, an old graduate of the college.

The medical graduates who received honorary certificates were Drs. Erratt, Gallagher, Dowson, Gillis and McGrath.

The scholarships were then presented to the winners, whose names appear in another column.

CAPPING THE B. AS. AND M. AS.

The graduates in arts were then ordered to stand up, when the *sponsio academica* was administered, after which they were ordered to approach, three at a time, and be capped. When they knelt before the Principal, one at a time, he dropped the pasteboard on their heads, hurried through a Latin sentence, and then Prof. Dupuis lassoed them with hoods as they were about to arise. J. McEwan was some feet from the professor, and the latter threw the hood as dexterously as Buck Taylor would have done; it dropped neatly over the graduate's head,

amid cheers. W. J. Kidd was greeted with "Ba-a-a-a!" and J. M. McLean with "How's the Widow?" The latter did not answer the question. H. L. Wilson was called "Tug," but he didn't seem to care what was said to him. It took a little over twenty minutes to get through this ceremony. The M. As. followed, the form being the same.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

The Principal remarked that Prof. Dyde, of New Brunswick University, was only the third who had obtained the above degree by competition.

THE LADY MEDICALS.

In the absence of Dr. Lavell, Dr. Williamson presented to Miss Funnell the Trout scholarship, and Mr. R. V. Rogers the Macnee scholarship to Miss McConville. The other winner of a scholarship was Miss Embury, who was absent. Mr. Rogers remarked that during the past session there were seventeen students in the college, and that this branch of Queen's was so well established that no fears were entertained for the future. He thought that for some time to come the college would not need to apply for further subscriptions, because it had plenty of money, in which respect it was better off than the mother institution. When the young ladies were retiring they were greeted with "good bye!" and "sweet little ducks."

Dr. Grant remarked that a college that did not want money contradicted the statement that there is nothing new under the sun.

Miss Funnell and Miss Livingston went forward to receive the degree of M.D., and immediately the students sang, "Saw my leg off, short," and remarked that "M.D." was for "My Darling." After them came the graduates of the Royal, presented by Dr. Fowler, who were capped in a hurry, and then it was announced that J. Steele, B.A., and H. R. Grant, B.A., who had won testamurs in theology, had passed all the examinations in their courses. This ended the laureation ceremonies.

CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

Honorary degrees were conferred, Mr. John Fraser, of Australia, and Mr. J. G. Bourinot, of Ottawa, being made Doctors of Law, and Rev. A. Campbell, of Australia, and Rev. R. Campbell, Doctors of Divinity. The two former were presented by Dr. Williamson, and the two latter by Prof. Donald Ross. Principal Grant remarked that he remembered well when Mr. Fraser helped him over the stile in Edinburgh University. (Laughter.)

"I have the honor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor," said Dr. Williamson, "to present to you Mr. John George Bourinot, as worthy to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Bourinot was born in Sydney, Cape Breton, and forms one of that band of distinguished scholars and literary men that the province of Nova Scotia has given to the Dominion. A distinguished student of Trinity College, he has won for himself a still more distinguished position in the world of letters. He is an ever welcome

contributor to the great periodicals of the mother country, and has made Canada widely known through the pages of the *Westminster Review*, *London Quarterly*, *Blackwood* and the *Scottish Reviews*. His great work on 'The Practice and Procedure of Parliament, with a view of the origin and growth of parliamentary institutions in Canada,' entitles him to the rank of the greatest living authority on the subject. Mr. Bourinot is a true Canadian, has faith in the future of Canada, and labors unceasingly to elevate its name and fame."

"I present to you, Mr. John Fraser, of Maitland, New South Wales, for the degree of LL.D. Mr. Fraser is a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University, where he was the first of his year in classics. He has had a noteworthy career as a teacher, a student and a philanthropist. His work, 'An Etruscae Celtal,' is a monument of his linguistic attainments and intellectual power. He has devoted much study to the ethnology of the aborigines of Australia, and has received the prize of the Royal Society of New South Wales for the best essay on its native races. In according to Mr. Fraser the degree of Doctor of Laws, the senate wishes to pay honor to a character of singular modesty and worth as well as to high scholarship and literary rank."

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. James Alexander Campbell was for several years the much esteemed minister of a large congregation at Melrose, Scotland, and held a high place in the regard of the Free Church of Scotland, to which he belonged, by reason of his natural talents, his varied culture, his earnestness and his devotion to duty. His removal to Australia in 1859 was expected to be, and has proved, a great gain to the Presbyterian church in that colony. Ever since his arrival in Victoria he has been an indefatigable worker in his Master's service, as a pastor in Geelong, as a member of the church courts, and for upwards of seventeen years as interim professor of systematic theology. Whatever he has undertaken, he has executed with zeal and marked ability. As the brother-in-law of the late Prof. Eason, of Knox College, Toronto, the uncle of one of our own graduates, and a prominent minister in Scotland from 1843 to 1859, he is not unknown even in Canada. But it is in the land of his adoption that he is best known, and there he is thoroughly appreciated. The Senate has received the assurance that the academic distinction now conferred upon him by this university will be especially gratifying to the ministers and members of the Presbyterian church in Victoria, where he has spent the last twenty-eight years of his active, honored and most useful life.

Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., after a brilliant career in this University, graduated with honors both as B.A. and M.A., and since that time he has kept abreast of the advancing scholarship of the age. He has been a frequent contributor to various reviews and magazines. Articles from his pen have appeared in the *Catholic Presbyterian*, and in the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*. In

1870 he gained the prize offered by representatives of the two Presbyterian churches in Canada, for the best essay on the union of the churches. For two sessions, 1880-81 and 1881-82, he successfully discharged the duties of lecturer on ecclesiastical history, and he has written a valuable historical work, which is on the eve of being published. While doing all this he has been performing the arduous duties of a pastor of an important city congregation, and has taken an active part in the public work of the church and in meetings of the various ecclesiastical courts in which he is recognized as an authority on ecclesiastical law.

A TOUCHING REPLY.

When Dr. R. Campbell arose the music of that gude auld sang, "The Campbells Are Coming," filled the hall. He replied saying: Learning only a couple of hours ago that it was the wish of my Alma Mater to confer upon me this honor, I can scarcely make adequate acknowledgment of the same, or trust myself to give expression to my feelings on this occasion. To have my name enrolled among the good and noble men who have already been deemed worthy of this degree by Queen's University was an honor to which I had not dared aspire; but as the senate in their kindness thought fit to offer to me this distinction, even though it was quite a surprise to me, I do not feel that I should be at liberty to decline an honor coming to me unsolicited from such a source; and all that the fulness of my heart enables me to say is that this mark of the confidence and good-will of the learned gentlemen composing the Senate overcomes me, and must prompt me to make a further proof of my ministry, and be more earnest and active in promoting the search after truth as well as furthering righteousness among men.

ADDRESSING THE GRADUATES.

The Principal then addressed the graduates, saying: The Chancellor, when appointed one of the Canadian commissioners to take part in the Imperial Conference summoned by Her Majesty's government, wrote me expressing his regret that he would be unable, in consequence, to take his place at the meetings of council and convocation this week, and he asked me to convey his regrets specially to you for his absence. We miss him much, but a cablegram with his warmest greetings, received last night, assures us that he is with us in spirit. There has been so much sermonizing, lecturing and speech-making this week, especially in convocation, with the step in advance taken by the Students' Missionary Association, and with the proposed Jubilee Fund of the University, that no one has been appointed to address you this afternoon. You will be content, I am sure, with a sentence or two from myself. Gentlemen, in each of you dwells something sacred, something good enough to give to God and good enough for the service of humanity. Keep it from the encroachments and defilements of the world, the flesh and the devil. Do not give up—even to a party with which you may believe it right to identify yourselves—what was meant for mankind. Keep your-

selves pure. Be loyal to truth. Be men, in a generation somewhat overgiven to a love of publicity, and therefore apt to gush—a generation perhaps more mollusious than manly.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS.

Dr. Grant next spoke to the gentlemen of convocation as follows: I thank you for having come, at this crisis in the history of Queen's, from so many parts of the country to testify your affection and loyalty. Usually we expect audiences more select than numerous when it is understood that money is to be asked. But, though it was well known what would be the chief topic at this convocation, we have had more graduates present from a distance than ever before. This shows that the sons of Queen's can stand fire. We understand our position as a University. We are recognized by the public as the University of Eastern Ontario. We claim that the government that represents the people should acknowledge our position. The various religious denominations in this section of the country recognize us in the most practical way—by extending pecuniary aid and by sending their sons to study here. Presbyterians are eager to give their children a liberal education, and hence we find that nearly half the students in University College have always been Presbyterians. The proportion attending Queen's is not much larger. About half of our students belong to the Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran and United Brethren Churches, and to the Salvation Army. We give the most explicit assurance that Catholic as well as Protestant students, "*Tros Tyriusque*," have had and always shall have their religious belief scrupulously respected at all times. Not only so: we give the assurance, dear to every true parent, that our connection with an ancient historical church enables us to surround the University with religious influences of unspeakable value in moulding character, while at the same time that connection does not impair to the slightest extent our self-government as a University, and our ability in consequence to consider every question from a purely educational, instead of from either a denominational or party point of view. I need say no more. If people do not understand our position, it is because they will not. People who are slaves to words will still think that they have settled the whole question by calling one institution denominational and another provincial. We look to facts, and we know that Queen's is national and catholic. Knowing this, we appeal to Canada.

The entire proceedings were gone through with in an hour and a half. On no former occasion was there such a large audience, and certainly the ladies were never so beautifully dressed.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The audience which assembled at the Missionary Convention in Convocation Hall Monday night, April 25th, was much larger than was expected, every seat being

filled. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. J. F. Smith, President of the College M. A., took the chair and after a hymn had been sung and the Rev. Mr. Houston had offered prayer, the Chairman extended a welcome to all present, and then introduced Rev. George McArthur, of Cardinal, a recent graduate, who reviewed the steady progress of the College Missionary Association, notwithstanding the difficulties it had to encounter. He wished their scheme of sending missionaries to foreign lands every success and hoped God would bless it, and to the graduates in Theology he gave the advice that his little girl gave to him:—"Study and mind your preaching." He was followed by Rev. Mr. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, who briefly scanned the missionary work of Christ, and called on all to comply with His command to preach the gospel to every creature. Those who could not preach could obey the order by sending out missionaries. During his address he alluded to his having met the Chairman seven years ago, when he intended to study medicine in McGill. He spoke to him of the ministry and of the advantages that Queen's afforded, and the result was he was one of the foremost in the institution, and was about to go to China as a missionary. He closed by giving him good advice.

The next speaker was Rev. John Hay, of Campbellford, who made a brief but pointed address. He pointed out that at former convocations the thoughts of the students were about themselves, but now that missionary conventions had been begun, the thoughts of those present were about the welfare of others, thus proving that the new departure cultivated unselfishness. He hoped that the outcome of the first convention would be sympathy, purses and prayer.

A. H. Scott, of Owen Sound, followed in eloquent remarks, sympathizing with the missionary movement, and hoping that God would bless Queen's graduates in foreign fields. Judge Macdonald, on being called from the audience, remarked that he was an "old fifty-niner," and that his love for Queen's had not diminished in the least. After pointing out the people's duty in missionary work, he closed with reciting an appropriate poem.

The last speaker was the Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Toronto, who delivered a most able and eloquent address, which held the close attention of his audience for fully an hour. He dwelt principally with the baptismal power of the Holy Ghost, showing that it was necessary to have it before any great good could be accomplished in the mission field. He also explained that the power could be secured for missionaries through prayer by the people, and that any person in this country could be a factor of great results in heathen lands, through prayer, sympathy and giving. He hoped that the College Missionary Association would receive the baptismal power and be a great success in the good work.

During an intermission of half an hour the large audience visited the three rooms in which was a collection of pictures, Japanese curiosities and samples taken from the

Museum. The collection of pictures was very fine indeed, probably the best seen in Kingston. The majority of the pictures were in water colors, and the work of the pupils of the Art School, reflecting great credit upon them. Several pictures contributed by citizens were very attractive. On the whole, the Art Exhibition was a success and very much appreciated. The Missionary Convention was a feature of convocation, and in years to come it will be looked forward to with great interest.

OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

DURING the last two or three years an awakening missionary zeal among the students of our Theological Halls, has been one of the most significant signs of our times. Divinity students as they look forward to the life for which they are preparing themselves are beginning to ask: Is it right for me to spend my life competing with half a dozen ministers of other Christian denominations, or even of my own denomination for the privilege of preaching to a handful of people who already enjoy all the advantages of a Christian community, when two-thirds of the population of the entire globe, in this nineteenth century, have not one ray of light more than if Christ had never come? But when they say to the Church of their choice, "Will you not send us to proclaim the Gospel among the millions in the regions beyond?" The Church answers through its Foreign Mission Committee, "We would like to do so, but all our funds are required to support the men who are now in the field."

As the interest in Foreign Missions increased at Queen's, the students felt that they could not stand idly by waiting for the moving of the waters, but must themselves make an effort to send out at least one of their number to proclaim the Glad Tidings to the heathen. Consequently on Jan. 30th, 1886, Mr. John McLeod, the President of the University Missionary Association, made the following resolution: "That as soon as a member of this Association in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, offers himself as a missionary to the foreign field, this Association undertakes to support him, and that such support take priority to all aids to Home Mission Work." This motion led to a discussion of the whole question of Home and Foreign Missions, which was prolonged during three or four successive meetings. Many of the members urged very strongly that if the Association undertook the support of a Foreign Missionary it should be, not in the place of Home Mission Work, but in addition to it; that nothing could be more important than the work the Association was already doing in the Home Field, and especially in the North West, which, if properly cared for now, would soon become a wealthy Christian country itself, capable of sending out hundreds of missionaries to foreign lands. It was also pointed out that the only reason for the existence of the Students' Missionary Association was that it called forth increased liberality on the part of students and their

friends, thus directing toward missionary effort money that would not otherwise find its way into the treasury of the Church. Hence, if the Association by undertaking the support of a Foreign Missionary could awaken increased liberality to that extent on the part of students and Alumni, it would be a gain of one missionary to the Church and to the cause of Christ. The result of this discussion was that the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"That this Association recognizing the importance of Home Mission Work, especially in the North West, deem it advisable to continue our endeavours in that department of the church's work.

"That recognizing also the ever growing claims of Foreign Missions upon the Church of Christ, and that each succeeding year a large proportion of our graduates can be spared by the Church at home, and will naturally hear the call of the Master to the foreign field, we feel it necessary to take such measure as will tend to awaken and maintain among us and former members of this Association a deeper interest in Foreign Missions. That to this end we, as an Association, pledge ourselves to support either in part or in full, one of our number who shall offer himself for Foreign Mission Work in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. That in order to estimate our ability, all the students who are members of the Association be asked to contribute annually according to their several ability, and that a circular be sent to former members of this Association, and to graduates and friends of the University who are likely to be interested, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute annually towards the support of said missionary."

In accordance with the above resolution an appeal was made to students and former members of the Association, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute towards the support of such a missionary, should one offer himself; but the response was neither general nor liberal, showing that much greater interest must be awakened ere there could be the smallest chance of success. However, those in the scheme did not lose faith, but during the summer talked about it and worked for it. Individual students who had been appointed by their fellows, attended Mr. Moody's summer school for Bible study at Mount Hermon, and the meeting of the Inter-seminary Missionary Alliance, in Montreal, where they came in contact with men of burning missionary zeal. Moreover during the summer Knox College students entered into a similar scheme, and by the end of October they had raised a sum which was strength to them and a stimulus to us. Hence, when the Theological students returned to College last November many of them were fully alive to the claims and importance of Foreign Missions, and more determined than ever to carry into effect the proposal made last winter. Saturday, the 4th of December, was set apart as a day for the discussion of the Association's Foreign Mission Scheme. Many looked

forward to this day with eagerness and anxiety, feeling that it would be a crisis in the history of the Association, when the sphere of its influence for all coming years would be largely determined.

At 10 o'clock in the morning a large number of the members assembled. After praise, and prayer for guidance, Mr. James F. Smith, the President, opened the discussion by a short address, in which he urged the claims of Christ and perishing humanity upon individual Christians, and then stated that for years he had earnestly desired to go out as a missionary to China, that he had counted well the cost, and now solemnly offered himself to this Association, should they see fit to accept him as their Foreign Missionary.

Gladly and heartily did the boys respond to the offer of their fellow-student. With subdued enthusiasm, and calm business-like manner, the proposal was discussed from every point of view. All agreed that the undertaking was a large one, laying heavy responsibility upon each member of the Association; but all felt, we dare not go back, there can be only one watchword for us now—*Forward!* He who has given that which is greater, will not withhold that which is less. That same God who has given us the man will also furnish us with the means for his support. "Is not the life more than meat and the body than raiment?"

By the unanimous voice of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:—

"Recognizing, (1) The claim of Foreign Missions upon the Church of Christ, by reason of our Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature:

(2) The greatness of the need at this present time—hundreds of millions of our fellow-beings without the smallest ray of Gospel light:

(4) The fact that some of our students are longing to serve Christ in the Foreign Field, but are prevented from doing so by lack of funds in the Foreign Mission Treasury of the Church:

"Resolved, that we as an Association undertake to send and support an additional missionary to the Foreign Field.

"That Mr. Jas. F. Smith, who has offered himself to the Lord and to this Association for work in the Foreign Field, be appointed the first Foreign Missionary of Queen's University Missionary Association. That in presenting Mr. Smith to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we as an Association do pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and do ask the committee to send Mr. Smith in company with Mr. Goforth from Knox College, to labor in China the field of their choice.

"That we ascertain at once, how much we as students of Queen's University, can give towards this object for the year 1887, and that our subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer as soon as possible, and be placed by him in the Bank to the credit of this Association.

"That having ascertained the amount that can be

raised among the students, we do then appeal to all former members of this Association and to other graduates and friends of the University, asking them to state what they are willing to contribute annually for the support of Mr. Smith in China.

"That all subscribers be asked to remit their subscriptions to the Treasurer of this Association, on or before the first day of April in each year, beginning with the year 1887.

"That we as members of Queen's University Missionary Association will not fail to present the claims of the Association in both its Home and Foreign Work to congregations and mission stations, and in this way do all in our power to increase the revenue of the Association."

Accordingly a committee canvassed the students, and over \$600 was promised. Then the Association appointed a committee of six, three alumni and three students, to frame by-laws and issue a new circular to the alumni. On Jan. 15 the following by-laws were presented and approved by the Association:

(1) That all alumni who subscribe annually toward the support of the Association's Foreign Missionary are thereby constituted members of this Association.

(2) That a committee, consisting of six representatives from the alumni and six from the students, be appointed to take charge of the Association's Foreign Mission Work—this committee to meet at the call of the President—and that four members of this committee, two from the Alumni and two from the students, retire annually.

(3) That this Association hold an Annual Foreign Missionary Meeting in connection with the closing exercises of the college, that the report of the committee for the past year be received at this meeting, and new members of committee for the ensuing year elected.

(4) That some graduate, connected with the college and residing permanently in Kingston, be appointed treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Fund of this Association.

Along with these by-laws a circular was sent to friends and Alumni of the college, appealing to them to give yearly subscriptions for the support of Mr. J. F. Smith as the Association's missionary in China. It was confidently expected that the students would give at least \$300 each succeeding year. Hence the circular urged the Alumni to aid by annual subscriptions to the amount of about \$1,000. It was also stated that about \$2,000 would be required the first year as outfit. Many letters of encouragement have since been received. Some assure us of their intention to co-operate in the good work; others promise definite yearly support to the Association. The sum of \$545 has been paid in by the students, and \$912.80 by friends and Alumni.

Growing out of this increased interest in Foreign Missions, which has been manifesting itself for some years back, came the proposal to hold an annual meeting or convention at the time of Convocation for the purpose of developing and practically applying the interest of alumni

in the Foreign Mission work of the Association. This Convention is now, we believe, a settled thing, and Queen's University is now interested in Foreign Mission work in a closer, more living way than ever before. She becomes the centre of a new life, which in a few years, it may be, will go throughout all the world. On Monday evening, April 25th, a large gathering met in Convocation Hall. Short addresses were given by Revs. McArthur, Hay and Scott. Rev. R. Parsons, of Toronto, gave an address, which was very much appreciated, and in which the call to Foreign Missionary work was very clearly given.

On Tuesday the Convention met to give practical direction to the interest which had been aroused. Great earnestness was shown, and all the plans proposed were considered in a spirit of prayerful cautiousness. It was kept clearly in view that any work done by the Association was not to be in the way of interference with, or of trenching upon the work the Church already has on hand. Everything done was to be clear gain to the Church. This was emphasized by the presence and words of several ministers present—by Revds. Dr. Grant, Dr. Wardrobe, Prof. Ross, Laidlaw, McGillivray, Gaudier, Scott, McArthur, Cumberland, Hay, Campbell and McAulay. What was really done will best be gathered from the following motion of Rev. Mr. Scott:—

Believing that God is opening a door to the Missionary Association of this University in the Foreign Field, and desirous of entering the way into which we are called, we do (1) ask Mr. Jas. F. Smith to be our first missionary to the Foreign Field. (2) Engage to become responsible for his support. (3) Instruct Mr. Smith to proceed, at his earliest convenience, to some good hospital for the advantages to be obtained therefrom. (4) Advise him to proceed thereafter upon a course of study leading to the degree of M. D. (5) Instruct Mr. Smith to visit such congregations in the Church as he may be able, with a view to enliven interest in the scheme, and (6) present our resolutions with the name of Mr. Smith to the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Church, with a view to his appointment and designation.

Dr. Grant, Revs. Scott and Givan were appointed a committee lay this matter before the proper church court. In accordance with the above resolutions Mr. Smith is now in New York, but in the course of a few weeks will return and visit such congregations as are willing to be interested in this work.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[We have published in another column valedictorian Dr. James' attack on this institution. In justice to the hospital we willingly transfer the following from the *Whig* to our columns so that our readers may, after considering both sides of the question, come to a right conclusion.—ED.]

The governors of the General Hospital have been invited

to read the College Valedictory delivered last week on behalf of the medicos by one of the students, and we trust they will also heed the lesson it conveys. It is apparent that the well-meant efforts to favour the Royal College have met with very meagre thanks, and that the time is ripe for seriously considering whether they ought not to be excluded from hospital practice. Apart from the devotion of the four visiting physicians, who must be chosen from the ranks of the Faculty, since it embraces the leading men of the profession here, the Royal College lends no aid and the student attendance is a positive detriment. The question has been repeatedly debated at the board, when the students have been unruly, stolen dead bodies, and otherwise misbehaved themselves, and the only reason why the counsel of the older heads, to cut off the students, has not been followed, has been the desire to help the Royal College. But if the College is to become the traducers of the board, its officers and the institution generally, there will be no longer room for this feeling.

It is very questionable whether it is proper, or even decent, for a retinue of students to attend the physicians to the bedsides of patients, including those in confinement. Hospital care is the highest order of benevolence, but it is weakened by the publicity and annoyance of student rounds and student practice. Would any professor or student of the Royal submit his sister to the indignities of an hospital ward during the session? Yet the board has tolerated the evil out of loyalty to a sister institution, and witness the reward on Tuesday last, for so far it has failed to discover any other. Certainly the exclusion of student visitors will make discipline more perfect, hospital control much easier, and patients more contented.

The house surgeon has been contributed by the College, but it is a prize eagerly sought and the compliment is therefore due to the hospital. Further, with Dr. Hooper as superintendent, filling the post of permanent house surgeon, the junior house surgeon from the College will not be indispensable. In the past this officer has not always been provident of medicines and other supplies we forbear to mention, besides at times encouraging the subversion of discipline because the steward did not suit the easy-going fancies of the students. These annoyances would be avoided by a total separation of College and Hospital.

Some of the complaints of the valedictorian are so false and groundless that his whole attack must be open to the charge of animus. That "the resident official complained of improper food" is untrue; some of the nurses, inspired by one who felt it prudent to retire complained, and an investigation showed as good a bill of fare as any well-to-citizen can afford; that it was a better diet than that of the Toronto General Hospital, a marvel of good management; and that the table supply costs more in Kingston Hospital than in any other in Canada. If it has a "poor supply of medicines," which is not true literally, the visiting physicians (four Royal College professors) are to

blame, for they have had liberty to order what they pleased and the board has paid the accounts. If surgical instruments are not plentiful it is partly because they have been carried away to such an extent that to save the rest their care had to be taken from the student house surgeon and entrusted to the steward. Then visitors who take an interest in hospital management, should drop in and see the ill-furnished apartments of the house surgeon." Their ideas of common comfort, all that a public institution existing on charity calls for, may be enlarged. There certainly is not a waiting room for students, nor is there space for one, for the building is fully occupied for its proper purpose, the care of the sick and housing of its employees. If the basement rooms and patients' attire are so offensive to student eyes it is a matter of pure choice with those eyes whether they penetrate further than the outer walls; and if the students will pay the same fees as their Toronto and Montreal brothers do to the local hospitals there will be no lack of knives, scissors, or scales. A year or so since an attempt was made to increase the practice fees to about two-thirds of the outside standard, but the Royal College at once uttered a piteous complaint, and the paltry fees remain. The board must now see that it made an error in saving on implements to help the very students who now attack it in public without making previous application and remonstrance. This return for the kindness and forbearance of the board, extending over thirty years, must, even in the eyes of Mr. James, appear very shabby. Putting aside the instruction afforded, common gratitude for the lives of students nursed back to health when they sadly needed such kindness, because removed from family care, ought to make them the helpers and not the wholesale libellers of the institution.

The Hospital authorities have greatly improved the institutions, both of their own will and at the suggestion of lady visitors specially appointed to seek ways of improvement. All requisitions for supplies have been filled at a cost beyond the average income; but an old and ill-planned building cannot be made handsome and convenient, nor can a volunteer house-surgeonship conduce to a complete laboratory. There are funds ample for equipment and extension if desired. The chief obstacle now is that the controlling influence on the board has been, while lax and exclusive on the one hand, disheartening to real effort on the other. It has thus become popular to complain of the Hospital, and the student's attack is after all a mere echo, and, like all echoes, more of sound than substance. It is not without hope that the directors, save a few, look for a change of control, and consequent returning popularity.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL GOVERNORS.

The monthly meeting of the board of governors of the Kingston General Hospital was held on the 2nd of May. The subjoined letter from Dr. Fowler, Dean of the Royal College, was ordered to be sent to the press, with a request for publication:

KINGSTON, April 30, 1887.

To the Chairman and Governors of Kingston General Hospital:

GENTLEMEN,—In behalf of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, I beg leave to disclaim any responsibility for the unjustifiable remarks made respecting the hospital by Mr. James at the recent convocation of Queen's University. The authorities of the medical college are not consulted on the appointment of valedictorian, and feel grieved that he should have spoken so offensively about the hospital. From my long connection with the hospital, I can bear testimony to the untiring zeal manifested by the governors in raising it to its present high state of efficiency. I have no hesitation in saying that I have found, on all occasions, the governors ready to furnish any medicines and appliances I considered necessary for the comfort of the patients and for the treatment of their ailments. I trust the governors will look upon that part of Mr. James' address having reference to the hospital as simply arising from thoughtlessness. I have the honor to be, yours faithfully,

FIFE FOWLER,

President R.C.P. & S.

✻ EXCHANGES. ✻

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL claims to have had considerable trouble in locating Racine, and perhaps this is not strange, as it is by no means the largest city in the United States; but now that it has found us, we hope that it will come regularly to our address, for no visits are more welcome than those of our friend from across the border.—*College Mercury*.

The last issue of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL does not compare with the January number. The continued article "Home Rule in Ireland and Education," however, shows much historical research, and reflects great credit upon the author.—*King's College Record, Windsor, N.S.*

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL comes duly to hand and as usual its literary matter is of a high order. We were pleased to observe that the JOURNAL administers a well deserved rebuke to those students who persist in not wearing their gowns—a practice which we regret to say is by no means unknown at St. John's.—*St. John's College Magazine, Winnipeg*.

Since the change in its editorial staff, the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL has improved rapidly. The editors desire that the sum of a quarter of million dollars be raised and put into a fund called "the Queen's Jubilee Fund" to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen, the money to be used in equipping the University. The year will also be the jubilee year of Queen's University.—*University Monthly, Fredericton, N.B.*

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